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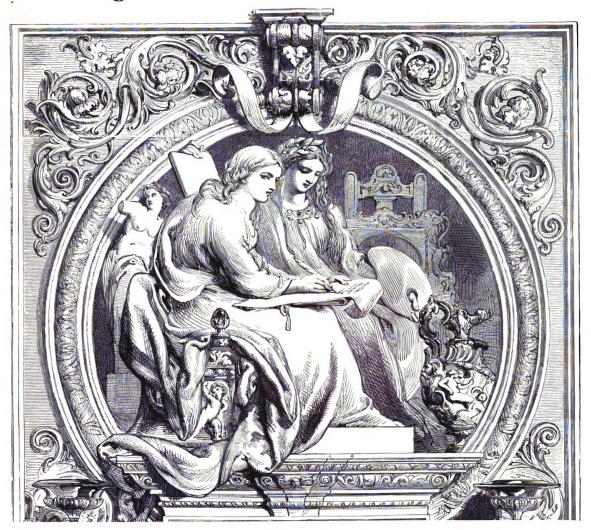


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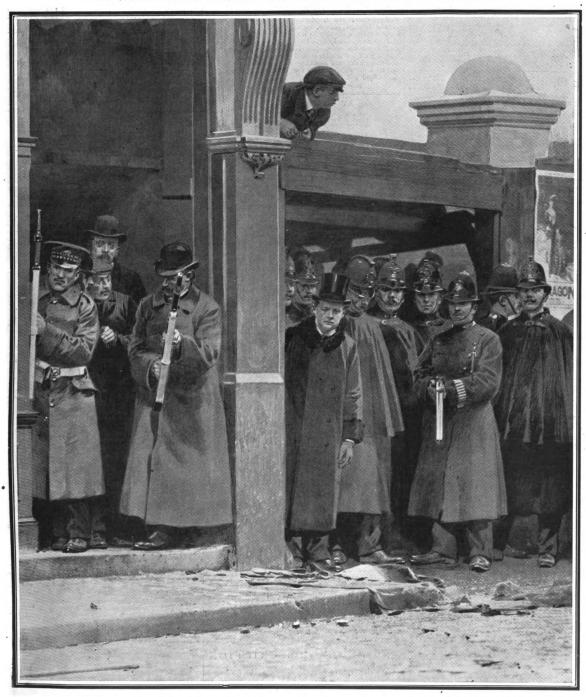
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No. 3742. - VOL. CXXXVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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THE HOME SECRETARY AS DIRECTOR OF THE "BATTLE" OF THE EAST END: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL DURING THE SIEGE OF THE HOUSE IN SIDNEY STREET, OFF THE MILE END ROAD.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL" AGAIN AT THE NEW A CROWDED and enthusiastic house welcomed back those favourites of romantic drama, Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson, last Monday night at the New Theatre, on their return from their American tour. The popular players chose to rely for the time being on the most popular players chose to rely for the time being on the Pimpernel," and they were well advised. For the play, whatever its shortcomings, and these do not include the lack of an exciting story, has the great merit of providing both actor and actress with uncommonly effective parts. Sir Percy Blakeney, the Georgian gallant who affects to be an idler and a flaneur, yet employs his airs and graces as a mask under which he rescues with unfailing resourcefulness the doomed victims of the Terror, is a character whose possibilities no actor could resist, especially as they provide occasions for comic relief as well as dare-devil heroism. Mr. Terry is delightful in the farcical scenes, so much so that it may be questioned now whether he is not greater as a comedian than as a cape-and-sword hero. As Sir Percy's jealous and imperious wife Miss Neilson has a chance of showing all her archness and command of sentiment, and though she acts nowadays on broad lines, she does not miss her effects. The rest of the cast is virtually unchanged and is thoroughly efficient.

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THE BATTLE OF THE EAST END.

THE BATTLE OF THE EAST END.

WITHOUT parallel in the history of London was the scene enacted in Stepney last Tuesday, when two armed men, believed to have been concerned in the Houndsditch murders, were besieged for seven hours in a house in Sidney Street (No. 100) by a large force of police and detachments of the Scots Guards, with a continuous fusillade on both sides, and, when the house at length took fire, finally perished in the ruins and the flames. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning the police, who had traced the wanted men to the house, quietly removed the other inmates, and effectively blocked all means of escape by drawing cordons across the surrounding streets. The police authorities did not wish to sacrifice the lives of their men unnecessarily, and for this reason the building was not rushed. The men within would, of course, have ultimately been overpowered in that way, but doubtless not before they had shot down many policemen. As it was, the wanted men were the first to open fire. A police officer threw a handful of stones at the window of the room in which the two men were, and they immediately replied with pistol-shots, one of which seriously wounded Sergeant Leeson. He was placed on a stretcher, which had to be lifted over a wall to get him to a place of safety, and while his comrades were doing this they were subjected to a hot fire from the house. Any forward movement on the part of the police at this point was thus checked, and the affair developed into a siege, and an exchange of shots between the men in the building and the police. Strong reinforcements of police were sent for, armed with revolvers and shot-guns, and, of course, large numbers were required to keep back the growing crowds. About nine o'clock it was decided to summon military help, and about 10.15 a party of Scots Guards arrived from the Tower. They were disposed in the streets and at points of vantage on neighbouring roofs and windows, whence they opened fire on the windows of No. 100. Sidney Street, with their rifles.

THREE NEW BOOKS.

"Mary Magdalene."

Heyer in the preface to his indebtedness to Herr Paul Heyer in the preface to his "Mary Magdalene" (Methuen); but, as he rightly points out, the situations which are also to be found in the venerable poet's "Maria von Magdala" derive from a common property, the Gospels. Herein, of course, lies the tremendous weakness of such a play, the obstacle that will intrude itself persistently between the writer and any reader to whom these sacred things possess a peculiar and awful value. M. Maeterlinck's play is reverent, is perceptive, is acutely dramatic, and yet it cannot but fall short of a standard to which no dramatist—so long as the world is Christian—can hope to attain. Apart from this, it is extraordinarily brilliant in its contrasts, and its delineation of the Magdalen's traditional choice between her rich lover and the Christ. The Roman legionary's haughty attitude towards the rabble who infest his neighbourhood in pursuit of the miracle-worker is a fine and characteristic piece of work. Mary Magdalene herself is less successful; but the introduction of the raising of Lazarus provides a tremendous situation, which is magnificently handled. One may complain, perhaps, that the play is almost too well worked out. The very completeness of its art militates against its acceptance for the stage in this country. Only the more crudely expressed religious emotions find their way to an English audience.

"The Devil and the Deep Sea."

an English audience.

"The Devil and the Deep Sea." It is a commonplace to say that Miss Rhoda Broughton is a remarkable woman; and her book, "The Devil and the Deep Sea." ('Alacmillan), is one indeed is the flavour of this light and wholesome novel, and if the ending will strike students of heredity as being slightly immoral — for there is not much doubt that the two frauds mean to marry each other—that only shows how agreeable Miss Broughton can contrive to make an unpromising climax. The Italian atmosphere at the beginning of the story produces a sufficient languor to excuse the leisureliness of the plot's development: the old hand, provided with this material, can be trusted to dispose it to the best advantage. "The Devil and the Deep Sea." will be deservedly popular at the libraries.

"At the Ville Boes." There is an air about a French

ropular at the libraries.

There is an air about a French detective that no English amateur can ever hope to attain—which is to say that Sherlock Holmes and his dressing-gown would have been altogether out of place at the Villa Rose, although we suspect he would have made quite as good a job of the case as M. Hamaud, whose airs of professional art and mystery lend so much charm to Mr. A. E. W. Mason's well-told story, "At the Villa Rose" (Hodder and Stoughton). There are two weak points, or so it seems to us: Mr. Ricardo's intrusion into the affair, and the murder itself. It would have been easy for the thief to take advantage of the old lady's interest in the séance, without resorting to extremes. It is, however, ill to quarrel with the details of a thrilling novel, which keeps up the interest—supreme test!—for chapters after the identity of the murderer is revealed.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

It is a perplexing circumstance that in so many quarrels both sides sincerely accuse each other of precisely the same fault. I do not refer to the recriminations of the party politicians: I am speaking of sincere accusations. Nobody is surprised when a noble Lord calls Mr. Lloyd George an impudent gutter-snipe, and bids him observe the decent language of dignified controversy; no one is surprised at the singular coincidence by which the Tories convict the Radicals of mendacity and corruption at precisely the same moment when the Radicals catch the Tories in the very act of corruption and mendacity. These people are playing a game, and they kick the same muddy football about because there is only one football to kick. But I refer to real controversies, on which intellects

controversies, on which intellects are spontaneously exercised and honestly divided: controversies about working morals or the constitution of the world. And it is odd that in these deeper matters also the charges on both sides are often almost identical. Thus, the enemies of religion sincerely regard it as the gloom est thing in the world, full of fasts and asceticism, darkening progress and pleasure. But to the religious people, in equal sincerity, it is irreligion that is the gloomiest thing in the world. In the fine Shakespearean phrase, it hangs the heavens with black; and progress becomes a funeral procession that ends by an open grave. Or again, a cold inhumanity is the chief charge of Socialists against the present order; but it is also one of the commonest of the charges against Socialism. Or again, anti-vivisectionists charge vivisection with a cruelty akin to diabolism: the finding of secrets through blood and pain as in the mysteries of a Witches' Sabbath. But, on the other hand, the vivisectionists charge their opponents with another kind of cruelty, almost amount-ing to human sacrifice; with an indifference to mankind like that of some Egyptian monarch who should butcher thousands of captives before the altars of his animal gods. In all these really exasperating ethical controversies, there is a curious element of tit-for-tat in the argument; nevertheless, these discussions, however bitter, are really practical. The pot is a useful domestic object, though the pot does call the kettle black when they both begin to boil over.

One of the oddest cases of this can be found in people's very varied impressions of what is antiquated, out of date, or intellectually dead. One man will labour lustily in a field of promise which appears to an-

promise which appears to another man like a dusty and disused cemetery, received the other day a circular from some people who wanted to revive in England the religion of the heathen Saxons—whatever it was. They said (with admirable cheerfulness) that they were "continuing the work of Penda, King of Mercia," who was killed in a tribal skirmish somewhere in the seventh century. I like the phrase "continuing the work." Seeing that poor Penda's work has certainly suffered a slight interruption, having been temporarily suspended for about twelve hundred years, one might have expected

that his followers would at least have said to "resume the work." But, no; they are in full continuity; they are vividly in touch with Penda; and they do not officially even admit the delay, any more than Charles II. would officially admit the interregnum of the Protectorate. Yet I hear of these people calling themselves Pantheists and talking in Hyde Park in a most modern style. And if you and I were to appeal to the Prayer Book or the Pari-h Church, or the Council of Trent or the principles of Rousseau's "Social Contract," I daresay they would think us old-fashioned. But grubbing up the dust of an unsuccessful barbarian on the wrong side of the Dark Ages seems to them, I suppose, a most smart form of modernity.

at once; how his Shakespeare could be wrong because it was the Harris one and also wrong because it wasn't. I cannot myself imagine. But there seemed to be something very dreadful about the fact that they both thought the name of Shakespeare's sweetheart might be Fitton; and they were both prodigiously interested in the colour of her hair. If it was dark, she might be the Dark Lady of the Sonnets; or, again, she might not. Either Mary Fitton was not Mary Fitton, but someone else of the same complexion; or else she was Mary Fitton, and then—as nobody seems to know anything very special about Mary Fitton—we don't get very much further. In this rich mine these two enthusiasts delved. Now, I happened some time ago to be Mr. Shaw's antag-

ago to be Mr. Shaw's antagonist in another of his many
wars. I was defending certain
institutions of Christian ethics,
and I was much amused to
observe that Mr. Shaw and his
followers could not restrain a
sort of sudden titter of amusement whenever I mentioned any
old doctrines or decisions by
their original and historical
name. If I spoke of the
Doctrine of Original Sin they
laughed delightedly at the
quaint old-world phrase. When
I mentioned the Council of
St. John Lateran, they shrieked
like schoolgirls, as if I had
disinterred a mummy. Mr.
Shaw and his friends do really
think that all such things are
futtle antiquarianism.

Now these things do not stitue me as either futile or antiquarian at all. The theory of Original Sin is like any other theory, either true or false; but it is quite alive: millions of people hold it, and it makes a great deal of difference to them that they do. The decisions of the Lateran Council remain, like Darwinism, a definite position and challenge that has largely changed the world. Ideas can never die; and the ideas in the Creed are alive, just as the ideas in Shakespeare's Sonnets are alive. But I, for one, could never leave the living part in Shakespeare's Sonnets to dig up the dead part. To turn from—

Like to the lark at break of day arising

arising

From sullen earth, sings hymns at
heaven's gate,

lacter's guere, to inquiring whether an obscure Elizabethan wanton had black hair, is to me (quite personally) incomprehensible. It would be, to me, like turning from the philosophical decision of the Council to ask if one of the Cardinals had a fly on his nose when he discussed it. It is like leaving the question of whether Original Sin is true and asking if anyone ever wrote about it

terham, conducted a short

Original Sin is true and asking if anyone ever wrote about it in red ink on blue foolscap. I do not say for a moment that there ought not to be antiquarians; nor even that two of the most modern and energetic intellects may be wasting their time in these ruins. I merely remark on it as a singular case of mutual impressions of futility and varied definitions of pedantic rubbish. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Harris would both regard my dogmas as dead. But my dogmas seem to me alive like roaring hons; while Mr. Shaw and Mr. Harris are quarrelling for an old lion's skin. I intend no fabulous allusion.



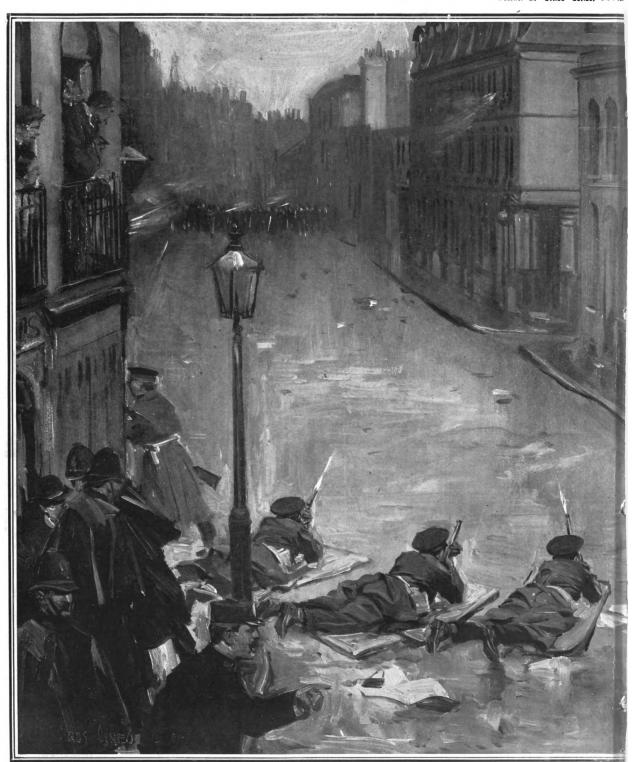
HONOURED IN HIS NATIVE VILLAGE AFTER A CENTURY AND A-HALF: THE STATUE OF GENERAL WOLFE UNVEILED BY LORD ROBERTS AT WESTERHAM.

It is more than a hundred and fifty years since General Wolfe, who was born at Westerham on January 2, 1727, fell in the hour of victory at the battle of Quebec, on September 13, 1739. The bronze statue which was unveiled by Lord Roberts at Westerham on Monday, the anniversary of Wolfe's birth, has been erected by public subscriptions collected by the Wolfe Memorial Committee. It is the work of Mr. F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A., and represents the gallant young General moving forward with uplitted sword at the moment before he was struck by the fatal bullet on the Heights of Abraham. The figure is nearly eight feet high, and rests on a block of Portland stone. Many wreaths were placed round the pedestal. In our photograph Lord Roberts may be seen standing a little to the right of the statue, and to his right is the Bishop of Chichester, who, with the Vicar of Westerham, conducted a short dedicatory service. Lord Starshcon was among those present.

I felt this difference about what constitutes being old-fashioned very much in the last of the many battles of Mr. Bernard Shaw. I mean that which ensued on Mr. Frank Harris charging him with plagiarism in his new play on Shakespeare. The controversy itself did not seem to me to make any sense at all. Mr. Harris seemed to be accusing Mr. Shaw of two things; first, of having copied Mr. Harris's Shakespeare, and, second, of having contradicted Mr. Harris's Shakespeare. How even so ingenious a person as Mr. Shaw contrived to do both

THE DESPERATE "BATTLE" OF THE EAST END

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

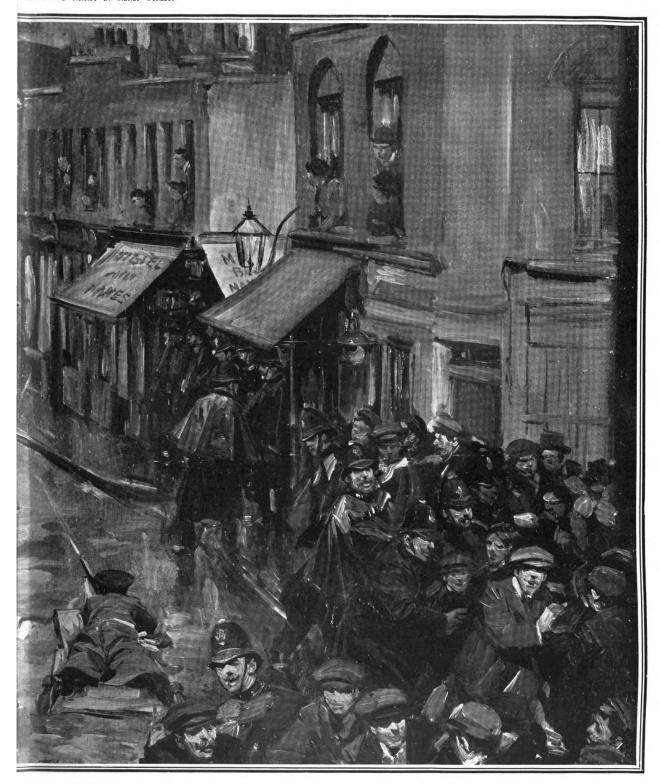


TWO ALIENS BESIEGED BY A GREAT ARMED FORCE IN SIDNEY STREET, OFF THE MILE END

As all the world knows by this time, there was a most extraordinary sequel on Tuesday last to the recent Houndsditch murders. Information given to the police led them to believe that in No. 100. Sidney Street, off the Mile End Road, were men and a woman wanted for the attempted burglary in Houndsditch, and the subsequent murders of three City policemen. As a result, in the small hours of the morning, they drew a cordon round the block of mansions of which the house was one, saw to it that those in the building who were not concerned in the affair were conducted to safety, and detained four people, two of whom were released the same evening. At five the police attempted to take the two men left in the house, but were met with a fusillade of bullets. Reinforcements were called up. Another attack was made at about seven. Then it was that the "battle" began. Firing continued at intervals, and at nine military assistance was requisitioned. A number of Scots Guards with ball ammunition arrived from the Tower about 10.15, took up their positions, and opened fire on the house. Some of the men

SCOTS GUARDS IN ACTION IN A LONDON STREET.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIDNEY STREET.



ROAD: SOLDIERS AND POLICE FIRING ON THE HOUSE CONTAINING THE WANTED MEN.

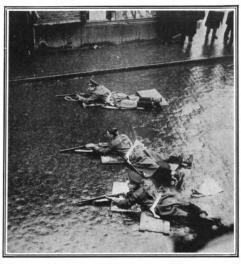
were in the roadway; others in a loft of Messrs. Mann and Crossman's brewery, others in houses facing No. 100, Sidney Street. At half-past twelve the soldiers were reinforced by others with a machine-gun. At half-past one Horse Artillery with two guns arrived on the scene. Just before one the besieged house took fire, but it was not until after two that the firemen were allowed to get to work, there being fear that they would be shot. A great many shots were exchanged by the wanted men, the Guards, and the police. The whole "battle" lasted for about seven hours. There seem to have been only two men engaged in the defence: these were armed with automatic pistols. Two bodies were recovered from the ruins. On the right side of the drawing may be seen the besieged house, flashes from the desperadoes' pistols showing at its windows. Opposite are the flashes from the guns and revolvers of police sheltered in a yard. In the foreground are Scots Guards in action. In the distance are other guards and police. Our Artist was sessioned in the premises of Mr. Frederick Smith, mineral-water manufacturer, of Sidney Street, to whose courtesy we are much indebted.

THE "BATTLE" OF THE EAST END: THE SEVEN HOURS' FIGHTING

IN SIDNEY STREET, OFF THE MILE END ROAD.



WELL IN THE DANGER ZONE, A DETECTIVE APPROACHING THE BESIEGED BUILDING
WHILE IT WAS BURNING-TOWARDS THE END OF THE "BATTLE."



WAITING TO "SNIPE" AT THE "WANTED" DESPERADOES BESIEGED IN NO. 100: SCOTS GUARDS ON THE WATCH AT ONE END OF SIDNEY STREET.



CONSTABLES ARMED WITH DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS: HANDING OUT AMMUNITION



ATTACKING THE BESIEGED HOUSE, A PARTY OF DETECTIVES FIRING AT THE BUILDING FROM THE SHELTER OF A YARD-ENTRANCE.



THE END OF THE SIEGE BY SCOTS GUARDS AND POLICE: FIREMEN AT WORK ON THE BURNING BUILDING.



ARTILLERY FOR THE "BATTLE" OF THE EAST END. GUNS ARRIVING ON THE SCENE OF THE DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SIDNEY STREET.

With particular regard to the photographs on this page we may make the following notes: The police engaged were armed with revolvers and with double-barrelled guns: the Scots Guards, who came from the Tower, used, of course, their service rifles. The police were present in great numbers, not only uniformed but in plain clothes and disguised. At about half-past one, Horse Artillery with two guns arrived on the scene, but were not pressed into service. They had come from St. John's Wood Barracks in forty minutes, a remarkable feat considering the density of the City traffic. Just before one o'clock it was seen that the besieged house had taken fire. These was allowed to burn, although the Fire Brigade were on the spot, until it was deemed certain that the firemen could get to work without running the risk of being shot.—[Photographs by Illustrations Burrau, Topical, and Record Press.]

BALL-CARTRIDGES IN A LONDON STREET: SCOTS GUARDS IN ACTION

AT THE "BATTLE" OF THE EAST END, IN SIDNEY STREET.



- I. OF THE MEN WHO EXCHANGED FIRE WITH THE DESPERADOES IN 100, SIDNEY STREET: SCOTS GUARDS COVERING THE BESIEGED BUILDING WITH THEIR RIFLES.
- 3. FIRING AT THE DEFENDERS OF THE BESIEGED HOUSE FROM A BREWERY LOFT: SCOTS GUARDS SHOOTING BEHIND THE PROTECTION OF SHUTTERS.
- 5. A STRANGE WEAPON FOR USE IN A LONDON STREET, SOLDIERS WITH A MACHINE-GUN AT THE "BATTLE" OF THE EAST END.
- THE HOME SECRETARY DURING THE FIGHT, MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE SCENE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY "BATTLE" IN SIDNEY STREET, OFF THE MILE END ROAD.
- 4. SCOTS GUARDS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN SIDNEY STREET: TWO OF THE MEN FIRING FROM A BEDROOM OPPOSITE THE BESIEGED HOUSE.
 6. MADE TO DRAW THE FIRE OF THE BESIEGED; THE DUMMY POLICEMAN, WHICH WAS EXPOSED AT THE WINDOW OF A HOUSE FACING No. 100.

It will be noted that those Guards who held the road stretched themselves out on newspaper-poster boards, on mats, or on sacking. Half-a-dozen or so picked shots took up a position in a loft of Messrs. Mann and Crossman's Brewery and fired from there. Others had place in a bedroom of a house opposite that which was under siege. At one time a dummy policeman with a brown paper "face," on which features were painted with stove-polish, was used by the police at one of the windows of a house facing No. 100. This drew effectually the fire of the besieged men, and helped the police to locate them.—[Photographs by Illustrations Burrau, Record Press. and C. N.]



MR. THOMAS SOPWITH, Winner of the De Forest £4000 All-British Aeroplane Contest.

SIR CHARLES FORTESCUE-BRICKDALE,

Registrar of the Office of Land-Registry-Who has been Knighted.

SIR IOSEPH M. REDMOND, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Ex-President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland—Who has been Knighted.

PERSONAL NOTES.

THE NEW EARL OF ANCASTER Formerly Well-Known as Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Robinson is exchanging the Deanery of Westminster for that of Wells, on account of the strain of London life
telling on his health, the Bishop
of Winchester, Dr. Ryle, has accepted the Deanery of Westminster
for somewhat similar reasons. In
his farewell letter to his Winchester
clergy he spoke of the strain of
pean et Westminster.
were to break down. To the
duties of the Deanery of Westminster he referred as "physically less exacting."

Through the death of his father, Lord Willoughby de Eresby has become Earl of Ancaster. The late Earl was Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, a dignity which he held jointly with Lords Cholmondeley and Carrington. The late Lord Ancaster occupied the position during Queen Victoria's reign, Lord Cholmondeley in that of King Edward, and in the present reign Lord Carrington holds it. The late Earl of Ancaster was born in 1850. He succeeded his father as second Lord Aveland in 1867, and his mother as twenty-fourth Lord Willoughby de Eresby in 1888. He married a daughter of the tenth Marquess of Huntly. He had large estates in Lincolnshire, Rutland, and Perthshire, and he was a very generous and popular landlord. The new Earl was elected as a Unionist for Horncastle at the recent General Election. He sat for the same division from 1894

In spite of the subsequent and disastrous efforts of other competitors, the first attempt to win Baron de Forest's £4000 prize remains the winning one. The prize was offered for the longest flight made by Dec. 31 on an all-British aeroplane across the Channel Dec. 31 on an alf-British aeroplane across the Channel and into the Conti-nent. The winner, Mr. Tom Sopwith, made his successful flight on Dec. 18, starting from East-church, in the Isle of Sheppey, and land-ing at Beaumont, in Belgium, a distance of 177 miles. Mr. of 177 miles. Mr.
Sopwith is only
twenty-two.



sicians from

As successor to the late Canon Ottley, Residentiary Canon of Rochester, the Lord Chancellor has selects. lor has select-ed Dr. Wood,

who last year resigned the Head-mastership of Harrow Dr. Wood was ordained deacon in 1865, and priest in 1873. He had a long experience of scholastic work, being for three years an assistant master at Cheltenham College, for twenty years Head-master of Leamington College, eight years Head-master of Tonbridge School, and twelve years Head-master of Harrow. In 1907 he became a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Mr. Sidney Greville, who succeeds the late Sir Fleetwood Edwards as Paymaster of the Household, is the youngest brother of the Earl of Warwick.





THE LATE EARL OF ANCASTER

LATE EARL OF ANCASTER during his PreJoint Hereditary Lerd Great
Chamberlain of England.
Groom-in-Waiting to King Edward,
and Private Secretary to Queen
Alexandra. Last year he became
Groom-in-Waiting to King George.

Не

secretary to the late Lord Salisbury

Lord Wrottesley, whose death occurred last week, was born in 1824. He was the twenty-second in direct male descent from Simon de Verdon, Lord of Tettenhall, who lived in the twelfth century. He took an active part in local affairs at Wolverhampton and in Staffordshire. The family seat, Wrottesley Hall, was burnt down in December 1897. Lord Wrottesley was formerly Master of the Albrighton Hunt.

Everyone will regret the early death of Mr. Reginald Frank Doherty, the elder of the two famous brothers who won the All England Doubles Championship eight times. He first won the Singles Championship in 1897: between that and his retirement from tournament play, four years ago, he won it four times. Mr. Doherty was born in 1894. At Westminster School he was in the football team, and at Cambridge got his Blue for lawn-tennis in 1895 and 1896.

He

THE HON. SIDNEY R. GREVILLE, C.V.O., C.B., Appointed Paymaster of the Household to his Majesty the King.

rortescue-Brickdale, Registrar of the Office of Land Registry, in Lin-coln's Inn Fields, has written many works on land registration. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1883. Sir Joseph Redmond is a distinguished Dublin physician, associated with various hos-pitals in that city. He was President of the Irish Royal pitals in that Irish Royal College of Phy-

1906 to 1908.



THE REV. IOSEPH WOOD, D.D. Formerly Head-Master of Harrow Appointed Canon of Rochester.



mportance there.

By the death of Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher, Cambridge has lost one of her most distinguished men, eminent both in scholarship and affairs. Mr. Butcher was President of the British Academy of Letters and a Trustee of the British Academy of Letters and a Trustee of the British Museum. For twenty - one years (1882 - 1903) he was Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. The famous prose translation of the "Odyssey," in which he collaborated with sey," in wh collaborated

elected as their new Chairman Mr. Hugh Drum-mond, who for some time has been Deputy-Chairman. Mr. Drummond is on the Devon-shire local board of the Union of Lon-

Union of Lon-

Protectorate. He was born in 1872.

Mr. Andrew Lang, was published in 1879. He had represented Cambridge University in Par-liament since the death of Sir Richard Jebb in 1906, and was re-elected last month.

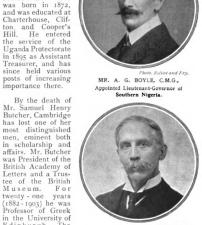
In succession to the late Sir Charles Scotter, the Board of the London and South-Western Railway have elected as their



THE LATE REV. WILLIAM BAKER, D.D. For Thirty Years Head-Master of Merchant Taylors' School.



MR. A. G. BOYLE, C.M.G.



THE LATE MR. S. H. BUTCHER, M.P. (Unionist) for the of Cambridge.



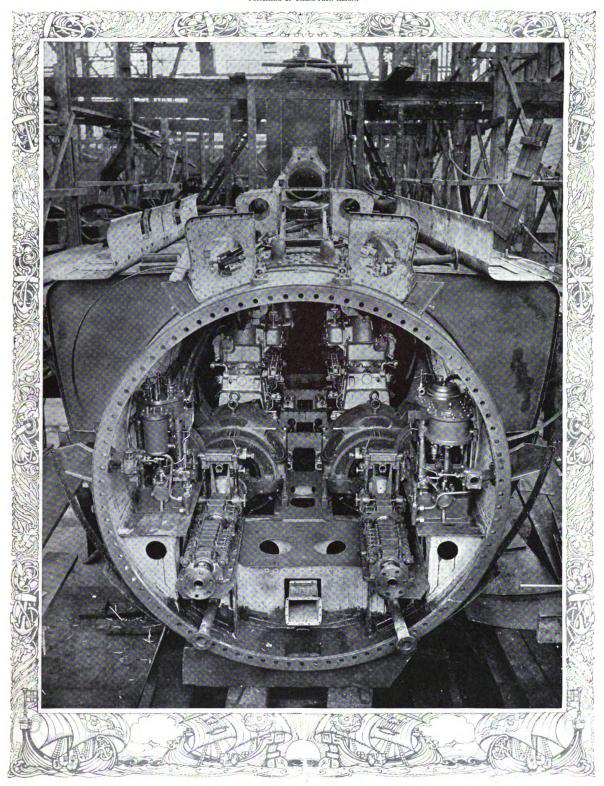
MR. HUGH DRUMMOND. The new Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway.

don and Smiths Bank. Bank. His place as Deputy-Chairman South-Western is taken by Sir William Portal, Bt.

A famous London schoolmaster was Dr. Baker, who died last week at the age of sixty-nine, and who was for thirty years (1870-1900) Head-master of Merchant Taylors' School. Five years after he was appointed the school was moved from Suffolk Lane to Charterhouse Square, and under his rule it attained a very high position among the schools of England. Dr. Baker won the affection and esteem both of the boys and the assistant-masters.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SEAS: THE DEATH THAT MOVES BENEATH THE WATERS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TECHNO-PHOT ARCHIV



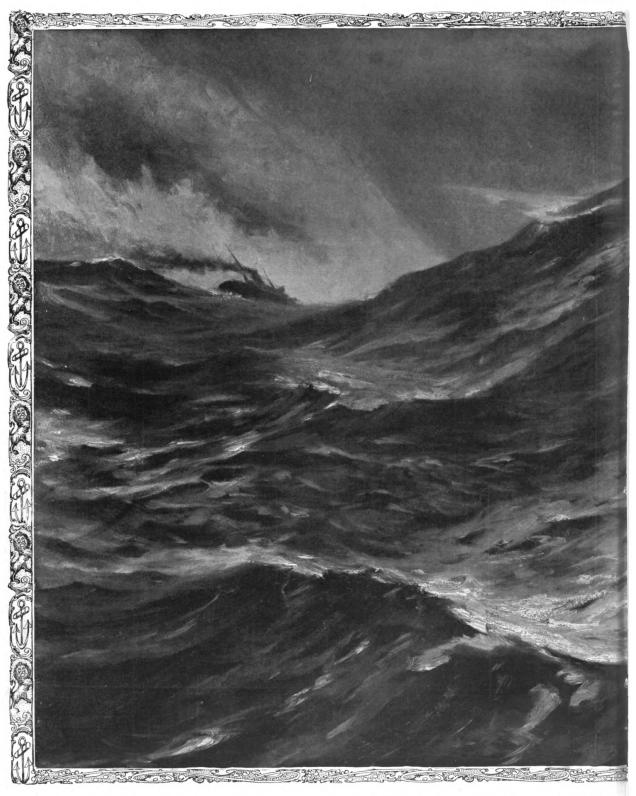
THAT WHICH MANY WOULD GIVE MUCH TO INVESTIGATE: THE INTERIOR OF A SUBMERSIBLE.

The submarine and the submersible may well be called the riddles of the world's navies, for none knows their full capabilities or all their caprices. They are problematical wespons, the precise value of which nothing but actual warfare will reveal. Meantime, they are the most closely guarded of secrets. Particular interest attaches, therefore, to this photograph, which shows the interior of the "Kobben," a submersible of the "Germania" class, which has just become a unit of the Norwegian Navy. The submersible, it should be noted, seems to be gaining in avour at the expense of the submarine, and craft of the "Germania" type have been chosen for the German navy. When moving on the surface a vessel of this class seems to the ordinary eye much as does a torpedo-boat. Under that condition it displaces 205 tons; when it is under water it displaces an additional fifty tons. It has two hulls, the inner of which has three compartments. The forward of these accommodates electric accumulators and a pair of torpedo-tubes; the centre one is devoted to the conning-tower, the steering-wheels, the perisopore, the controlling-gear, and so forth; the aft division is the engine-room, given up to the petrol motors dued for driving the eraft on the surface and the electric motors used when she is submerged.

It earries ten men.

THE STORM FIEND'S WORK: "THE YESTY WAVES

FROM THE PAINTING

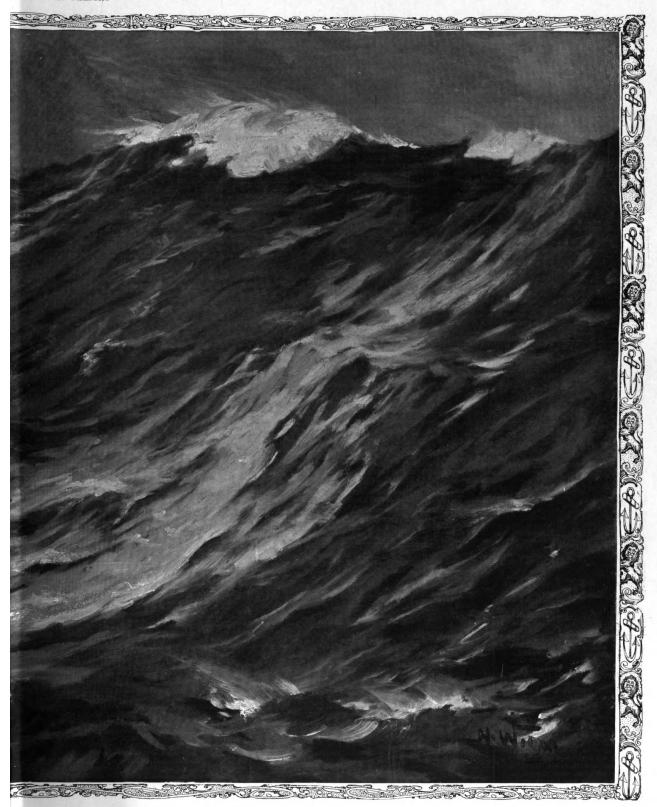


WHIPPED BY THE WIND: THE SEA AS IT IS WHEN

Now, in the season of storms, this picture should be of special interest. It shows the sea as it appears when there is a really heavy gale of wind, the kind of a heavy gale: to give them definite idea

CONFOUND AND SWALLOW NAVIGATION UP."

BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



LASHED INTO TURBULENCE BY A HEAVY GALE.

weather met with, more especially, during the winter months in deep waters. Comparatively few people have any clear notion of the state of the sea during Mr. Norman Wilkinson painted this picture

MMUSIC and the



MUSIC.

MUSIC.

The New Year sees—or, perhaps, one should write, hears—strange developments in the music associated with the world of popular entertainment. We find a Drury Lane pantomime score full of reminiscences of Tchaikowski, of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," "The Midsummer Night's Dream' music of Mendelssohn, the "Præludium" of Jarnefelt, and of divers Wagnerian utterances, with all of which the popular music-hall melodies of the hour are blended skilfully enough. Mrne. Edyth Walker, whose Edyth Walker, whose is to appear on the music-hall stage, to which Mr. Thomas Beecham is about to shift a part of his activities in order to enlarge the audience for grand opera. Free trade in amusement is healthy, but startling in its latest manifestations. It is only the fear of becoming suddenly middleaged and quite behind the times that keeps the writer from allowing himself to criticise the association of a great operatic artist with the ordinary "variety turn," and the methods of Mr. Pelissier applied in all seriousness to classical operas. But perhaps even free trade may have certain disadvantages—an ungrateful remark to make per-

certain disadvan-tages—an ungrateful remark to make perhaps at a moment when John Philip Sousa is thundering in our midst.

Sir Edward Elgar's violin concerto has received another interpretation at the skilled hands of Fritz

skilled hands of Fritz
Kreisler, and it is to
be heard again on
Monday week, when
the great violinist
will also play the
Beethoven concerto,
a remarkable undertaking
for a man who is a truly
distinguished artist as well
as a virtuoso, one of the
few who combine the double
qualification. Elgar will few who combine the double qualification. Elgar will conduct. In the evening of the same day the London Symphony Orchestra will resume its pleasant labours under the direction, upon this occasion only, of Pro-fessor Muller Reuter. The orchestral programme is of tare in.

of rare interest, and Miss Elena Gerhardt is to be the vocalist.

The long Beecham opera sea-son at Co-

DOROTHY.

son at Covent Garden closed on Saturday night with the tenth performance of "Salome." It will be remembered that "Elektra" was given four times only. "Tiefland" received six hearings, or one less than "Pelleas et Mélisande," "Le Chemineau," and "Fidelio" together. But for reasons not clearly ascertainable, Offenbach heads the list: his "Contes d'Hoffmann" was given on no fewer than thirteen occasions. It is a melancholy truth that the season, in many respects an artistic success, has been a financial failure, and there would seem to be small likelihood that the experiment will be renewed next autumn, though we may be sure that Mr. Beecham will not relax his activities, even though he should elect to turn them into less expensive channels. But with Mr. Hammerstein hard at work in Kingsway, and proposing to treat the Chamberlain's high office as Ajax treated the lightning, the gaiety of nations is hardly likely to suffer eclipse, and whatever the issue, an opera season gives remunerative employment to countless deserving people. less deserving people.

MISS IULIA IAMES AS PRINCESS

DOROTHY.

The latest reports from America suggest that Puccini would have done better to remember his promise and to give London the first chance



MISS ANITA EDIS AS PUCK.

Miss ANTA EDIS AS POCK.

of hearing "The Girl from the Golden
West." We should not have given
utterance to complaints that the music
lacks local colour, because we don't
quite know what "Golden West"
musical colour is like; it merely suggests yellow music. American critics
appear to be no better informed, but



MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS MRS. HALLEYBUT.

this limitation does not give pause to their complaints. Puccini's score, as far as the piano can reveal it, is full

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK," AT DRURY LANE: SOME OF THE PLAYERS.

of reminiscences, but as they are all reminiscences of Puccini there can be no serious charge of plagiarism.



MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS MRS. HALLEYBUT AND MR. ARTHUR CONQUEST



KAMA



ventions of his contemporaries. In subjects like "Endymion," "The Sirens," and "Orpheus," one is conscious of some sort of strain; and even in "The Cold North," his masterpiece, there is the suggestion of a man not quite at his ease. He painted best the tangled patterns of dense foliage and the burning but confused design of leopards or tigers in the fifful light of the underwood; but he seldom had the courage to paint according to the full strength of his vision.

strength of Some touch of the wildness of Blake's



Blake's portraiture of a tiger is needed for his pigment. As a draughtsman he is unfettered, magnificently free. His drawings clamour for comparison with those of the great masters, and withstand comparison; but in his bronzes, of which there are many at Burlington House, his handling is apt to lose the firmness necessary when metal is the medium.

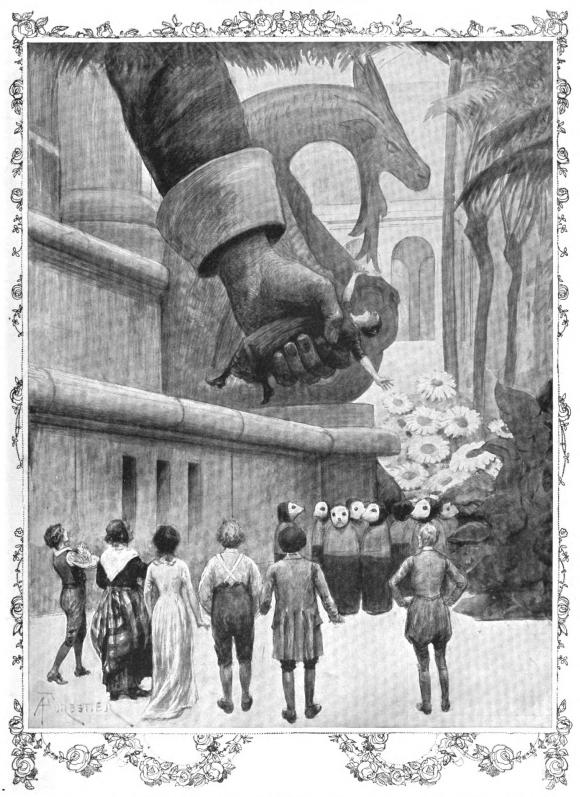
The large Gallery and portions of Galleries II.

Burlington House, his handing is apt to lose the firmness necessary when metal is the medium.

The large Gallery and portions of Galleries II. and IV. are given to a painter of entirely differing mood and manner. Orchardson gloried in conforming to the requirements of picture-making. He was as well satisfied with the conditions and rules of his profession as the cricketer, who has made his fifty and is "set," with the conditions and rules of his game. He collected the costumes, the wigs, the furniture of the period he liked best to paint, and acquired an unrivalled facility for setting down a whole series of trivial objects. But in his portraits his indifference to the cares of the painter who takes it as part of his duty to establish the personality of his sitter is often his chief strength. With or ready-made sentiment to look after, he was free to paint the things he saw with perfect sincerity. The "Portrait of Mrs. Moss-Cockle," lent by her, one of his last works, remains one of the greatest.

THE PANTOMIME GIANT WHO IS TOO BIG FOR THE STAGE OF DRURY LANE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



HELD IN THE GIANT'S HAND: THE PRINCESS DOROTHY IS TAKEN CAPTIVE. IN "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."

Without doubt, the greatest novelty of this year's pantomime at Drury Lane is the biggest of the giants, who is so huge that it is impossible for him to be seen as a whole by the audience, the stage not being large enough or high enough to contain him. His presence is first made evident by the appearance of his legs, which can be seen only up to the knees.

Then, later, he swoops down one of his arms, clutches the Princess Dorothy, and carries her off.



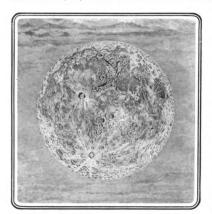


ROMANCE BASED ON THE LOWELL THEORY A ROMANCE BASED ON THE LOWELL THEORY, TERRESTRIAL VISITORS TO MARS IN AN AIR SHOP OVER THE CANALS AND THE CITY OF SIRAPION "What a splendid view we then had over the country all around usl... Across the country, in line after line, were the canals which we had been so cansious to see, extending as far as the eye could reach!"

sits poison us qualities.

Pliny himself records that cattle and horses, and even pigs—supposed, these last, to resist poisons that kill other animals—are poisoned by black hellebore. Its use in medicine dates from a farback period. Thus, in 1640, we find a physician declaiming the use of hellebore-leaves and juice in "dropsie, jaundies, and other evil dispositions of the liver and gall." It was noted in its time as a remedy for worms. One very frank member of the faculty, writing in 1760, remarks that "Where it killed not the patient it would certainly kill the worms; but the worst of it is it will sometimes kill both." One hopes and trusts that a little experience of this kind led to the rejection of hellebore from the materia medica of that epoch, in so far as its internal uses were concerned. Apart from the social and pharmaceutical history of our its po

NATURAL HISTORY



A WORLD WITHOUT WATER: A CHART SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS ON THE SURFACE OF THE MOON.

PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS ON THE SURFACE OF THE MI
"The dark areas are termed seas, though there is no water on the
moon. The many small rings are ring-mountains and ring-plains.
The North Pole is at the top. ... close to Aristarchus you will
netice another ring plain, which is called Herodotus. ... Turning from this towards the south-west you will see the most
majestic formation to be found upon the moon—the great ringplain called Corpenicus, after the founder of our present system of
astronomy. It is about sixty miles in diameter. ... A peak on
no side is 12,000 feet in altitude, on the other side is one only
1000 feet lower. ... Owing to its size, brightness, and isolated
position, this splendid ring-mountain can be seen from the earth
without the aid of a glass." (See the Index Map opposite).

of the group. The Christmas rose is the black hellebore of botanists. It has varieties or offshoots of its species. There is, for example, a black hellebore minor and a black hellebore major. Our "rose" is called in France, appropriately, Rose de Noël, and there is, on the opposite side of the family, a Stinking Hellebore, which the French call Fied de Griffon, and the English, Bear's Foot and Bear Grass. There are also other hellebores, popularly so called, but not of the race of the Christmas rose. We find a white hellebore and an American green species, both belonging to quite another order of plants. It is the green hellebore, or Veratrum veride, which is used in medicine as an application to bruises—black eyes included.

an application to bruises—black eyes included.

Our "rose" flowers are pleasant to look upon, and a glance at the arrangement of the flower-parts suggests at once a likeness to the buttercup tribe. The plant is famous for its fertility in the matter of its blooms. I read of one plant which developed no fewer than five hundred flowers, and it seems that from one hundred to two hundred blossoms do not by any means constitute an abnormal record. The hellebore has a very respectable history behind it, and affords subject-matter for discussion, not by the botanist alone, but by the doctor, the pharmacist, and the antiquary also. The Greeks knew it well, and its name was given to the plant in classic times. Originally, it seems to have flourished in Central and South Europe, but, like a good many other plants, it has bome transplantation with that wise sense of adaptation to circumstances which a great philosopher assures us is

the secret of successful living. When you are in search of plant - histories, you are fairly safe to find what you want in the pages of Gerarde's famous "Herball." He chronicles of many things besides plants, and even extends his observations to barnacle or bernicle trees, from which geese, he assures us, are developed, and he figures the birds coming out of the shells on the trees and disporting themselves in the sea.

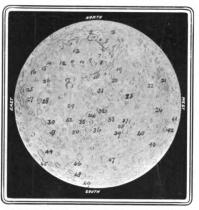
BY AIR-SHIP TO THE MOON AND MARS: ASTRONOMICAL ADVENTURES. ustrations Reproduced from Mr. Mark Wickis Astronomical vry, "To Mars with the Moon" "b-O contray of the Publishers, sars, Seeley and Co. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

Gerarde will not disappoint you if you search his pages for records of hellebore cultivation in England. He lived and wrote in the seventeenth century, one notable edition of his book (Johnson's) bearing date 1633. Hellebore had been by that time acclimatised with us, and so to-day ranks as our Rose of Noël. The interest of our plant, I have said, extends beyond the domain of the garden. Like a good many other beautiful plants, it has been endowed with the power of manufacturing active principles, some of which are of a highly poisonous nature. The most typical of these produces delirium, paralysis of the legs, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, and other effects. The



WHERE THE SKY IS BLACK AND THE STARS SHINE BY DAY, AN IDEAL VIEW OF LUNAR SCENERY.

"As there is no atmosphere on the moon, the sky is a dense black, and the stars shine brilliantly in the daytime. The view is a typical one, showing numerous craters and cracks, and a small ring-mountain with terracting. Ring-mountains and plains vary from a few miles to 150 miles diameter, some mountains being nearly 20,000 feet in height."



LUNAR GEOGRAPHY: AN INDEX MAP TO THE CHART OF THE MOON REPRODUCED ON THIS PAGE.

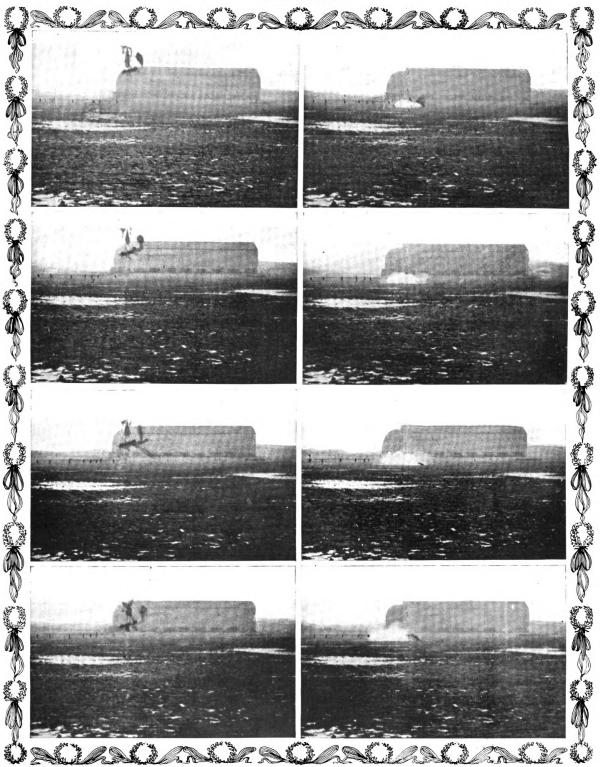
OF THE MOON REPRODUCED ON THIS PAGE.

The numbers on the above Map indicate the following names—
1. Bay of Rainbown, 2. Plato, 3. Sea of Cold, 4. Alps Mountains,
5. Great Alpine Valler, 6. Cassini, 7. Autolyrous, 8. Aristillus,
9. Archimdes, 10. Timocharis, 11. Lambert, 12. Euler, 13. Sea of Showers, 14. Aristarchus, 15. Herodotus, 16. Ocean of Storms,
17. Copernicus, 18. Apennien Mountains, 19. Sea of Sceneity,
20. Harmus Mountains, 21. Sea of Conflicts, 22. Proclus, 23. Sea
of Tranquillity, 24. Sea of Fertility, 25. Hevel, 26. Kepler,
27. Grimaldi, 28. Plamsteed, 29. Bonpland, 30. Gassendi, 31. Sea of
Varours, 32. Hipparchus, 33. Albateguins, 34. Profession,
35. Alchonsus, 36. Artzachel, 37. Theophilus, 38. Cyrillus,
39. Catherina, 40. Sea of Neclar, 41. Langrenus, 42. Venditus,
43. Petavius, 44. Schickard, 45. Wargentin, 46. Tycho, 47. Mauroux,
48. Eduins, 49. Newton, 90. Straight Wall, 51. Sea of
Moisture, 52. Sea of Clouds. (See the Chart of the Moon opposite.)

Christmas rose, the botanist views hellebore with interest by reason of its apparently erratic habit of flowering when almost all other plants are wrapped in their winter sleep, and are waiting the call of the spring before they wake up into the physiological activity that finds its first outcome in leaf-production. The hellebore has a prominent root-stock, wherein are stored the materials that enable it to flower thus early. The snowdrop and crocus carry their store of nutriment in their bulbous stems, and so provide for their spring liberation. But beyond the question of ways and means of overcoming the difficulties of winter-flowering, there remains, as always, the question of habit. The holly, for example, no doubt through much tribulation, which is another name for the struggle for existence, has succeeded in developing tough leaves and a strong constitution that gives us our Christmas foliage. The pines and fits, reducing their leaf-surfaces to the last degree of latitude, similarly remain in perennial leafage through cold and hot seasons alike. Our hellebore has gone a degree further, and has acquired a habit, or, it may be, has retained in the cold its practice of flowering, such as it may have been accustomed to exercise in more genial times. Be this as it may, we see that without the power of suiting itself to its environment no living thing can survive. The lesson should not be lost in higher life. Adjustment to our surroundings is the main feature in enabling us to possess the earth.—Andrew Wilson. Christmas rose, the botanist views hellebore with

DEATH CINEMATOGRAPHED: THE FATAL FALL OF AN AEROPLANE.

CINEMATOGRAPHS BY GAUMONT.



THE FALL AND THE IMPACT WITH THE EARTH: LIVING-PICTURE FILMS OF THE ACCIDENT TO MM. LAFFONT AND PAULA.

By an extraordinary coincidence, a cinematographer was taking films for a living-picture when disaster came to the seroplane which carried Alexandre Laffont and a passenger, Mario Paula, and resulted in the death of the two airmen. On this page we give eight of the photographs from the roll of films made by the cinematographer. The first four show stages of the last one hundred feet or so of the fall; the other four, different aspects of the cloud of dust and petrol-smoke that rose as the machine crashed on to the earth. The building seen in the photographs is the hangar of the Astra dirigibles



MRS. E. M. WARD.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, Whose new Poem, "The Story of Nefrekapta," versified from a Demotic Papyrus, is announced by the Oxford University Press.

ANDREW LANG ON SCOTT AND GOLF, GHOSTS, AND LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.

rd, Duke of Cloucester, did personce in St. Paul's in a white she

THE game of golf has long been very fashionable: in some ways it is

even a nuisance. Pleasant, quiet, little places where a man could once be

Pleasant, quiet, little places where a man could once be alone with nature are pounced on by ravening speculators. The wild sea-banks or the lily lee are marked out with red and white flags, a monstrous golf hotel pricks a cockney ear, dominating the landscape, and a scarlet, blue, and mustard coloured poster-picture of these horrors haunts every hoarding.

The gloom of the comic papers and comic Christmas cards is terribly increased by funny pictures of golfers and caddies drawn by artists who are to be congratulated upon their inexperience of misfortune in so far as they have manifestly never seen the game, and are ignorant of the Scottish language, in which the jokes are usually made. If a good game could be made vulgar, golf would be vulgar; and it is curious that, more than a century ago, Sir Walter Scott thought it vulgar already. I know not why. This appears from the hitherto unpublished letter of his, written to an artist, who was to have illustrated

does not frighten him. The line runs, I think, "He held his little bat on high," which is odd, as we do not hear of cricket in Teviotidale so early as 1557, the date of the events. The artist had clearly and quite correctly represented the child as armed with a golf club, for golf was regularly played in Scotland centuries before 1557. What "associations" made golf rather vulgar in a Scotchman's eye (before the English took it up), I know not. It was played by the Royal Family, by Henry, Prince of

Observe his hos-pitality in inviting a perfect stranger to stay with him in

Whose "Reminiscences," including Memories of Leighton, Bulwer Lytton, Irving Charles Reade, and Christina Rossetti are announced by Messrs. Pitman.

to stay with him in the country. He always asked everybody, and they generally came, often without due notice. But Charles Lamb, though pressingly invited, did not come, which we must regret. To see Charles among the horses, dogs, fishers, and coursers of the hare, expected to ride dangerous fords "where bridge there was none," would have been rare sport.

Speaking of Border fords reminds me that a taste for Speaking of Border fords reminds me that a taske for ghosts appears to be hereditary in my family. I had a great-great-grandfather who, riding home from a dinner on Tweedside, was drowned in Ettrick. It appears that the bridge had been broken by a flood, and that my ancestor, in an absent-minded way, tried to ride across it. His horse was found, next day, grazing on a little island, unhurt; but drowned was the rider.

Lately I came across an old letter of my grand-father to a friend, asking for particulars about the Appearance seen by his father while fording Ettrick. So





FAMED FOR ITS 14TH CENTURY DAIRY AND ELIZABETHAN WEST FRONT: MOYN'S COURT, IN ESSEX.

A family named Le Moigne built the first house at Moyn's Park soo the Conquest. In the reign of Henry VII., Joan le Moigne married W Gent, whose successor, Sir Thomas Gent, built the superb west

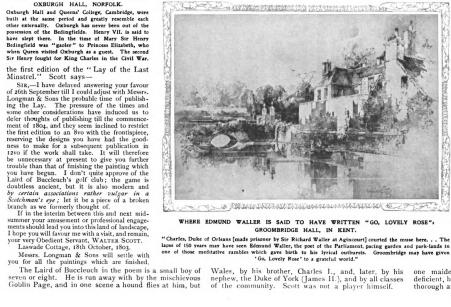
WHERE MARIANA MIGHT HAVE PINED:
MOATED HOUSES OF ENGLAND.
Reproduction (rom Illustrations by Herbert Railton in Mr. W.
Outram Tristnam's book, "Moated Houses"—b, Coustey of the
Publishers, Mosters, Icke Review on "Literatur" Page)



SISTER TO QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: OXBURGH HALL, NORFOLK,

OXBURGH HALL, NORFOLK.

Oxburgh Hall and Queens' College, Cambridge, were built at the same period and greatly resemble each other externally. Oxburgh has never been out of the possession of the Bedingtields. Henry VII. is said to have slept there. In the time of Mary Sir Henry Bedingtield was "gaoler" to Princess Elizabeth, who when Queen visited Oxburgh as a guest. The second Sir Henry fought for King Charles in the Civil War.



WHERE EDMUND WALLER IS SAID TO HAVE WRITTEN "GO, LOVELY ROSE":

"Charles, Duke of Orleans [made prisoner by Sir Richard Waller at Agincourt] courted the muse here. . . The lapse of 150 years may have seen Edmund Waller, the poet of the Parliament, pacing garden and park-lands in one of those meditative rambles which gave birth to his lyrical outbursts. Groombridge may have given 'Go, Lovely Rose' to a grateful world."

WHERE HENRY VIII. WOOED ANNE BOLEYN: HEVER CASTLE, IN KENT.

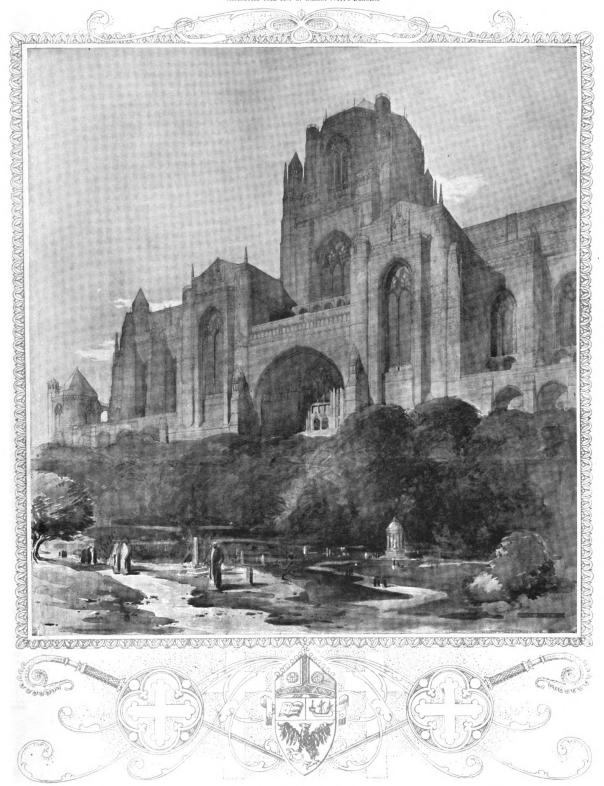
"One can see the drawbridge raised, and Sir Thomas' stout retainers hurrying out with torches and no too even strides to guide and welcome the visitor, who was no doubt well expected. He is seen to be the King. . . . He looks up coverly at the oried window where that brightness hides herself who has tured this royal moth. One likes to think that Anne Beleyn was herself peeping from . . . 'Her Oratory.'"

it seems that my great-grandfather saw my great-great-grandfather's ghost at the ford beside the broken bridge. Conceiv-ably he too had been dining.

The Cornhill Magazine is setting examinations in literature, beginning with a paper on Charles Lamb, set by Mr. E. V. Lucas. It is easier to ask questions than to answer them. Here is a question sthan to answer them. Here is a question from a novel by one of our greatest novelists: "What proportion of pretty to plain faces did who find—where?" A History paper was lately set, at a girls' school, on a certain period of English history—say the tion the person in your period who interests you most, and give your reasons." During the examination some female præpostor or other subaltern was sitting with the girls, some of whom asked, "Does "your period" mean our period?" "Yes," said the invigilatrix, if that is the word for the fair looker-oon. Consequently girls chose favourities from our own period—Mrs. Pankhurst, Mr. Lloyd George, and so on. As they had been misled they were given marks in proportion to their success. But whose knowledge of history was sadly deficient, had to receive full marks (bart two) for a very whose knowledge of history was sadly admirable study of—the late Dr. Crippen! The Cornhill Magazine is setting exthorough and admirable study of-the late Dr. Crippen!

LIVERPOOL'S GREAT CATHEDRAL: THE AMENDED DESIGN.

REPRODUCED FROM MR. G. GILBERT SCOTT'S DRAWING.



A COMMANDING STRUCTURE ON A COMMANDING SITE: LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED, ON ST. JAMES'S MOUNT.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Cathedral Committee held recently, it was decided to agree in principle to the proposal to vary considerably the original design of the cathedral. The chief changes under the new scheme are the substitution of one central tower for the two towers originally intended, and the provision of a spacious nave. We are now able to give, by courtesy of the committee and the architect, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the amended design. The new plan, it may be noted, will entail the expenditure of an additional £25.000. The central tower will be over 100 feet square, and rise to a height of 280 feet above the roadway and 120 feet above the transepts. The esthedral will accommodate about 8000 people. It will be remembered that its Lady Chapel was consecrated last June.

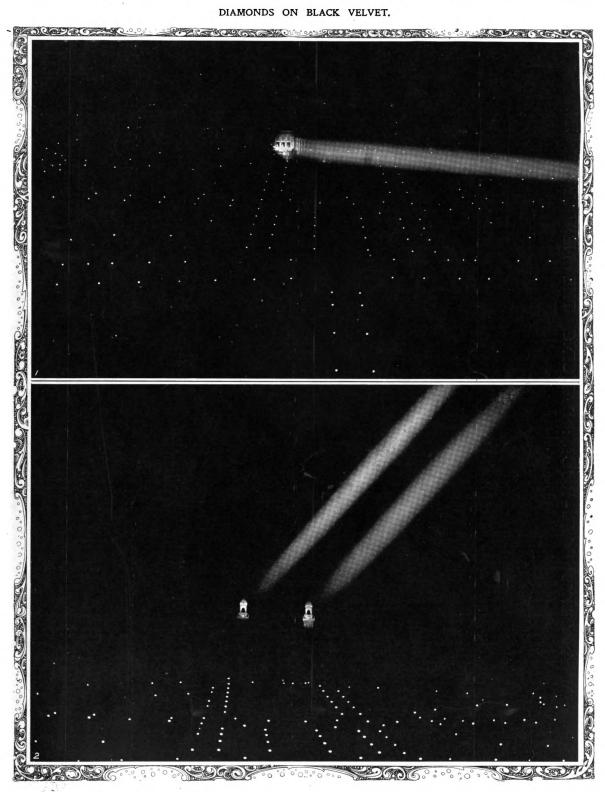
THE "PEERLESS" NEW YEAR'S HONOURS: DISTINGUISHED RECIPIENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, RUSSELL, LAFAYETTE, AND L.N.A. RT. HON. J. F. CHERT-HAM, M.P. (NEW P.C.) SIR CHARLES E. SCHWANN. BT., M.P. (NEW P.C.) SIR ROBERT BALFOUR, M.P. (NEW BARONET). THE MASTER OF ELIBA M.P. (NEW P.C.) SIR C. S. HENRY, M.P. (NEW Br.) SIR HENRY J. WOOD (NEW KNIGHT). ANIGHT). SIR G. L. GOMME, F.S. A (NEW KNIGHT). 8

Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett is Co-Treasurer of the National Free Church Council; the Right Hon. J. F. Cheetham is a well-known public man in Cheshire; Sir Charles E Schwann is Liberal M.P. for North Manchester; the Right Hon. William Abraham is a prominent member of the Labour Party—well known as "Mabon"; the Hon. Abraham Fischer is Minister of Lands of the Union of South Africa; Sir H. H. Raphael is Liberal M.P. for South Derbyshire; Sir Charles W. Macara is President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners; the Master of Elibaak is Chief Liberal Whip; Sir D. P. de Villiers Graffi is Minister of Public Works, Posta and Telegraphs of the Union of South Africa; Sir Robert Ballour is Liberal M.P. for Partick; Sir William Younger was formerly Liberal M.P. for Peebles and Selkirk; Sir Charles S. Henry is Liberal M.P. for the Wellington Division; Sir Henry Waechter is Managing-Director of Mesrs. Bessler, Waechter, and Co., shipowners; Sir Arthur L. Lever was Liberal M.P. for Harwich from 1906 to 1910; Sir J. W. Nott Bower has been Commissioner of Police for the City since 1902; Sir P. S. Eve is Senior Surgeon to the London Hospital; Sir G. L. Gomme is Clerk to the London County Council; Sir Henry J. Wood is Conductor of the Queen's Hall Orchestra; Sir Sidney Colvin is Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum; Sir Joseph Lyons is the famous caterer and parton of the London Territorials; Sir Godfrey Baring was Liberal M.P. for the Isle of Wight from 1906 to 1910; Sir John R. Roberts is a well-known philanthropist in East London; Sir Leander S Jameson (better known' as Dr Jameson) was formerly Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the Union of South Africa; Sir A. J. G. Chalmers is a member of the Marine Departments of the Board of Trade; Sir J. C. Indis is General Manager of the Great Western Railway.

RAYS FROM THE EIFFEL: THE CITY OF LIGHT UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT.

DIAMONDS ON BLACK VELVET.



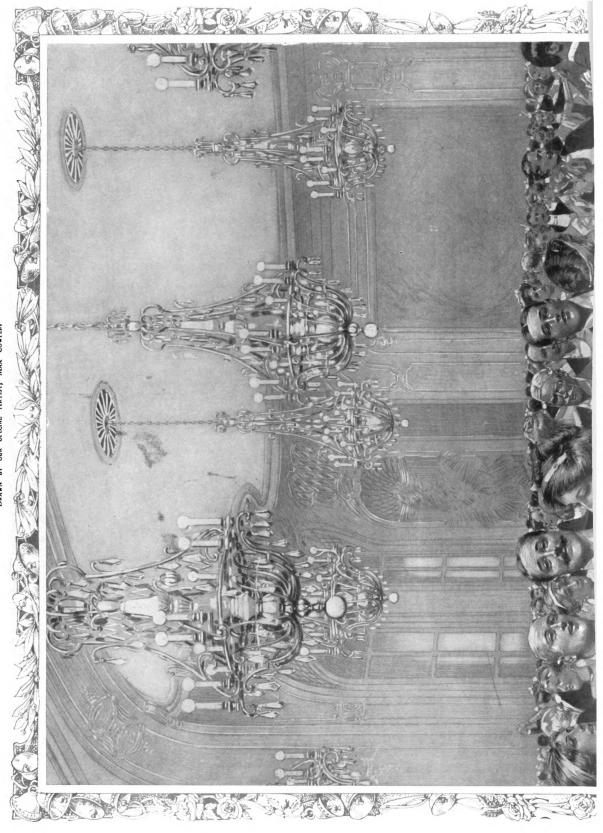
1. LIT UP BY A SEARCHLIGHT ON THE FIRST PLATFORM OF THE EIFFEL TOWER: THE RIGHT WING OF THE TROCADERO UNDER THE RAYS.

These photographs were taken when experiments were being made recently in Paris with the idea of determining the best means of guiding airmen by day and night. In both photographs may be seen lights of Paris, like diamonds on black velvet. In the upper photograph, in the foreground, are visible, especially, the double line of gas-standards along the Pont d'Iéna.

LIT UP BY SEARCHLIGHTS ON THE SECOND PLATFORM OF THE EIFFEL TOWER: THE TWO TOWERS OF THE TROCADERO.

IN A £25,000 BALL-ROOM: DANCING THE NEW YEAR IN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.





WELCOMING THE BIRTH OF 1911 AND A COMING-OF-AGE: NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE SAVOY.

The annual New Year's Eve festival at the Savoy, which takes the form of a supper and a ball, gained exceptional interest on New Year's Eve last from the fact that it marked not only the birth of 1911, but the coming-of-age of the famous hotel. Further, it was made occasion for the opening of the new and beautiful ball and banqueting room which was recently constructed and equipped at a cost of £25,000.



The Barchment Fair - St Benis.

"To Mars via the Moon."

Wicks (Seeley and Co.) is appropriately form of the view that Mars is inhabited, and that its "canals" are really of the nature of water-ways, designed by intelligent beings to combat the droughts from which the planet suffers. Mr. Wicks, under the guise of a narrative of a voyage (purporting to be "written by Wilfrid Poynders, Esquire, late of Norbury, in the County Borough of Croydon, Surrey") aims at imparting a certain amount of astronomical knowledge. He is probably as scientific in his way as was Jules Verne in his famous narrative, and, in the course of his story, adheres fairly well to the possibilities which a voyage such as he describes might present. Thus the book has an educational value, and the mere narrative in no wise detracts from the actual information afforded the reader regarding moon and Mars, and incidentally concerning the difficulties which in such a voyage as the author depicts would be encountered. What is imaginative, on the other hand, is not in itself necessarily impossible, and the fiction side of Mr. Wicks's story is not allowed to overleap the bounds of possibility, or to entrench too markedly on the domain of the fantastic. The author is a profound believer in Lowell's deductions and views. The book strikes us as an eminently suitable one for an intelligent youth engaged in scientific study, and it is, of course, pregnant with interest for older folks who may desire to acquire an elementary knowledge of astronomy in a fashion which leaves dulness behind and converts the voyage through space into something of a feasible reality. The most interesting part of the narrative is that which concerns the doings of the voyagers in Mars. The social and even the amatory tendencies and customs in the planet are alluded to, while the features of Martina life are duly described without leaving any sense of utter improbability on the reader's mind. The moon's interest, despite that it is of secondary nature, is not by any means forgotten, and views of lunar scenery and

The Undying Romance of the Sea.

To see the "wonders of the deep" to one's heart's content it is not necessary for people to "go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters." A comfortable armchair before a cosy fire, and "The Sea and Its Story" (Cassell), by Captain Frank Shaw and Mr. Ernest H. Robinson, will bring before the mind's eye, in vivid presentment by means of pen and pencil and camera, all the enjoyments and excitements of life on the occan wave; with glimpses, too, by the way, of many a strange happening beneath the surface. The work, of course, is in a sense an old friend with a new face—the third (or fourth)

edition of the publishers' well-known work with the same title—but the present sumptuous volume, embellished and enriched as it is by pictures in colour, clever drawings,



DOWN TO "DAVY JONES": THE LAST SCENE IN A TRAMP'S

"Like the middle-class of England they (the ocean tramps) are the real backbone of our ocean supremacy, and they breed sailors who are ready to go anywhere and face anything, . . . Usually the tramp proper is a stamer of from 1500 to 5000 tons register. . . . The Ideal tramp is often a cast liner of sorts, aged and worn, driven from the regular routes by the advancement of shipbuilding."



THE STRAIGHT PATH BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA: THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY FROM THE STERN OF A GREAT LINER

FROM THE STERN OF A GREAT LINER.

"In an age when sea-routes are as well known and as regularly followed as the railway lines that intersect any land, there is little but what is proasic and usual in the vragging of a ship. . . . the leviathan liners throb their way along the ocean lanes from land to land with the regularity and reliability of express trains." The Illustration on this Page are Reproduced from "The Sea and It's Story," by Captain Frank H. Shaw and Ernest H. Robinson—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co.

and excellent and well-chosen photographs, represents an entirely new book, rewritten from cover to cover, and infinitely more comprehensive than anything of the kind that has ever appeared before. Its materials are new, and vastly more entertaining than any of its predecessors ever contained, making it an ideal gift-book for our young people, and a useful one for older folks too—for all of us, indeed, who like to remember that we are, at heart at least—

The sons and sires of seamen, Whose home is all the sea!

Its scope is world-wide, and little that has to do with ships, sailors, and the sea seems to have escaped the authors' drag-net. All about our big liners is told, as well as all about those ocean-tramps on which the country relies for the carriage of most of its daily food; the romance of life-boat and the lighthouse, of submarines and Dre noughts, of divers and their dangers, of sharks and or puses, of deep-sea cables, of ocean disasters, of life at in craft of every kind, of fire and shipwreck, of whal adventures and exploration, of events from the Atlat. crossing of Columbus to the Stellad disaster and the crage on the Dogger Bank. The only weak point in 1 book is in its naval historical chapters, where, unfornately, the authors have been led astray by following untrustworthy guides. It would be ungracious, however, 'o criticise too closely on this point a book that is prima. y intended for popular reading. It is otherwise so excluent that such drawbacks hardly really count.

Mosted Houses. No more picturesque, romantic,

intended for popular reading. It is otherwise so extintended for popular reading. It is otherwise so extined that such drawbacks hardly really count.

Moated Houses.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Plant's "Faks.)

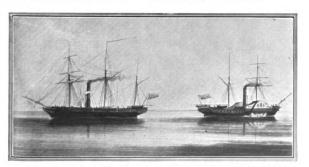
Iate Herbert Railton, with his genius for capturing the witchery of ancient buildings, than those which form the illustrations of Mr. W. Outram Tristram's book, "Moated Houses" (Methuen). They comprise twenty - four plates and fifty-three other drawings in 'he text. So accustomed are we to think moats as belonging to the shadowy mecawal world of "Mariana in the Moate d Grange" that few, perhaps, realise he many examples yet survive in England c a time when the moat, as a means of defence, was one of the first considerations in domestic architecture. These old houses to-day are not all surrounded by water, but the beds of the moats and the draw-bridges remain to tell their story. Twenty-five instances are dealt with in the book, seven of which are in Suffolk and Norfolk. The others include several within easy reach of London — Durant's Arbour, in Middlesex, with its sinister memories of Judge Jeffreys; the Rye House, Herts, the scene of the famous plot against Charles II.; and, in Kent, Ightham Moat; Groombridge Hall, where the poet Waller lived; and Hever Castle, the home of the ill-fated Anne Boleyn, there wooed and won by the royal lover who was afterwards to doon her to the executioner's sword. All these and many less familiar associations with storied past are very pleasantly told by Mr. Tristram, who writes from a well-digested knowledge of social history and biography, and with a piquant spice of humour and satire. He has wisely left his artist collaborator to convey the outward for matters of personal interest.



THE VICISSITUDES OF THE TRAMP: COMING INTO PORT WITH A SHIFTED CARGO,

CAUSING HER TO HEEL OVER TO STARBOARD.

They [tramp steamers] are usly of shape, cumbersome of line . . . and generally present a sort of dishevelled poparance. They are always either loading or discharging cargo; and in port their decks are a sight for the god, titered with dunnage-wood, coal and refuse. But they serve a very real purpose in the scheme of things nautical."



A MARINE TUG - OF - WAR : TWO MEN - OF - WAR TESTING THE RIVAL MERITS OF PADDLES AND SCREW - PROPELLERS.

order to test the respective powers of paddles and screw-propellers, in the early days of the latter, a cable fixed between two vessels, H.M.S. Rattier and H.M.S. Alert, placed stern to stern, and they then steamed in opposite directions. The screw pulled the paddle back in spite of its utmost efforts.

PERILS OF AIR, EARTH, AND SEA: DISASTERS; AND A SAFEGUARD.



AFTER THE FALL WHICH KILLED MM. LAFFONT AND PAULA AT ISSY LES-

MOLLINEAUX: THE WRECKED MONOPLAND.

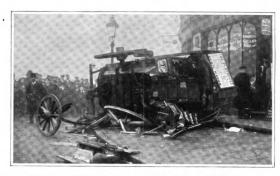
MOLLINEAUX: THE WRECKED MONOPLAND.

MOLLINEAUX: THE WRECKED MONOPLAND.

MOLLINEAUX: THE WRECKED MONOPLAND.

December 28. to compete for a flight from Paris to Brussle. Just after the start they were paught in an eddy, one of the wings collapsed, and the machine fell from a height of 150 feet.

M. Paula, who was crushed by the machine, was killed on the spot, and M. Laffont died on the way to bospital.



THE PERILS OF LONDON TRAFFIC: THE HORSE-OMNIBUS OVERTURNED BY AN

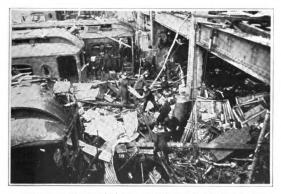
ELECTRIC TRAM IN GOSWELL ROAD.

The tram ran into the onnibus, which was going in the same direction, from behind, and flung it aside on to the parennent. There were twenty-seven passengers in the bus, mostly women, and nearly all were injured more or less seriously. Curiously enough, those riding outside, and the driver, were less burt than those inside. The conductor and several outside passengers were pitched on to their heads.



DRILLED IN THE ART OF SAVING THEIR OWN LIVES: SUBMARINES' CREWS MUSTERED ON DECK IN THEIR SAFETY HELMETS, THREE MINUTES FIVE SECONDS AFTER THE ORDER "ON HELMETS!"

The crews of submarines are drilled in the art of donning safety belimets, and making speedy exit from damaged vessels. Our photograph was taken immediately after a competition between the crews of various boats. The winners' time was three minutes five seconds from the order "On belimets!" (with the men at work at their respective posts) to the whole crew being out of the boat. The lights were put out for the test. Our photograph was supplied to us by Meess, Sibek, Gorman and Co., the well-known submarine engineers.



THE GREAT GAS EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK WHICH TOSSED A TRAM INTO THE AIR: THE SCENE OF HAVOC.

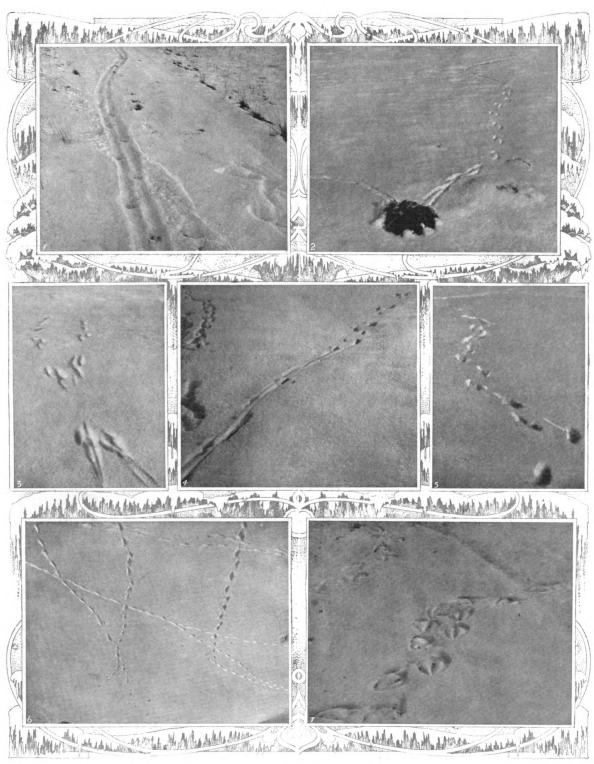
A terrible gas explosion on December 19 wrecked the power-house of the New York Central Railroad at Lexington Avenue and Fittleth Street. Fourteen people were killed outright, some being pedestrians and passengers in a tram-car, which was flung bodily into the air. The number of injured was variously given as from 70 to 200. The whole side of the power-house was blown out and fell into the street. It is supposed that a train struck the buffers too hard and broke a gas-pipe.



THE DESTRUCTION OF 12,000 RIFLES AND OTHER MILITARY STORES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT COMPIBGNE: A PILE OF BURNT ARMS.

In the fire which broke out on December-28 in the barracks and depot of the 59th Regiment of Infantry at Compigene, all the regimental stores, arms, and accounterments were destroyed. These included 12,000 rilles and the uniforms of the reserve and territorial battalions. The damage was estimated at about £80,000. The whole garrison turned out to assist in fighting the flames, but owing to the high wind the fire raged for several hours.

THE MARKS OF THE BEASTS: TELLING TRACKS IN THE SNOW.



- I. THE TRACKS OF A WILD BOAR.
- 2. THE TRACKS OF A RAVEN WALKING
- 3. THE TRACKS OF TWO RUNNING STAGS.
 4. THE TRACKS OF A DEER MOVING SLOWLY AND THEN QUICKLY.
- 5. THE TRACKS OF A STAG.
- 6. THE TRACKS OF A FOX.
- 7. THE TRACKS OF A SWAN.

birds and beasts. Skilled in such things, he will have no difficulty in naming the makers of such marks as those here shown. It should be noted that the raven whose footprints are shown in No. 2 was both walking and hopping, walking when he was nearest the dark mound; and that the deer whose sootprints are shown in No. 4 moved both slowly and quickly, slowly when on that part of the ground nearest the camera.

A WEAPON MADE TO MASQUERADE AS A BIRD OF PREY.

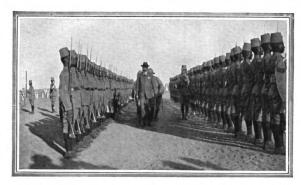
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT.

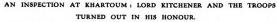


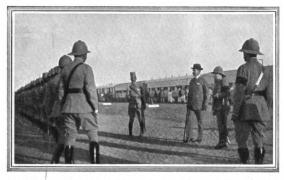
FRIGHTENED BY WHAT THEY BELIEVE TO BE A HAWK: WILD DUCK, A BOOMERANG WHEELING ABOVE THEM, TURNING THEIR SWIFT FLIGHT TOWARDS THE WATER, AND CAPTIVITY.

Our correspondent writes: "The Australian aborigines have many ingenious schemes for capturing game. Here is one in which the boomerang plays understudy to a hawk. A very strong though light, net is stretched scross a creek from tree to tree, being kept in the shadow of overhanging boughs. Near this net, on either bank, a native conceals himself in the bushes: while others go higher up the creek to drive wild duck down, frightening them as much as possible. The duck come flying very fast, following the course of the water. Suddenly, they hear the cry of a hawk close by, and a boomerang wheels above them. Terrified by what they believe to their dreaded enemy, they turn their swift flight towards the water, and so fly into the net which is immediately loosened so as to fall on the top of them and take them captive."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.

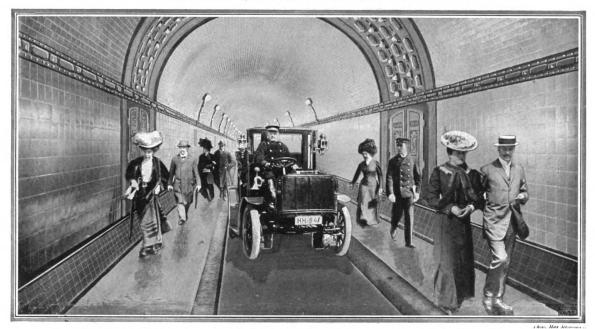






LORD KITCHENER AT THE CITY THAT HE BUILT: THE GREAT FIELD-MARSHAL'S RECENT ARRIVAL AT KHARTOUM.

As was pointed out the other day, modern Khartoum owes its being to Lord Kitchener, who, by creating it, proved himself to be a great town-planner and sanitary engineer. The recent visit of the great Field - Marshal to the centre of so much of his work was, therefore, of exceptional moment.



THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM IN GERMANY: IN THE NEW DOUBLE TUNNEL UNDER THE ELBE AT HAMBURG-A PEEP INTO THE NEAR FUTURE. A double tunnel has been made under the Eibe at Hamburg, at a cost of eleven million marks (over £500.000). It is 450 metres long (about 490 yards): has been under construction for three years, and will be opened to traffic this year. Each division, as is shown by this composite Illustration, has two footpaths and a road for motor and other traffic.



THE OIL INDUSTRY IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO: TRANSPORTING MACHINERY WITH A TANDEM TEAM OF WATER-BUFFALO.

Our photograph shows the difficult and picturesque task of transporting machinery, for use in drilling for petroleum in British North Borneo, through swampy land and virgin jungle. As may be noted, a tandem team of water-buffalo is employed for this purpose; and has proved itself of great value and efficiency.



HONOURING A WELL-KNOWN BELL-RINGER: RINGING A PEAL OF BELLS AT THE GRAVESIDE OF MR. HAWORTH.

A peal of bells was rung in the manner shown at the graveside of Mr. J. R. Haworth, an aged compositor who denied himself much that he might contribute a hundred pounds or more a year to the Printers' Pension Corporation. He helped to ring the bells at Westminster Abbey at every royal function since the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.

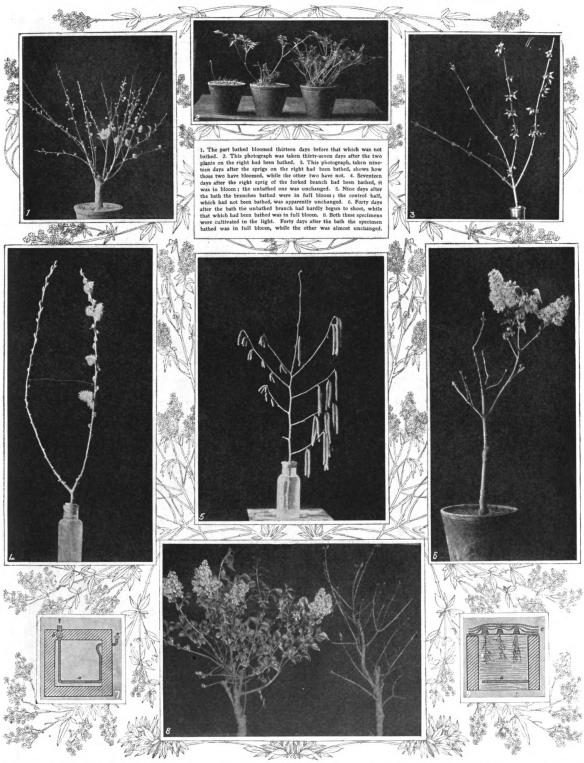


MOTHER AND DAUGHTER: "HOLD YOUR HEAD UP, MY CHILD, AND SMILE; YOU MUST LOOK YOUR BEST!"

We give a Frenchman's idea of that ever-present personage, the matchmaking mother, hovering on the outskirts of the marriage-market with demure daughter under her wing. Madame, it will be noticed, is of an imperious and calculating nature. Desirous ever that her own entrances and exits shall be well marked, she is at least equally desirous that Mademoiselle's comings and goings shall be noted also Else why lavish good money on dress, and waste time on boring entertainments? She would not have her daughter make her appearance in the ball-room in dispirited fashion; hence her command, "Hold your head up, my child, and smile; you must look your best!"

WARM BATHS FOR PLANTS: AN EXTRAORDINARY FORCING TREATMENT.

SPECIMENS WITH HALF THE BRANCHES BLOSSOMING AND HALF BARE.



- PRUNUS TRILOBA: THE RIGHT HALF HAS BEEN BATHED AND IS BLOOMING; THE LEFT HALF HAS NOT BEEN BATHED.
 SYERAAJ JAPONICA: ON THE LEFT IS A CONTRO! PLANT; ON THE RIGHT ARE TWO PLANTS THAT HAVE BEEN BATHED IN WARM WATER.
 FORSTHIA SUSPENSA: THE TWO SPIGS ON THE RIGHT HAVE BEEN BATHED; THE TWO ON THE LEFT HAVE NOT BEEN BATHED.
- 4. SALIN CAPREA: THE RIGHT SPRIG OF THE FORKED BRANCH HAS BEEN BATHED; THE LEFT HAS NOT. 5. CORYLUS AVILLANG THE BRANCHES ON THE RIGHT HAVE BEEN BATHED; THE CONTROL HALF HAVE NOT. 6. SYRINGA BAUMCHEN: THE RIGHT HALF HAS BEEN BATHED; THE LEFT HAS NOT BEEN BATHED.

- 7. The Bath for the Plants, Seen from the Top—Showing the Heating-Pipe (d) and the Water-Tap (B).

 8. Yering Vulgaris: The Specimen on the Lett has been Bathed; that on the Right has Not.

 9. How the Plants are Bathed-Showing the Haring-Pipe (d) and the Flower-Pots with Straw Matting (C) above Them.

The warm-bath treatment of plants, some resu'ts of which are here illustrated, was originated by Professor Hans Molisch, Director of the Institute for the Study of Plant Physiology in the German University at Prague. As a general rule, the plants are bathed in water of a temperature ranging between 25 degrees and 35 degrees Centigrade (or from 80 degrees to 95 degrees Fahrenheit). The bath lasts for a period of twelve hours, and the plants so treated are then exposed to the light (with the unbathed plants) in a hothouse of a temperature between 15 and 18 degrees Centigrade. The curious local influence of the treatment may be noted in the case often plants only half of which have been bathed: the bathed half always blossoms a very considerable time before the other. The flower-pots rest on battens during the bathing process.

REJECTED OF THE CITY WHOSE STREETS ARE PAVED WITH GOLD.

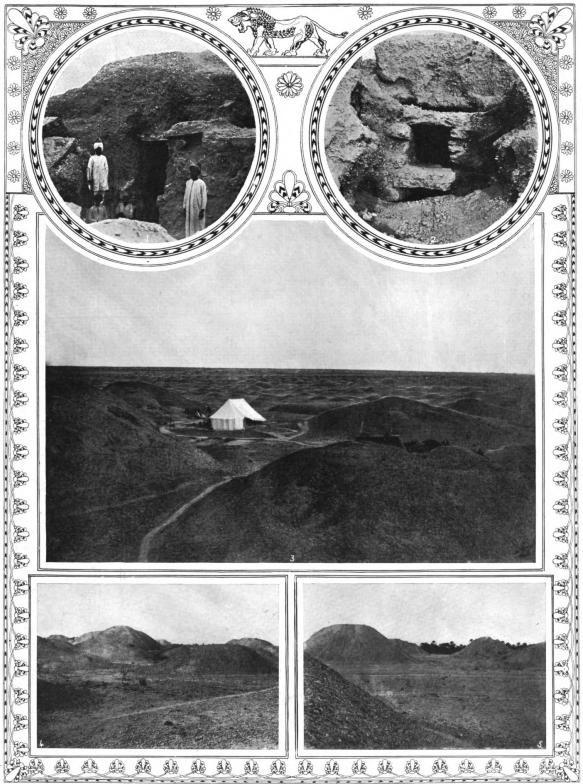
DRAWN BY W. GARRATT.

Under guard in the london docks: aliens who have been forbidden entry into this country talking to more fortunate compatriots.

There is so much talk at the moment of the alien population of the Metropolis that many seem to forget that our laws dealing with the foreign would-be immigrant into this country are strict, even if, according to some, they are not strict enough. Our Artist's drawing emphasizes the fact. It shows aliens forbidden entry into London under guard in the docks and talking to more fortunate compatriots on the quary. Those rejected of the city whose streets are paved with gold have to return on the vessel in which they came, and the captain is liable to a penalty of £100 for each one who escapes. This means a considerable amount of care on the part of the crew, some of whom have to be on guard night and day while the ship is in port. It has been suggested that, as the average tramp steamer is by no means a floating palace, and the rejected immigrants must remain; in their cabins during the daytime lest they interfere with loading and unloading, and incidentally endanger their lives, a Receiving Home should be provided for those about to be deported.

A SEA OF TOMBS: THE OLDEST EXAMPLES OF MAN'S HANDIWORK?

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LOVAT FRASER



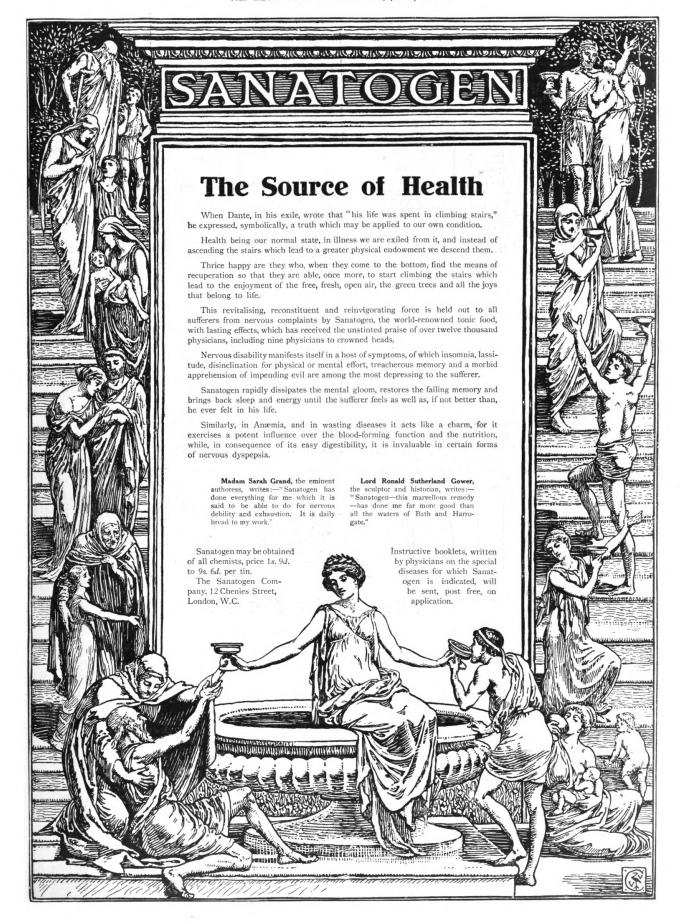
^{1.} THE EXCAVATION OF A MOUND OLDER THAN THE PYRAMIDS: A MASSIVE MASONRY PASSAGE
REVEALED BENEATH A HARD CONGLOWERATION OF SMALL STONES AND SAND.

3. PROBABLY THE OLDEST TOMBS IN THE WORLD AND POSSIBLY THE OLDEST EXAMELES OF MAN'S HANDIWORK EXTANT: THE VAST SEA OF MOUND TOMBS IN THE WORLD AND POSSIBLY THE OLDEST STONES IN THE WORLD SEA OF MOUND TOMBS.

4. PROBABLY AT ONE TIME HIGHER AND PLANTED WITH PAIMS: A GROUP OF THE MOUND TOMBS.

5. ON THE EDGE OF THE DESERT OF BRIEFING PROBABLY AND WOUND TOMBS.

This extraordinary necropolis is at Bahrein, the famous centre of the Persian Gulf pearl-fisheries. The tombs stretch for miles into the interior of Bahrein. The origin of the necropolis is to a great extent a mystery, but primitive civilisation probably first began in this region, and possibly this desert sepulchre is the oldest piece of man's handiwork in the world. The nearest mounds in the central picture are 50 feet high, the remainder vary from 30 to 20 feet. There are usually two chambers to each mound, an upper and a lower. It is believed that the mounds were originally higher, and palms were growing on the tops of some of them in the time of Alexander the Great, but the palms have long since disappeared, and in the course of ages the summits have been worn smooth. The tent in the central picture is that of Captain Prideaux, Political Agent at Bahrein, who conducted the excavations on behalf of the Indian Government.



BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

IN the preface to the 1911 edition of "Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage," which has just appeared, and is corrected up to Dec. 5, 1910, the following interesting points are dealt with The Demise of the Crown, King George's Accession, the Creation of the Prince of Wales, the House of Lords and its Reform, Birthday Honours, the Coronation Ceremony, Precedence in the Royal Family, the Year's Honours, and the Recent Dissolution. "Debrett" is the oldest Peerage volume extant. Ever since John Debrett, the publisher, of Piccadilly, first gave his name to the volume, it has seen the reigns of six British Sovereigns, four Coronations, three Jubilee periods, and the whole of the twenty-nine Parliaments which have sat since the Union with Ireland took place.

"Whitaker's Almanack" for 1911 is exceptionally interesting and useful, having several new

"Whitaker's Almanack" for 1911 is exceptionally interesting and useful, having several new features in addition to those which have already for many years rendered it an indispensable book of reference. The chief events of the late reign are presented in a valuable chronological summary. The portions of the almanack relating to the House of Commons and the British Empire have been remodelled, and the Union of South Africa finds a place for the first time among the African dominions. Other new features include comprehensive tables of the monetary units of the world, and of the weights and measures of the principal countries. In order to appear simultaneously in various parts of Europe at the usual time, "Whitaker's Almanack" had to go to press before the General Election; but the proprietors decided to provide a free supplement, if necessary, to embody its results.

Another highly useful

Another highly useful reference book issued by the same firm is "Whitaker's Peerage," of which the edition for the New Year has just appeared. Among its contents are an extended list of the Royal Family, and an alphabetical list comprising the Peerage, with titled issue, dowager ladies, Baronets, Knights, and Companions, Privy Councillors, and Bishops There is a comprehensive Introduction dealing with various matters affecting titles and precedence, and a very useful index of country seats.

LEMCO
by Messrs. Elkington & Co.
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and 73, Cheapside, E.C.

"Whitaker's Peerage" is one of the handiest books of its kind. Yet another work of reference published under the auspices of "Whitaker" is the new "Green Book of London Society." Its object is to afford an easy means of identifying persons of title. The Directory of British Titles is exhaustive,



FOR THE CITY FAMED FOR ITS METAL-WORK: THE DESIGN FOR THE BIRMINGHAM CORONATION MEDAL.

is by the well-known sculptor, Mr. Albert Toft, himself a native
ann. The obverse bears the heads of the King and Quene, with the
ription—" Georgius V. Rex et Imp[erator] et Maria Reg.[ina]."

and the book also contains a similar Directory of Peers and Peeresses and Official Personages, classi-fied lists of celebrities, and other useful information.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

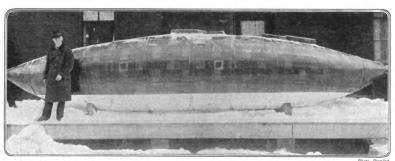
THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BEAU BROCADE." AT THE GLOBE.

As you watch the story of "Beau Brocade" being set forth on the stage, you cannot but feel that there is something essential lacking here, the presence of which would have made all the difference in the general effect. Gradually the fact that Mr. Bertram Wallis, who has played hero in many a musical piece, is cast for the part of the Beau, gives you the clue for which you are seeking: "Ah," you say, "what this play needs is music—ballads and sentimental duets, choruses and concerted numbers—it is musical comedy bereft of a score." To declare that is to confess, of course, that the authors of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" have furnished us with a purely artificial example of costume comedy. The officer unfairly cashiered who, out of chagrin, turns highwayman; the scene in which the gentleman-robber forgoes plunder on condition that the heroine dances with him a minuet on the heath; the business of the letters exculpating a supposed Jacobite (the heroine's brother), and their "Scrap of Paper" experiences as they pass from hand to hand—all these features of the plot are of the stage stagey, and music is required as an accompaniment to make them really tolerable. But Mr. Wallis has personality and the makings of a romantic actor. Miss Grace Lane knows how to wear eighteenth-century costume and to dance eighteenth-century dances and to suggest charm and distinction. Mr. Ferris gives a finished little sketch of the deux ex machina, the Duke of the Beau's ally, a stallwart village blacksmith. So that, despite its lack of music, we need not quarred with this Old Year's gift.

(Other Phaphrus Notes circubers.)

As from Jan. I, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have arranged to reduce the price of their season tickets between London and the principal seaside towns on their system for periods of two months, one month, two weeks, and one week. This extra concession will, no doubt, be much appre-This extra concession will, no doubt, be much appreciated by a large number of City men who make daily journeys from south coast towns to London.



DESIGNED FOR A TREMENDOUS LEAP: THE MITCHELL LIFE-BOAT IN WHICH "BOBBY" LEACH INTENDS

DESIGNED FOR A TREMENDOUS LEAP. THE MITCHELL LIPE BOAT IN WHICH "BOBB" LEACH INTENDS
GOING OVER NIAGRAF AGLIS.
It would be difficult to imagine a more tremendous feat of daring than voluntarily to shoot the Falls of Niagara, however strong and specially
constructed might be the vessel in which the terrific descent were made. This feat, however, is to be attempted by "Bobby" Leach, of Niagara
Falls, Ontario, in the Mitchell life-boat shown in our photograph.



Users of Lemco always get the most highly concentrated form of prime beef which the world can provide, and an invaluable help in kitchen, sickroom, and nursery alike, but now they may also get, free of cost, these beautiful Lemco Bouillon Spoons, delightful reminders of the value of Lemco in making delicious soups and gravies.

Lemco Bouillon Spoons are specially made in Standard Silver Plate by Elkington & Co., 22, Regent Street, S.W., and 73, Cheapside, E.C., and are guaranteed to stand twenty years of ordinary wear. Such is their distinctiveness and quality that they will add elegance to the most refined tables in the land.

In Kitchen

With Lemco at hand the home cook can impart an appetising touch to scores of simple dishes, and make gravies, soups, stews, and hashes doubly delicious. For True Economy Lemco easily stands supreme.

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The absolute purity of Lemco (vouched for by scientific experts) is of the utmost value to invalids, and the entire absence of fat makes Lemco Bouillon acceptable and digestible even when beef tea disagrees.

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A daily glass of Lemco and hot milk, especially during cold and inclement weather (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ teaspoonful of Lemco to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pint of hot milk) often works wonders with ailing, delicate children—the children enjoy it, too.

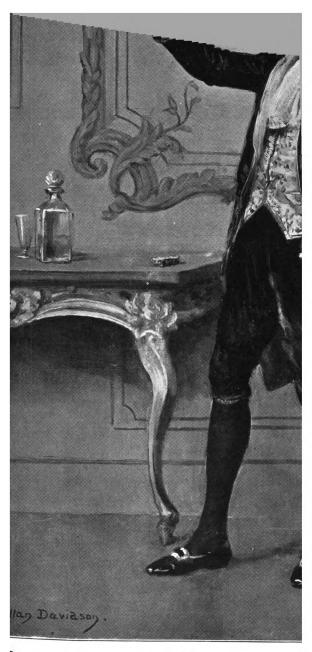


The Set of Six Spoons for coupons representing 6 lbs. Lemco, and 4d. in stamps to cover packing and postage. This offer is open till Oct. 31, 1911. Lemco Weight Coupons will be found immediately under the capsule of each jar.

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Actual Case measures 12 by 8 by 12 in



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LADIES' PAGE.

A QUARTER of a century ago, the first women students going in for University degrees were most solemnly assured that they must infallibly, in getting learning, lose all their feminine charms and potentialities; they would become exhausted scarecrows; men would not marry them, and if by some fluke one of them occasionally did become a wife, she might be very certain beforehand that she never, never could be a mother, Nature having reserved that privilege for silly females with uncultivated brains. The years have passed, and everybody knows, either directly or by repute, some women who have both taken degrees and brought up families, sometimes with such conspicuous and extraordinary success as that of the one-time Miss Agnata Ramsay, the Senior Classic of her year at Cambridge, now Mrs. Montagu Butler, whose son has made a record at his University in the number of prizes and distinctions that he has carried off. Those who do not know learned women personally are allowed to see such charming feminine groups as that given in this paper on Dec. 17 of the lady members of the Paris Bar; and now those falsified prophecies of the past are even replaced by forecastings to the exact reverse.

faished prophecies of the past are even replaced by forecastings to the exact reverse.

Here is a noted "psychologue," M. Jean Finot, withing in the Revue de Paris to maintain that the result of the better education and larger interests of the modern woman must be, and in fact is, to prolong her youth and increase her mature beauty. "Woman's life in the past has been closed a score of years too soon, by man's will. Woman entered early into the category of the half-dead: she vegetated." The scarecrow mother-in-law, the comic maiden aunt, the absurd husband-hunting old maid are the unhappy products of this state of affairs; they are "women sentenced to wait during long years of ennui and uselessness the coming of the eternal sleep." Even the mother, "allowed to spend only in that direction the treasures of her energy, her intelligence, her sensibilities," found her children soon pass out of her control, and was left at forty "with a mind full of experience and enriched by memories" to endure a precocious uselessness and old age. But the modern woman who studies, and works, and takes part in the corporate life of her time in one or another way, "has put back the limit of her existence"; and the result of this, declares the critic, is already apparent for good.

"Beauty does not desert her so soon. Authoresses, the soon of the dramatic and musical professions in France" illustrate this; "the weight of their years has left their charms almost intact," and women leading in social or philanthropic work show the same result. "The number of active women is increasing, and women are loved longer than they used to be. . . It is the beauty of the soul; inward kindness and serenity give an expression of irresistible charm. There is no reason why women should not shine by intelligence



This light and dainty evening gown is of N.non-de-soie draped over with beaded net, forming a graceful tunic.

and also by beauty even beyond the age of fifty, provided they participate in the corporate life and have an ideal. Work, only work, can ensure for her so many years of charm and of life; it is the source of joy and of health." There's a change in the voice of the prophets indeed! Is this forecast true? I am inclined to think that it is, for the women who lead in the drama and music and learning and philanthropy and public affairs in this country bear out M. Finot's theory just as much as those whom he cites in France. But we must guard against supposing that this same stimulus cannot be found in home work under good conditions. The mother of a family who is kept in her rightful place in her husband's care and love, and who directs her household with reasonable conditions of happiness and comfort, and proper amusement and variety, has the woman's normal and generally preferable career, and she surely will hold her own in looks and freshness of spirit with one who faces the world.

she surely will hold her own in looks and freshness of spirit with one who faces the world.

The late eminent physician, Sir Benjamin Richardson, used to prophesy in a kindly spirit that the dress of women would undergo a radical change to meet the more active conditions of an age in which it is admitted that great numbers of them must work, and that the rest may do so if they choose. This is a reasonable probability, and already the useful and practical coatand-skirt costume has become almost a uniform for morning wear by active women of all classes. There is a new departure now promised from Paris which may (or may not) prove a further step in the evolution of lashion in the direction of utility. The same man dressmaker to whom the official residence of the British Frime Minister was lent last year by its present occupants for a show of his goods—presumably, therefore, a personage of influence—has announced that he intends to launch in the spring a walking costume for ladies, of which the essential feature is to be—trousers! The pantaloons are not to be close-fitting, but of the Turkish form, rather full and gathered in round the ankles, comme en portent les Odditsques. Obviously, this will be rather an enlargement than a diminution of the silhouette of a great many women, who look now rather as if they had packed both limbs into one division of reasonably wide "trou-trous." This present mode is ridiculous, for it has neither grace nor comfort and utility to boast of; the promised innovation, on the contrary, while it might make little difference in the matter of grace, would at least be in a sensible direction, for it is obviously reasonable for each limb to be separately clothed.

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Messrs. Joseph Gillott and Sons, the world-renowned per-makers, meet all requirements by providing subtle variations of each style of pen—many broad points, many medium, and many fine points. For the convenience of writers searching for the "just right" pen, Messrs. Joseph Gillott and Sons have made up a sample box containing thirty-six choice specimens of their manufacture, which will be sent post-free, on receipt of sixpence, from 37. Gracechurch Street, E.C.—FILOMENA.

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The Pianola Piano teaches music—teaches it thoroughly, artistically, comprehensively. It shows you the methods of the greatest exponents of the pianoforte; it means that you play music practically under the guidance of the greatest masters. Don't you think that the prospect of immediately becoming a skilled musician is well worth your while to investigate?

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For Illustration see page 57 of Sale Catalogue.

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Usual price, 21/9, 24/9, 36/9, 38/9, 45/9, 52/9. 65/9
Clearing at 14/9, 19/9, 29/9, 32/9, 37/9, 45/9, 57/9

Double bed size:
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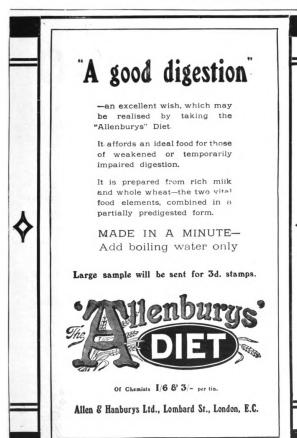
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

BY a circular letter addressed to the Press generally, the Royal Automobile Club emphatically denies the suggestion that it has refused to consider a proposal for amalgamation with another body. Further, the automobile public is assured that no scheme for any such amalgamation has ever been received by or placed before the committee of the Club for consideration. I do not think that anyone acquainted with the environment of the whole matter supposed for one moment that such a proposal had been made, or that there was a ghost of a chance of its consideration, not to say its acceptance, even if it had been. With its heavy subscription and entrance fee, and its present occupation of the most palatial club house in Europe, amalgamation with any existing motoring body is clearly out of the question. No man or body of men, in their senses, would make any such proposition.

But what might be proposed, indeed what should and must be proposed and entered into, is some form of working agreement between the present existing automobile bodies, which, while its terms would ensure combination and concentration when required, would prevent all overlapping and member-canvassing competition. The herald of such an agreement should, nay, can only, issue from the R.A.C. itself, and the sooner the better. sooner the better.

Up to the end of the past year the aviation death-roll has been a heavy one indeed. It far exceeds in numbers the fatalities occasioned by the much-decried motor-racing since the days of the earliest French competitions. And as yet there is no kingly outery, no public opposition. It will be remembered that, at the time, two daily newspapers in this country spared no pains and no invective to characterise the promotion of the last Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man as criminal, although it was agreed that makers and designers were to learn, and did learn, much from the results of that competition. As death after death is recorded in connection with flying events—events not participated in for the knowledge likely to accrue, but to gain the very large money prizes offered—one waits and listens for a burst of indignation similar to that which followed two or three fatalities in motor burst of indignation similar to that which followed two or three fatalities in motor

races. Have we grown more callous in these later days, or is it to no one's advantage at the moment to promote opposition and invoke the public voice against these perilous and death dealing feats?

MR. CODY IN HIS AEROPLANE EQUIPPED FOR FLIGHT.

This novel view of Mr. Gody in his aeroplane, taken from above, shows the various patent appliances with which he and his machine are litted. In front of him are a watch and a compass. He wears padded head-gear, and his feet are kept warm by water-pipes connected with the engine and the radiator in front. The air, passing through this radiator, is warmed before it reaches the pilot. He also has at his side a mirror to enable bim to see behind him. Mr. Gody won the British Michelin prize (for the longest flight of the year on a British-built machine over a marked course) by a flight last Saturday at Farnborough of 1893 milts in 4 hours 47 min.

It frequently happens that it is desirable to test the speed of a car—not necessarily its maximum speed, of course, but its rate of progress under certain conditions, such as a given number of engine revolutions, certain positions of sparking and throttle levers, and so on —when such car is not equipped with a speedometer and distance-recorder. The means which then obviously occur are to drive the car over a certain known correct mile and take the time occupied in covering that distance by means of a watch. It is found that the time shown amounts to minutes, seconds, and fifths of seconds, whereupon it is necessary to calculate the speed per hour, and to take in the fifths if real accuracy is desired. Now, to use a schoolboy's phrase, this is "a fag," and to obviate such mental stress the Wolseley Tool and Motor Company, of Adderley Park, Birmingham, have issued a card, called the Wolseley Speed Calculator, which, the time known, permits the speed in miles per hour to be read off at a glance. By reference to this card I am also reminded that Messrs. Smith and Son, of 9, Strand, catalogue neat and inexpensive stop-watches, in which the dial is so painted that speed in miles can be read off at once from twelve to one hundred and twenty miles per hour.

While the motor-cycling and the motor-posting worlds have during the past very

While the motor-cycling and the motor-boating worlds have, during the past year, revelled in much sport appertaining to their several pastimes, motoring proper has passed one of the leanest years on record. Save for the somewhat artificial competitions at Brooklands, which, let it be said, have been interesting enough in their way, there has been no serious motor-competition in this country. In France, things have been little better; indeed, but for the enterprise of one of the French journals, competition, save for a few hill-climbs, would have been as flat as in this country. The opposition to racing, or, indeed, any form of competition, comes, of course, from the manufacturers, or a section of them. Because business happens to be flourishing more or less, they are strongly averse from turning their attention to anything but making more or less, they are strongly averse from turning their attention to anything but making more or less, they are strongly averse from turning their attention—a most desirable thing to do in view of the slump which is certain to follow the present period of prosperity, as it has done already at least once before within the short period since 1896. If the much-desired lsle of Man race comes off, the trade will be served in spite of itself.

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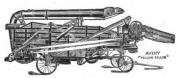
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"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES, 41d. for 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE will be a good opportunity for lady golfers to show their process this year in the great Ladies' Coronation Golf Competition, for which three cups, each worth £30, are to be presented by the Lady's Pictorial. The contest is to be under the rules and management of the Ladies' Golf Union. Qualifying score competitions will be held in eight divisions of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and six players from each division—namely, the makers of the two best scores, the two best scores from scratch to twelve, and the two best scores from thirteen to twenty. five—will be selected to play for the three cups at a match-play tournament on a course near London in June. The tournament will be divided into the same three classes, the winner of each receiving a cup and the runner-up a small replica. Memento medals will be presented by the Lady's Pictorial to all who qualify for the final stages. Further particulars will be published by that paper in the course of this month.

Among two hundred varieties of diaries,

Among two hundred varieties of diaries, in all kinds of shape, size, and binding, and at all sorts of prices, as is the case with the publications of Messrs, T. J. and J. Smith, it is impossible that the most exacting of diarists should fail to discover exacting of diarists should fail to discover a diary suited to his particular requirements. Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith are an old firm, noted for their excellent diaries for half a century, and every year sees them more up-to-date, both literally and artistically. With each of their diaries is presented an insurance coupon for 1000, no negligible item to carry in the pocket in these days of dangerous traffic, when the most careful of pedestrians may be suddenly cut off. Especially handy are Messrs. Smith's 'Found at Once' self-registering pocket diaries, which are so arranged that the pencil is found at the penning where the diary was last used. The small Indelible Diaries, printed on thin paper, and bound in limp russia leather, are both dainty and useful.

At the beginning of a new reign, with its new official appointments and social changes, the new edition of a personal book of reference is of exceptional interest.

Such is the case with the 1911 edition of "Who's Who," which has just been issued by the publishers, Messrs, A. and C. Black. That most compact and informing dictionary of contemporary biography becomes more and more indispensable as the years go by, and sixty-two years have now gone by since its first appearance. As our civilisation becomes more complex, the number of ways in which people achieve distinction increases, and the list of notables tends constantly to swell. The

LATION OF ENGLISH VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BY ROYAL CEREMONIALS: A COTTAGER AT WORK AT SUDBURY, SUFFOLK, WEAVING VELVET FOR THE CORONATION. In four unpretentious cottages in Sudbury, Suffolk, four village weavers are bard at work morning, noon, and evening, at the task of making velvet for the Coronation. They have all been weavers from their borhood, and they were all employed in weaving velvet for King Edward's Coronation. Our photograph shows one of the weavers engaged in the process of winding the quill.

selection of names in "Who's Who" is made with admirable judgment, and, notwithstanding its handy size, the book is wonderfully comprehensive. It is seldom indeed that anyone consulting "Who 's Who" for biographical sustenance has to turn empty away. The amount of information compressed into a small space,

yet in a manner perfectly clear and intelligible, is simply astonishing.

yet in a manner perfectly clear and intelligible, is simply astonishing.

Cheap and tasteful reprirts of modern and often quite recent books are a very popular feature of modern publishing, and one of the most interesting of the new series of this kind is Messrs. Macmillan's Shilling Library. Neatly bound and clearly printed, they bring within the reach of readers much valuable literature. Except Sir Victor Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body," they are reminiscences of travel or society. Two of the most recent are "Leaves from the Note-books of Lady Dorothy Nevill" and "H.M.I.: Some Passages in the Life of One of H.M. Inspectors of Schools," by E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley. The other volumes include Loid Redesdale's "Tales of Old Japan," "The Relief of Chitral," by Colonel G. J. Younghusband, and Sir Francis Younghusband, and "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," by Archibald Forbes.

It is announced that on and after Jan. 2, 1911, the return halves of ordinary, tourist, and ordinary week- end tickets between London and Winchester will be available by either the Great Western or London and South Western Company's route. It will be remembered that a similar arrangement is in existence with Ilfracombe, Reading, Barnstaple, Plymouth, Exeter, etc., and no doubt this latest extension of the facility will be greatly appreciated.

The attention of the shopping public may be drawn to the fact that the follow-

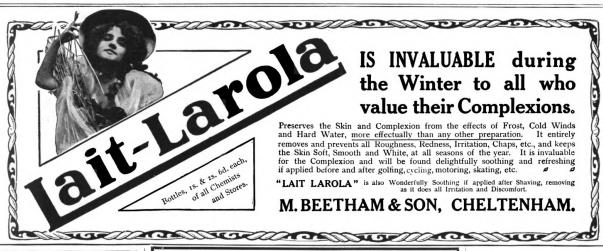
The attention of the shopping public may be drawn to the fact that the following firms have received the honour of a 103al warrant of appointment to his Majesty the King—Hedges & Butler, Regent St.—Wine Merchants. Bowril.

ovril.
Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Combill, and 8, Serie
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ANTION.

Morning. acon, from their borotograph shows

King in Scotland, we described him, by an unfortunate
slip of the pen, as "the late Dr. Pearson M'Adam
Muir." We are very glad to be able to correct this error,
which has naturally caused some anxiety among Dr.
Muir's friends, and we hope that he may live long to
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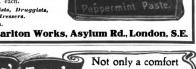


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which is guaranteed free from any deleterious compounds, and as it penetrates to the roots, will replace and the state of the control of the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. Pro-pared in a Golden colour for fair hair. Sold in 96,7-7, and 10% bottles, by Stores, Chemista, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,



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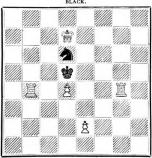
To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor. Milliond Lane. Strand. W.C.

ALAIN C Wittre (New York)—Your charming Christians card "The White Rooks" duly to hand. There are many positions in it quite new to us, and we have taken the herry of quoting one before Joneson, and many others are thanked for their kind cards and good wishes.

JOSE LAPA (Avilles, Spain)—The book you inquire about was published by G P Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd Street, New York.

CORRECT SOLUTION or P ROBLEM NO. 3485 received from J. E. Daly (Basein); of No. 3476 from Professor S. W. Myers Ph.D. (Redlands, California) and C. A. M. I-benngi; of No. 3475 from Pt. (August 1998). The Control of the Contro

PROBLEM No. 1478.-By A. C. WHITE. BLACK



OLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3475.-BY PAIRICK MORAN

K to K 4th K moves

r. Q to Kt 6th 2. Q to K 3rd (ch) 3. Mates.

3. Mates.

If Black play 1. B to B 4th, 2. Q to Q 8th (ch); and if 1. P to B 4th, (ch), etc.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1896), with five codicils, of the Hon. Richard Dliver. of 13. Collingham Gardens, S.W., who died on Nov. 27, has been proved by Mrs. Louise d'Este Oliver, widow, and William Prideaux Courtney, the value of the property being £78,975. The testator gives £5000, in trust, for his great-niece, Mary Stronach, and her children; an annuity of £300 to his sister, Emily Jones, and her daughter; £1000 to Thomas Black; £1000 to the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney; £500 to Brian Haggett; £1000 to Edward Purchase; and the residue to his wife.

The will and codicil of Mrs. ROWLAND BURRARD COOPER, of Bibury Court, Fairford, Gloucester, who died on Oct. 16, have been proved by Lieutenant William Frederick Cooper, son, the Rev. Thomas Arthur Barrow Cardus, and Raymond Rooke Fenton, the value of the estate being £104,697. He gives £200 per annum to each of his children during the life or widowhood of his wife; all real estate to his son who first attains twenty-five years of age; and an annuity of £52 to his groom. Thomas Thorn, and his wife. All other his estate and effects he leaves to Mrs. Cooper during widowhood, and, subject thereto, he gives £20,000 each to his sons; £5000 each to his daughters; and the residue to his son who shall first attain twenty-five.

The will of Dr. Sydder, F.R.S., 15, Cavendish Place, W. and Lastingham Yorks who died on

who shall first attain twenty-five.

The will of Dr. Sydder Ringer, F.R.S., 15, Cavendish Place, W., and Lastingham, Yorks, who died on Oct. 14, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £54,521. Subject to small bequests he leaves the whole of the property in trust for his daughter, Hilda Sydney Kayler, for life, with remainder to his grand-daughter, Hilda Anne Kayler, and her issue.

The will of Mr. Arthur Rodgers, of Great Walstead, Lindfield, Sussex, has been proved by Mrs. Emily Morris Rodgers, the widow, the value of the property being £135,261, all of which he leaves to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved.

The following important wills have been proved-

Mr. Robert Burt Marzetti, Sidmouth, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, and the Stock Exchange . . £176,471 Miss Marian Julia James, West Down, Hindhead,

In case a statement which has appeared in the Press regarding the affairs of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Ltd., may create a wrong impression among the debenture

and share holders of Messrs. Hampton and Sons, Ltd., as to the existence of any mutuality of interests between the two companies, it is well to mention that Messrs. Hampton have issued a statement that Messrs. Waring and Gillow do not hold any shares in their company, and that there is no connection whatever between two compans.

compan-ies. The ies. The business of Hamp-Sons, Ltd, they add, continues to be conto be con-trolled and directed by an en-tirely in-dependent board. In ideal

Engadine winter

weather, and with an abundance of snow, win-ter sports at St. Moritz are in full s w i n g. The fifth annual ski-jöring and jöring and trotting races on St. Moritz Lake are fixed for Jan. 22, 26, and 29, and prizes



PRESENTED TO THE VALPARAISO SPORING CLUB BY MR. H. S. SYDNEY MERRITT: A SOLID SILVER CUPFOR THE LADIES' PLATE.

FOR THE LADIES' PLATE.

The design of the cup is of Roman, origin, the body being ornamented with four embossed classic masks and other Bacchic symbols. The handles represent twisted branches of the vine, and the cup is supported by an octagonal pedestal, with three shields for the names of the winners, and on a fourth the following inscription: "Ladies' Plates Presented by H. S. Sydney Merritt." The cup was designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Limited, 112, Regent Street, London, W.

and prizes and manuscured by the Goldsmiths and Silveramounting to over eight hundred pounds will be offered for the
fourteen events. There will also be two flat races, one
open and one restricted to amateur riders. The following well-known jockeys are expected at St. Moritz this
season: D. Maher, J. H. Martin, W. Griggs, and
Kempton Cannon. The Swiss Ski Association will hold
the Swiss Championship Meeting at St. Moritz this winter
on Feb. 11 and 12.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

BEX.—GRAND HOTEL DE BEX. First-

BORDIGHERA. - HOTEL BELVEDERE.

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in a few days.

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ESTORES Grey or White Hair to its
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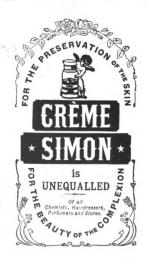


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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3743.-vol. cxxxviii.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14. 1911.

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HUMPERDINCK'S SECOND FAIRY OPERA: MISS GERALDINE FARRAR AS THE GOOSE GIRL, WITH "THE BEST-TRAINED GEESE EVER SEEN ON OPERA BOARDS."

Humperdinck's second fairy opera was produced for the first time on any stage at the end of last month, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Its première gained as much importance as that of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West." The work is entitled "Die Koenigskinder" (The King's Children). The rehearsals were personally directed by the composer. Just as trained horses were a feature of the "Girl of the Golden West." in New York, so "a flock of the best-trained geese ever seen on opera boards" was a feature of the presentation of "Koenigskinder." These geese, which make numerous apprarances, have been described as being "as well disciplined as a company of soldiers." Miss Farrar carried one of them in her arms when taking her calls before the curtain. "Die Koenigskinder" was written in 1896: Herr Humperdinek's "Haensel und Gretel" in 1893.

Photograph by White.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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LITERATURE.

"Peter the Cruel." Lovers of Spain who know the Stew of St. Plant's Peter. Alcazar of Seville and the old town Stew of St. Plant's Peter. Alcazar of Seville and the old town Stew of St. Plant's Peter. Alcazar of Seville and the old town Stew of St. Plant's Peter. Alcazar of Seville and the old town some control of Cartine, son of King Alfonso XI. But they will hardly know a tithe of what Mr. Edward Storer, who has not visited either city, his to tell in his interesting volume, "Peter the Cruel" (John Lane). Mr. Storer has consulted between sixty and seventy authorities for the making of a book that, despite a certain straining after style, affords pleasant reading. We in England have a remote interest in the fourteenth - century scoundred whose cruellies are not to be condoned by the typical Spanish suggestion that he was el mucho rey. Two of his daughters by the beautiful Maria de Padilla married into the English royal house, Costanza to John of Gaunt, and Isabella to Edmund Langley Duke of York, from whom our King Edward IV, was directly descended. Then avain, Mr. Storer tells us that some of the jewels for which Pedro murdered Abu Said, Grand Wazeer of King Juzef ibn Ismail of Granada, have found their way to the British regalia. Don Pedro did much to make the exquisite Alcazar of Seville famous in the history of Spain, and has attracted many visitors—the writer of this note included—to Carmona, where his father's mistress Leonor was imprisoned, where he had the young sons of Eleanora de Guzman put to death, and where, in the latter days, he sent for safety his treasure and most of his children by many mistresses. But even if these interests are not sufficient for our latter-day needs, the history of the unspeakable Don Pedro of Castile is worth the telling when the story is told with the authority Mr. Storer has acquired. It affords a striking picture of fourteenth -century Europe with its universal strife and insecurity, with its strange disregard for honour, morals, and human life. The author may claim to

New Poems of Dora Sigerson Shorter.

and Stoughton), maintains and strengthens her position in the first rank of our women poets. In the title piece and "The Bard of Breffney"—the two longer narrative poems, she shows her skill in casting a mediaval glamour over tales of love and love's tragedies. Every now and then occurs some delicate, arresting metaphor—

Thrice Margarida's hand did hover white, Like some shy moth all fearing to alight, Above the dish, and then drew back afraid.

Like some shy moth all fearing to alight,
Above the dish, and then drew back afraid.

As a tenderly told and tragic idyll of love and cruelty,
"The Troubadour," with its somewhat similar incidents,
recalls Keats's "Pot of Basil." One ballad, "The
Careless Lad," has the true ring of the antique manner
such as very few modern poets could achieve. Poems
like "The Freeborn" and "The Pauper" express with
poignant sympathy the bitterness of London's poor and
destitute. "The Heretic in the Temple," in a mood
akin to Shelley's "Ozymandias," is a reflection on the
"pale decay of old magnificence." In "The Breakage"
we have a whole domestic drama treated in a few compact and slender stanzas. "The Calling Motherland"
voices the wistful nostalgia of the mother's "wandering
children." Mrs. Shorter has "touched the tender stops
of various quills," but the gem of the collection is the
laughing, crying little lyric, "The Road to Cabinteely."
It has the same mingling of tears and joy as Stevenson's
"Sing me a song of a lad that is gone." Some readers,
perhaps, might wish that the last phrase of each verse
were not repeated, for the repetition, except, possibly,
in the last stanza, has rather a Gilbertian air which is
out of place. Be this as it may, the little poem has a
lyrical heart-break in it which will make it live: it is a
mother's memory of a lost, merry child. Here are the
first and last stanzas—
Oh, the lonely road, the road to Cabinteely!

"Tis there I see a little ohost and cally singer he he

Oh, the lonely road, the road to Cabinteely!

Tis there I see a little ghost, and gaily singeth she.

She plucks the swaying cowslip, nor stays for all my calling,
But flies at my pursuing, who once did run to me.

She once did run to me.

On the haunted road, the road to Cabinteely,
"Tis there a little dancing ghost her merry way doth take.
She sings no song of sorrow, nor knows no pain of weeping.
I would not wish her home again, though my lone heart
should break,

Feminine Influence on the Poets:

Mr. Edward Thomas has chosen a subject as large as literature itself for his book on "Feminine Influence," indeed, is a very narrow phrase to describe the action of one half of the human race upon human poetry, when that half is the partner of the poet-man not in war, commerce, labour, or government, but in the peculiarly and distinctively poetic article of love. Even in Antiquity woman had an "influence"; her beauty launched the thousand ships, and burnt the topless towers, and drew the dreaming keels we know of; and in the Christian ages her "influence" was established on a new and—so far as poetry has yet lived its life in the world—on an indestrucible foundation. Romantic literature began in love and will close, if it ever closes, with love, and love implies woman. And, dealing with this huge bulk and great significance of matter, Mr. Thomas has had ferce labour with his classifications. One section is headed "Women and Inspiration," which might be held to cover the whole ground, except, perhaps, the chapter on "Patronesses."

But this very attempt—a brave one—at compartments has a scattering effect. Shelley, for instance,

has to be tracked up and down from page 38 to page 234. The mention of that poet's name must draw from us an incidental protest that Mr. Thomas shares the general inclination to a certain form of injustice. He excuses Shelley—he "was convinced that Harriet was unfaithful." Well, he was, but that was his crime; he had no right to be convinced by a rumour conveyed by the disingenuous tongue of Godwin. Again, "One of his most successful acts was his union with Mary." If there is one thing certain about Shelley's last days it is his wretchedness with Mary. This kind of partiality is due to the author's strong bias as a lover of this poet or that, and not at all to ignorance. A better-informed book than "Feminine Influence" has not been produced by any recent general student of English poetry, and with the abundant information goes much good judgment and good opinion.

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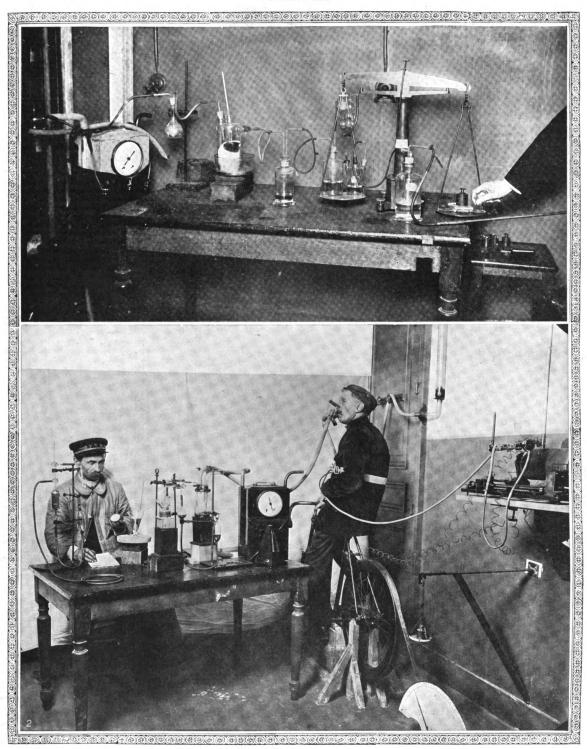
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Burke's Peerage, etc., 1911. 425.

MAN'S POWER: TESTING THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY THE HUMAN MACHINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOYER.



I. DETERMINING THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY A GUINEA-PIG AT REST: THE LITTLE
ANIMAL PLACED IN A SPECIAL GLASS CHAMBER THAT THE CARBONIC-ACID
GAS BREATHED OUT BY IT AND THE OXYGEN BREATHED IN MAY BE REGISTERED.

PROVING THAT THE HUMAN MACHINE WORKS AS DOES NO OTHER MACHINE I NOTING
THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY A MAN CYCLING, BY REGISTERING THE AMOUNT OF
OXYGEN BREATHED IN AND THE AMOUNT OF CAPBONIC ACID GAS BREATHED OUT.

We illustrate some very remarkable experiments made to determine and, in a measure, to define, the energy expended by man under different conditions. These proved that the human machine works as does no other machine. For instance, when the human machine starts it takes a momentary supply of oxygen which is greater in quantity than that actually required. There is no parallel to this in the setting in motion of the majority of other machines. The energy expended by man is at its maximum at the cessation of work, so long as the work has not lasted for more than half an hour. Obviously, work that is done very rapidly calls for the use of more energy than other work. The first photograph shows the registering of the amount of energy expended by a guinea-pig at rost, the little animal being placed in a special glass chamber that the carbonic-acid gas breathed out by it and the oxygen breathed in may be noted. The second photograph shows the registering of the amount of energy expended by a man cycling—that is to say, the amount of oxygen required during the particular work. By means of a special apparatus of his own design. M. Jules Amar, who made the experiments, is able to analyse and weigh the gases emitted. It should be noted that there is not the least crucity in the use of the guinea-pig for the experiment. In the second photograph, it will be noted that the man's nostrils are closed with an instrument resembling a clothes-peg.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONE awkward thing in journalism such as I am now reluctantly composing) is that the title, the thing that the reader reads first, is generally the thing that the writer writes last. It does not, indeed, apply to this page with its fixed headline; but in journalism as a whole it is really a source of error. The title is taken as a highly symbolic crest, when it is really only a rather sprawling and towering sort of tail-piece. And the words that are good for the top of a column are by no means, as a general rule, good for the beginning of an argument. Hence we have a class of headlines that are not so much the head of the matter as the somewhat serpentine termination of it. Hurriedly, glancing, across is a new termination of it.

Hurriedly glancing across a newspaper yesterday, I saw the following words in large letters on top of a paragraph, "No Donkeys' Bones in Bread." I had no time to see what it meant. But as it stood, I found the assurance satisfactory, but scarcely (to my simplicity) surprising. I had, never anticipated the peril that was here dispelled and calmed. If ever it were my duty (through some train of adventures which I have a difficulty in thinking out) to disinter the skeleton of a donkey, it would not have occurred to me to look for it in a row of penny loaves. My ingenious opponents will doubtless remark that whenever I eat bread I insert into it the jaw-bone of an ass; but my jaw-bone would be astonished and even hurt if it encountered any other parts of a similar animal. Now I have no doubt that this (to me) incomprehensible headline was followed by a quite comprehensible, possibly a lucid and eloquent, paragraph. The paragraph doubtless would have explained first why people Inought there were donkeys' bones, in bread, before it went on to the great glad news that there are none. But it shows very typically how in journalism the first senience is really the last one, and all the paragraphs are printed upside down.

I have got into considerable trouble with some correspondents because I tried a week or two sign to point out that, in the matter of war and peace, we suffer from this habit of beginning at the beginning of the paragraph and not at the beginning of the question. That is, we start with a phrase and not with a thought; we talk about "The Peace Propaganda" or "The War Fever," and do not see that all these journalistic phrases are quite late products of the real philosophic conflict, which Las been going on or thousands of years. To talk thus is not to begin at the beginning, but to begin at the end—merely because the end lies nearest.

What I pointed out was this, that to refer wars to hatred was to be content with a secondary cause instead of a primary one. No doubt, if a British army marched through Berlin, a German would have a certain tendency to hate

me; and I am quite certain that, if a German flag were hoisted on the Nelson column, I should have a strong disposition to hate the German. But hatred is created by the collision; hatred does not create it. Love creates it—some kind of affection or desire, good or bad, base or noble. I particularly explained that wars were produced by positive appetites, which are much viler than mere enmity; by lust for money, or by that final stamp of a coward, the lust for power over others. I only say it begins in these affirmative desires, good or bad. War breaks out between two tribes when one tribe finds gold in a mountain which another tribe worships as sacred. The second affection is as soaring as heaven; the first affection is as flat as hell. But they are both affections; they are not repulsions or natural dislikes. The heroes are above hatred, the financiers are below it.

Sometimes, though not very often, for the risk of great wars is too heavy, another positive affection

Photo. Orea and Katherine 1741.

BUILDER OF THE ASSUAN DAM AND MANY OTHER GREAT WORKS:

THE LATE SIR JOHN AIRD, Br., THE FAMOUS CONTRACTOR.

Sir John Aird, who was born in 1833 and died last werk, joined his father at an early age in the contracting business in which he became famous, his greatest work being the construction of the Assuan Dam. He was only eighten when in 1861, he was subsequently concerned in the removal of the Crystal Palace from Hyde Park to Sydenham. His firm constructed many large docks, and gas and water works, both in this country and abroad, among them the Beckton plant of the Gas-Light and Coke Company. It was in 1898 that Messrs, John Aird and Company contracted to build the Assuan Dam and the Assiut Barrage in five years. At one time 20,000 men were employed upon it, and it was finished a year before the stipulated time. They also constructed the Eanch Barrage, opened in 1909. Sir John Aird represented North Paddington in Parliament, as a Conservative, from 1897 to 1902, and in 1900 he was elected first Mayor of Paddington. He was made a Baronet in 1901. He was a great patron of modern arists, of whose works in painting and sculpture had a large collection at his house to Hyde Park Terrace. He married at the age of twenty-two. Lady Aird died two years ago. He is succeeded by his elder son, John.

enters—the affection for fighting itself. This, again, has nothing to do with mere hatred; but it is so forgotten in our stagnant cities that when it does appear it cannot be comprehended. I saw in a very well-written weekly paper an article on the armed disturbance in the East End, called "The Fascination of Horror." It explained the presence of great crowds in

a crowded district, where men were risking their lives right and left, by some curious psychological theory that there is an attraction in what is ugly and sordd. The simple answer seems to me to be that one man fighting a hundred, even if he be a blackguard, is not ugly and sordid. It was not the fascination of horror—if anyone understands what that is. It was the fascination of fighting, which every man understands whose back has not been broken in slavery. This positive pleasure in seeing defiance and daring I am willing to add to the list of the positive pleasures that may provoke war. But this alone provokes it very seldom, as I have said, because this is at

bottom a sort of heroic joke; and modern war is neither a joke nor, as a rule, particularly heroic. Broadly speaking, wars do not happen in the modern world except through very strong lawless desires and very strong lawful affections.

Now the point I wished to put to the admirable peace propagandist is this—that since these conflicts arise from real desires, good or bad, there are only two ways in which they can be permanently overcome. they can be permanently overcome. One is to say that people shall not have these particular attachments to an island or a valley, to a costume or a creed. The other is to say that they shall have them, but shall also have some other very vivid and almost concrete attachment the state of the same transport o ment that can cover and control them all, as the worship of a particular god, or the crusade against a common enemy, or the admission of a common code of conscience.

I say to the peace propagandist,

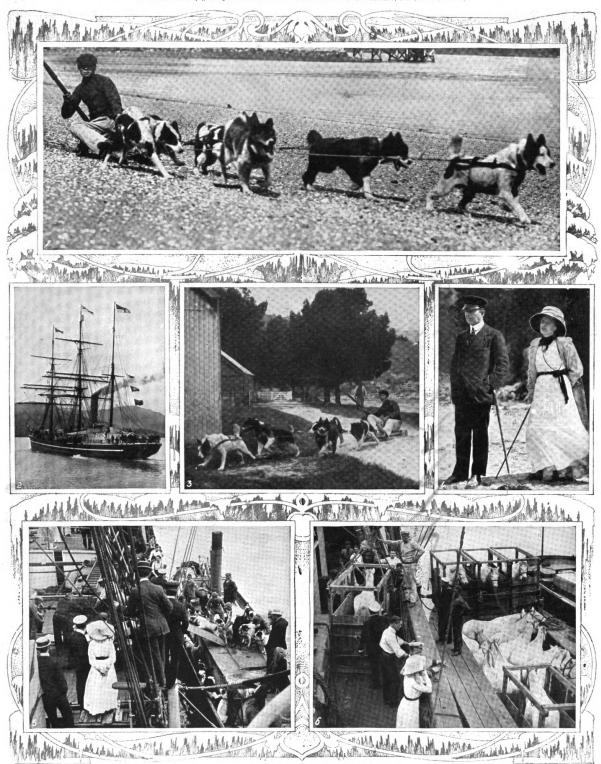
Either an Irishman must love Ireland, or you must invent something that he can love more than Ireland. I shall be interested to see you try." But certainly it is utterly useless to talk about peace and the mere absence of hatred. useless to introduce German editors to English editors and ask them not to English editors and ask them not to hate each other. They don't hate each other. The life of an editor leaves little place for such powerful emotions. But in some foggy way the English editor does love England; and in his own blinking style the German editor does love Germany. Neither of them knows at what moment all that they like most may be menaced by some-thing that they don't in the least understand. The one remedy is to remove the affections: let the Englishman no longer like heavy breakfasts, rambling roads, irregular villages, personal liberty. Let the German no longer like long serious meals, long glasses of light beer, elaborate birthday formalities, and the habit of sitting quite still with a radiant face. The other method is that they should hold some other definite thing more sacred even than these. I can see no third

I have written this article by way of reply to numberless correspondents who seem to imagine that

I revel in human carnage and drink hot blood. I wish to point out that, so far from being opposed to peace, I have taken the pains to think out the only two possible ways in which it could be achieved. One is by the Buddhist expedient of the elimination of all desires. The other, I think, is by the Christian expedient of a common religion.

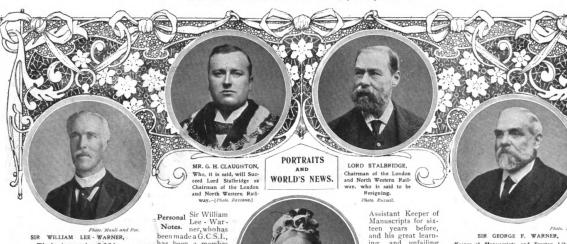
THE SCOTT SOUTH-POLE QUEST: THE EXPEDITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

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- THE COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION AND HIS WIFE-CAPTAIN R. F. SCOTT AND MRS. SCOTT, ON QUAIL ISLAND, LYTTELTON.
- 5. TRANSPORT ANIMALS FOR THE FAR SOUTH:
 GETTING SLEDGE-DOGS ABOARD THE
 "TERRA NOVA."
- TRANSPORT ANIMALS FOR THE FAR SOUTH. TAKING PONIES ABOARD THE "TERRA NOVA."

It will be remembered that the "Terra Nova," a barque-rigged whaling-boat of 749 tons' burden, left England in June of last year, with most of the members of Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition aboard. The commander of the Expedition himself joined her at New Zealand. The fourth photograph shows him, with Mrs. Scott, on Quail Island, Lyttelton, where the dogs and ponies were located. It will be remembered that Captain Scott was the commander of the remarkable "Discovery" Expedition of 1901-1904.



SIR WILLIAM LEE - WARNER, who has been made a G.C.S.I., as been made a G.C.S.I. as been in member of the Council of India retired in 1895, after holding various Revenue and Political appointments, including those of Resident at Mysore and additional member of the Viceroy's Council. From 1895 to 1703 he was Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office. He received his Knight Commandership in 1898. In 1902 he served on the Executive Committee for King Edward's Coronation. Sir William Lee-Warner has written several books on Indian life, as well as memoirs of Lord Dalhousie, and Sir Henry Wylle Norman. He has also contributed to the Cambridge Modern History as well as memoirs of Lord Dalhousie and Sir Henry Wylie Nor-man. He has also contributed to the Cambridge Modern History.

It is understood that Lord Stalbridge is about to retire from the Chairmanship of the London and North Western Railway Company, a position which he has occupied with so much success for twenty years. Lord Stalbridge was born in the year of Quren Victoria's accession, and is a son of the second Marquess of Westminster. His mother was a daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. He represented Flintshire in the House of Commons from 1801 to 1886, and

from 180 t to 1886, and from 1872 to 1874 he was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Victoria. From 1880 to 1885 he was Patronage Secretary to the Tiesasury. He was created Baron Stal-bridge in 1886. It is understood, that he will be succeeded as Chairman of the North Chairman of the North Western by Mr. G. H. Claughton, another member of the Board of Directors of the



Lord Collins, who last October resigned his post as a Lord of Appeal, and died last week, belonged to the older and more scholarly school of lawyers. He attained his posi-

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary Formerly a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. He attained his position on the Bench, not as a brilliant advocate or a political partisan, but through his sound and extensive knowledge of the law. An Irishman by birth, he was called to the Bar in 1867 and joined the Northern Circuit. He took silk in 1883, and in 1891 was raised to the Bench. Six years later he became a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in 1901 he was made Master of the Rolls. As Sir Richard Henn Collins, he presided over the committee that inquired into the miscarriage of justice in the case of Adolf Beck. In 1907 he was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary with a life pertage, and took the title of Baron Collins of Kensington.

At Bournemouth, the late Mr. George E Bridge, who was only fifty-four when he died



THE LATE LORD COLLINS.

THE LATE ALDERMAN GEORGE E. BRIDGE. Formerly Mayor of Bo

last week, will be very will be very greatly greatly missed. He held the office of Mayor for three years in succession, retiring last November vince ber; since which time THE LATE DR. HENRY WATSON, he had acted Lecturer on Musical History at the Victoria University, Manchester.

he had acted
as Deputy
Mayor. He
presided over
the Centenary Fêtes held at
Bournemouth last
year, whose brilliance
was only marred by
the fatal accident
to Mr. Rolls. In
the course of his
Mayoralty of the
popular south coast



THE LATE LADY WOLVERHAMPTON, of Viscount Wolverhampton, formerly Lord President of the Council.

SENHOR MAGALHAES LIMA,

nted to Represent the Portuguese Republic in London



SIR EDWARD M. MERE K.C.V.O., C.M.G., MEREWETHER, Who has been Appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Sierra Leone.

borough, Alderman Bridge had twice entertained a Lord Mayor of London and the City Sheriffs. He was to have been presented with the honorary freedom of Bournemouth in recognition of his services to the town.

Sir George Warner, who received a well-deserved Knighthood recently among the New Year's Honours, has been Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian of the British Museum for the last six years. He was

Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts for sixteen years before, and his great learning and unfailing kindness and courtesy have ever been at the disposal of students and others making researches. Sir George Warner first entered the department in 1871, so that he has now spent forty years in that fascinating storehouse of literary relicont the property of the past. He has edited and given book form to many of them, one of the most delightful of his various publications being the volume of "Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum."

Before she was married, in 1857, the late Lady Wolver-hampion was Miss Ellen Thorneycroft, the tyoungest daughter of the late Mr. George B. Thorneycroft, the first Mayor of Wolverhampion and a leading iron-master in that town. Lord Wolverhampion at time of his marriage was Mr. Henry Fowler, a young olicitor, and under that name he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1884, Secretary to the Treasury two years later, President of the Local Government Board in 1892, and Secretary for India in 1804. He represented East Wolverhampton in the House of Commons for twenty-eight years. He was made a Barronet in 1895, and

Baronet in 1895, and raised to the Peerage Baromet in 1895, and raised to the Peerage three years ago. The late Viscountess was a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. She took a Keen interest and an active part in her husband's political affairs. Just over three vears ago they kept their golden wedding. Their only son, the Hon. Henry Fowler, married a daughter of the late Lord Wrottesley. One of Lady Wolverhampton's daughters, Mrs. A. L. Felkin, is well known as a novelist under her maiden name of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. of Eller Fowler.



THE LATE SENATOR ELKINS.

Until the Portuguese Republic is definitely recognised, its new London representative, hold the title of Chargé d'Affaires. Senhor Lima, will hold the title of Chargé d'Affaires. Senhor Lima, will se fifty-one, is of Brazilian birth, having been born at Rio de Janeiro, but he has spent most of his life in Portugal. There he has had a successful career as a barrister and journalist. He founded the newspaper O Seculo, and he has written several books on subjects of political and social interest. He is, of course, an enthusiastic Republican. While Portugal was under the dictatorship of Senhor Franco, he travelled abroad, and during the summer of 1909 he was in London and Paris, engaged in spreading the Republican doctrines among those interested in the future of Portugal.

of Portugal.

Senator Elkins, whose name became well cnown Europe re-cently in connection connection with his daughter's off-reported and as off-rend denied engagements of the Abruzzi, belonged politically to the "Old Guard" of the Republican Party in the States.

He was a very keen politician, and in the Senate, where he represented West Virginia, he was best [Concounted overleaf.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR LUTHER VAUGHAN, A Distinguished Veteran of the Indian Arr



EAST AND WEST: A REVOLT, A NEW WAR-SHIP, AND A NEW STAR.



WAITING TO BE SENT TO KERAK, WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY ROVING BEDOUINS: TURKISH SOLDIERS AT DERAA.



AFTER FIGHTING WITH DRUSES: TURKISH SOLDIERS ENCAMPED NEAR THE RAILWAY IN THE HAURAN DISTRICT.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT RABBA, THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT RABBATH - MOAB: BEDOUIN CHIEFS.



PREPARING FOR A MEAL: IN AN ENCAMPMENT OF THE MJELLI TRIBE OF BEDOUINS.

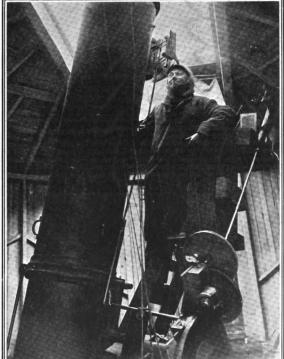
REVOLT IN PALESTINE: SCENES OF THE FIGHTING BETWEEN ROVING BEDOUINS AND TURKS.

On the 5th of December, a number of Bedouins made an attack on Kersk, ransacking the Government Konak, killing the fifteen or twenty gendarmes on duty, carrying off the treasury, massacring in the dwellings of Government officials, and killing men, women, and children. By night-fall the place was ablaze. Just before the attack Kersk was garrianned by two battalions, but, by a ruse, the Bedouins caused one of these to be withdrawn. On the eve of the attack on Kersk the soldiers thus withdrawn were killed by Bedouins. Our photographs were taken in the distrurbed area shortly before the outbreak.



THE FIRST PART OF THE "KING GEORGE V." TO BE SET UPRIGHT:

ERECTING THE MAGAZINE BULKHEAD OF THE GREAT VESSEL. It was arranged that the keel-plates of the great vess I named after our present Sovereign, the "King George V.." should be laid on Wednesday last (the 11th). Our photograph shows the first upright portion of the ship, the magazine bulkhead, being erected by workmen. 17this up, the vessel very soon begins to show something of her shape; to take, even to the untrained eye, interesting form.



DISCOVERER OF A NEW RED STAR AMONGST THE LUMINARIES OF THE MILKY WAY: THE REV. T. H. ESPIN, WITH HIS GREAT TELESCOPE. To the Rev. T. H. Espin, the well-known astronomer, of Tow Law, Durham, belongs the honour of having discovered a new red star in the Milky Way, near the boundary line between the constellations Lacerta and Cepheus. Since it was observed, the star has rapidly waned. It is estimated that it is millions of times further from the earth than is the sun, which is ninetytwo million miles away.

known for his strenuous work in connection with railway legis-lation. He was born in Ohio. In the Civil War he fought for the North: his father and brother for the South. He after-wards settled in New Mexico, but on his marriage to the daughter of an ex-Senator of West Virginia, he migrated to that State, and engaged in mining. He founded the city which bears his name, and which he practically owned.

In succession to Sir Leslie Probyn, who has been transferred to Barbados, Sir Edward Merewether has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leon-Since 1902 he has been Leiutenaut-Governor and Chief Secretary at Malta. Born in 1858, he was educated at Harrow, and at twenty-two entered the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, where his future father-in-law, the late Mr. Thomas Braddell, was Attorney - General. His marriage tto Miss Honoria Braddell took place in 1883. Sir Edward Merewether



THE BUILDING OF THE EXHIBITION IN ROME: STATUES REPRESENTING ITALIAN PROVINCES.

There was a rumour the other day that the Vatican intended to close its museums and galleries while the Exhibition in Rome was being held this year. In point of lact, it is stated that, although obviously the Holy See cannot recognise rejolcings in celebration of the loss of its temporal power, it will not make any counter

held various appointments in the Straits Settlements, including that of Inspector of Prisons; and he acted as Resident Councillor at Malacca, and Colonial Treasurer. In 1901 he was ap-pointed British Resident at Selangor.

Colonial Treasurer. In 1901 ne was appointed British Resident at Selangor.

Although the late Major-General Sir Luther Vaughan was only fifty when he retired from the Army, he had seen a great deal of active service. He was one of the last survivors of that group of fine soldiers who, under Henry Lawrence, brought about law and order in the Punjab He joined the Bengal Army as a cadet in 1840, and three years later fought under Lord Ellenborough against the Gwalior Army at Mahataphur. A few years later he was appointed Second in Command of the 3th Punjab Infantry, and for twenty-five years he served with that regiment, which he commanded in the Mutiny and in many a frontier campaign. "During the Crimean War he was home on leave, but obtained an appointment with the Turkish contingent. On retring from the Army Sir Luther became Superintendent of the Southern Division of the London and North-Western Railway. As Military Correspondent of the Times in the second Afghan War he was with Roberts at Kabul and on the famous march to Kandahar.

Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self-Help," would have delighted in the cateer of the late Dr. Henry Watson, lecturer on musical history and instruments at the Victoria



ONE HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE: A MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL OF THE TYPE SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED BY THE DESPERADOES IN SIDNEY STREET.

SIDNEY STREET.

The Mauser automatic pistol weights two-and-a-half pounds, and is contained in a case which can be fastened to its butt to act as a stock; thus it can be converted practically into a rille. It takes a clip of six cartridges, or one of ten. A clip can be changed in three seconds; election is automatic; and a man skilled in the use of the weapon can fire a hundred shots a minute. It has an effective-range of at least a thousand yards.

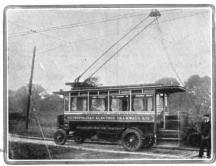
University, Manchester, and Professor in the choral and ear-training departments of the Royal Manchester College of Music. Dr. Watson was born at Burnley in 1846, his father being employed in a factory and also a performer on the trombone in a local

degree of Bachelor of Music at Cambridge, and five years later that of Doctor of Music, for which he wrote an oratorio. He also composed an opera and various other works. A man of untiring energy, he at one time conducted eight choral societies, and was organist at almost as many different churches. Dr. Watson gave his splendid collection of music and musical literature, more than 30,000 volumes, to the Manchester Corporation, and divided his collection of some three hundred instruments between the Corporation and the Royal Manchester College of Music.

The Bedouin Rising in Palestine.

We have received an extremely interesting letter from a correspondent in Jerusalem—Mr. F. G. Newton, Architerect to the Palestine Exploration Fund—with reference to the recent rising of Bedouins on the east of the Jordan against the Turkish troops.

Mr. Newton attributes the revolt entirely



A TRAM THAT DOES NOT NEED RAILS, AN ELECTRIC CAR

A TRAM THAT DOES NOT NEED RAILS; AN ELICTRIC CAR
OF A NEW TYPE ADOPTED BY MANCHESTER.

danchester is to install some of these cars in April next, and it is believed that
they will also be used at Croydon, Chiswick, and Hove. It will be noted that,
n some degree, they resemble motor 'buses, and that the electric power
is derived from overhead. It is obvious that, in
certain places sepcially, a rail-less tram service
would prove to be of great value.

to the Turkish Government's policy of disarmament and conscription, and denies that it was a religious movement directed against the Christians. He thinks that the rebels were very probably assisted by some of the Druses from the Hauran, with whom the Turks have long been fighting, and many of whom have gone to stir up trouble further east. "I was travelling in that part of the country," writes Mr. Newton, "about a fortnight before the rioting took place. Everything then appeared quite peaceful. . . . It is most probable that at least three hundred soldiers were killed and a number of Government officials and shop people in Kerak were murdered. . . . The Bedouins acted on a special plan of campaign. The day before the massacre certain Bedouin chiefs came to the Governor of Kerak and told him there was likely to be some disturbance among the natives, and advised him to post divisions of soldiers in different sections of the district. . . . In this way they got the soldiers isolated, and early the next morning attacked and slaughtered each party separately. They then entered the town of Kerak, with the intention of killing the remaining soldiers of the garrison. Kerak is, however, strongly fortified by an ancient Crusading castle. The soldiers (perhaps about three hundred) were forced to take refuge here. The Bedouins looted the Government buildings, shooting down anyone who offered resistance."



ON THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS TOBOGGANING RUN: FULL SPEED ON THE CRESTA RUN, ST. MORITZ.

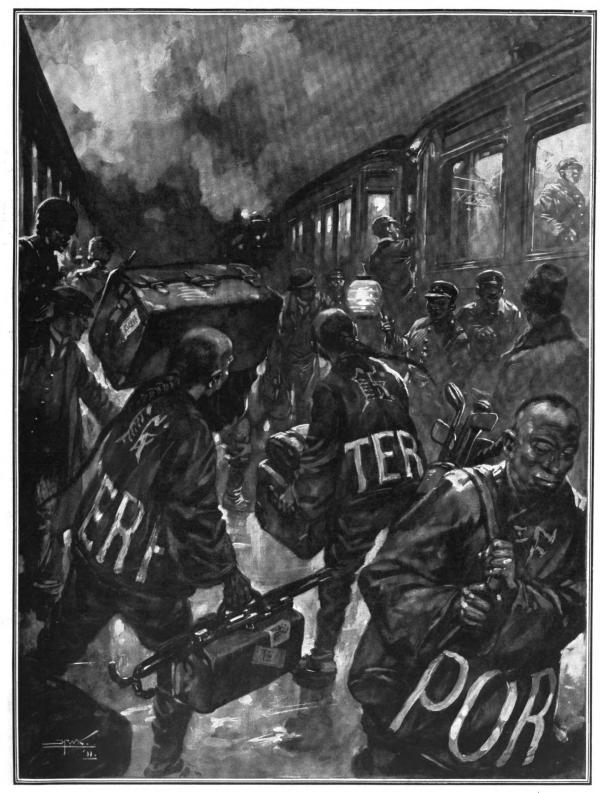
band. The boy taught himself various instruments, played at fairs and public houses, worked as an errandboy at a music shop, and joined a travelling panorama show. Gradually he made a position for himself as an accompanist tuner, and teacher. In 1882 he took the



CHINA IN PROGRESS: THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE FIRST PORTION OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY. The photograph shows Tashatau Station, Canton, with official sedan-chairs outside it. Eventually, the railway will connect the British Crown Colony of Hong-Kong and Canton, the capital of Southern China.

THE STRANGEST OF UNIFORMS IN ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF SCENES.

DRAWN BY W. H. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERICK MOORE.



THEIR CALLING WRIT LARGE UPON THEIR BLOUSES: CHINESE PORTERS AT THE RUSSO-JAPANESE BOUNDARY.

Our correspondent writes: "On the strival of the Russian Trans-Siberian Express at Kwan-Chanzee, the Manchurian town fixed as the Russo-Japanese boundary, there is enacted, weekly, a seene which reminds the traveller of a ceraival night on the Riviera. Yet all the participants wear their everyday working clothes. On one track the Russian train, lit with candles, draws into the station: across a narrow platform stands the up-to-date American Pullman, lit with electricity, wasting take passengers on to Mukden or Port Arthur. Cosseks, all large men, with bayonets fixed on their rifles, step from the Russian train, which they have accompanied through the districts in which the famous brigands, the Hungdhuses, operate. Little Japanese policemen stand on the platform holding paper lanterns on sticks, looking fearfully rerious in their khaki-coloured uniforms trimmed with red. Chinese porters, in weird blue shirts, swarm into the Russian train to transfer the luggage. They wear no caps with signs over their half-shaven pigtailed heads, but the business is marked in Japanese and in English (Russian being ignorrd), in letters a foot high running all round them."



Of the races within our Indian Empire few have attracted so little attention as the Shans on the fringe of Burma. Their country is remote, communications are bad, the climate is trying to Europeans, and they cause no political trouble. Until our conquest of the kingdom of Burma in 1886, the Shan States—a series of petty principalities tributary to King Theebaw—were in a state of anarchy, oppressed by the Burmese and system-atically raided by the warlike Kachins who hold the neighbouring hills. Now the pax Britannica has given the Shans a quiet life, and made existence rather dull for the Kachins; but with the exception of a few political officers and missionaries, few Englishmen have made themselves acquainted with the country. Mrs. Leslie Milne in "Shans at Home" (Murray), a book founded on personal know-ledge and inbook founded on personal know-ledge and in-spired by gen-uine sympathy, draws a very at-tractive picture of the Potthern Shan States (for the Southern States are not

WHERE BURGLARS ARE FEW AND KEYS ARE
MADE OF WOOD. THE SHAN METHOD OF
HANGING A DOOR.

"There are no hinges, so a door revolves in sockets, or it
may be tied to the cross bamboo that forms the liatet..." tin
tis made of interlaced bamboos, made strong with
laths of wood. The key is of wood; it could be easily
broken; but there are few burglars in country districts,
and little of value in any house."

Mrs. Milne,
broken both there are few burglars in country districts,
who are closely akin to the Siamese, have a martial
history—very long ago; but to-day are remarkable chiefly
for good-humour and kindliness, with a very considerable
skill in various crafts. Mrs. Milne tells us how the boys
and girls are brought up, describes their marriages and
funerals, sketches their religious ideas (Buddhism not taken
too seriously), and, in short, does for the Shans, in some
degree what Mr. Fielding Hall has done for their Burmese
neighbours. Some of the fairy-tales here translated are
delightful. The general impression created by the book
is that life is very pleasant among these genial agriculturists. No one is very rich, but no one starves, and



HOW THE SHANS MAKE DIRTY WATER DRINKABLE

SAND-FILTERS IN A MUDDY STREAM.
"Where there is only a muddy stream and clear water is required, a shallow part is chosen, and sand is formed interictes, each three or four feet in diameter; they are depressed in the middle and shaped like the cruters of burning mountains into the circles the water filters, becoming clean as it passes through the sand."

N THE SHAN STATES OF BURMA: LITTLE-KNOWN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Illustrations Reproduced from Mrs. Leslie Milne's Book, "Shans at Home," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.



NOT THE SHIELD-BEARER OF A CHIEF, MERELY A PALAUNG MAN WITH HIS HAT.

"Great hats farely worn by all Shan men, women, and children... ther look like shields... Hats are made of the leaf-sheaths of the giant bamboo... fastened together with small pea dath the sawn by hand... All Shaf hats are worn over turbans, and in windy weather are tied under the chim with red or green cords." The Palaungs are a hill tribe of Shans.

violent wrongdoing is rare. It is noticeable that all articles of European manufacture are of German production; the British manufacturer apparently has not discovered the Shan States. Some readers may be misled by the



statement that the Shan chiefs pay a money tribute to Great Britain, for the money goes, of course, not to Mr. Lloyd George, but to the revenues of British India.

"Talleyrand the Man."

(See Hinternation on "Atther States" Combe's "La Vie Privée de Talleyrand. The state of a translation of Bernard de Lacombe's "La Vie Privée de Talleyrand. The written than about his career as a politician. To the end he remained an enigma, and not even the interesting new material here presented, in the description of his reconciliation with the Church at the moment of death, can reveal the invardness of that repentance. At the best it clears up the circumstances and disposes of idle gossip, such as that of the Comtesse de Boigne. We understood that Talleyrand's papers had been made public, but M. Lacombe has, unfortunately, never seen the actual deed of retrac-

seen the actual deed of retrac-tation, which, by the way, the compiler of the chapter - head-ings calls (sure-ly with some ings calls (surely with some
in a c curacy?)
Talle yrand's
"Apologia pro
Vita sua"! It
was a "Palinodia," perhaps, but not
the other; for
then the Holy
See would neve
have held out have held out have held out its arms to the ex-priest. The most moving and valuable document in the book is the Abbé Dupan-loup's long and dramatic me-moir now quotmoir, now quot-



WHERE HOUSES ONLY LAST THREE YEARS WHERE HOUSES ONLY LAST THREE YEARS.

THATCHING A ROOP OF A SHAN DWELLING.

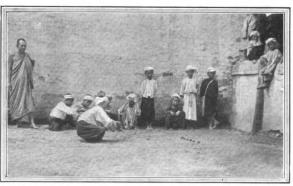
"Each piece of thatch is about two yards long; it consists of a that strip of wood, on which the grass is plaited piece by piece. These pieces are tied to the bamboos of the roof, reginning at the eaves and gradually ascending. . . . A bamboo house does not last more than there years; it is then pulled down and burned, and a new one is built."

dramatic memoir, now quoted for the first time in full, describing the prince's last days. In contrast to these most serious passages we have the account of the former Bishop of Autun's marriage with the meteoric Mme. Grand. Prince's a bull. The subject of the former bishop of Autun's marriage with the meteoric Mme. Grand. Princesse Tallevrand's carly her intrigue with Sir Philip Francis, and its absurd ending, are told with just the right vaudeville touch. The story has suffered very little in the translation by A. D'Alberti. The lady's conquest of Talleyrand, whom she invaded late at night with a farcical introduction, is also excellent comedy in a book that has much in it of tragedy. Mme. Grand's discovery asleep at the Prince's drawing-room fireside was the Question of Talleyrand, whom she invaded late at night with a farcical introduction, is also excellent comedy in a book that has much in it of tragedy. Mme. Grand's discovery asleep at the Prince's drawing-room fireside was admirably managed. Its consequences were felt as far as the Vatican. M. Lacombe examines with great minuteness the question of Talleyrand's dispensation from his vows.



shain states unthe Southern States are not covered by her volume). Students will find in the two chapters contributed by the Rev. W. W. Cochrane a careful outline of Shan history and literature; but the "general reader" may be assured that, untroubled by ethnological speculation, he can enjoy the

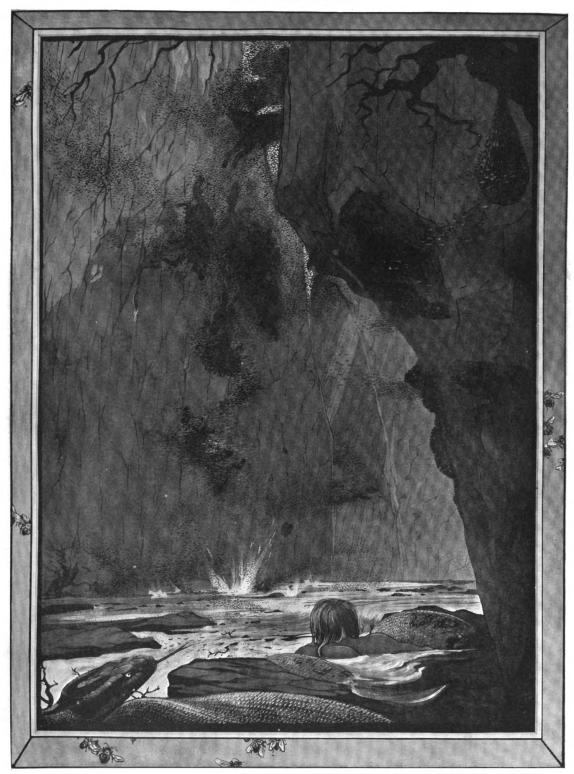
BROBDINGNAGIAN COW-BELLS: SHAN OXEN BRINGING PADDY HOME AFTER THRESHING "The principal production of the [Shan] country is packy (unhusked rice)... After the paddy is threshed each family makes an offering to the spirits, and gitts are carried to the monastery, with grateful thanks for the blessings of a good barvest. Oxen carry the grain from the fields to the village in large baskets, two to each ox, and, on their backs, above the baskets, great bells of brass or copper swing from wooden supports."



"The favourite game is 'Mak-nim' Great beans, an inch and a half in diameter, are set up on end in a row, and each boy in turn tries, with another bean, to knock down as many beans as possible. This is the simple form of the game, which much resembles skittles, but 'Mak-nim' may become a much more difficult sport, in which only one bean, out of many, must be knocked down."

DETMOLD ILLUSTRATIONS TO KIPLING'S "THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK."

DRAWN BY EDWARD J. DETMOLD.

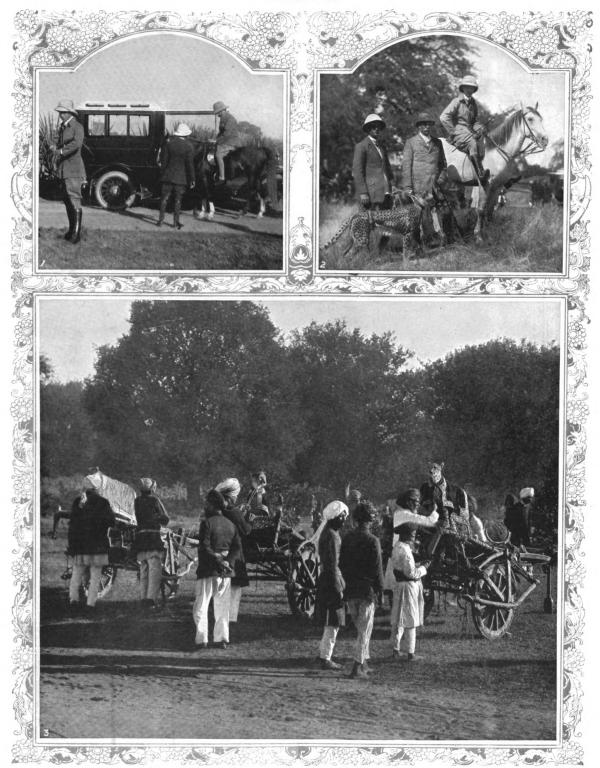


VII.—"RED DOG": MOWGLI, HAVING PULLED THE WHISKERS OF DEATH, SEES THE DHOLES, THE RED HUNTING-DOGS, FALL INTO THE RIVER.

"When he rose K12's coils were steadying him and things were bounding over the edge of the cliff great lumps, it seemed, of clustered bees falling like plummets; but before any lump touched water, the bees flew upwards, and the body of a dhole whirled down-stream . . . and, as K22 said, the Weingunga was hungry water."

AN IMPERIAL HUNT WITH CHEETAHS: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN INDIA

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PUPLICK.



1. ARRIVAL BY MOTOR AT THE BASE OF OPERATIONS. THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE BEFORE HUNTING WITH CHEETAHS.

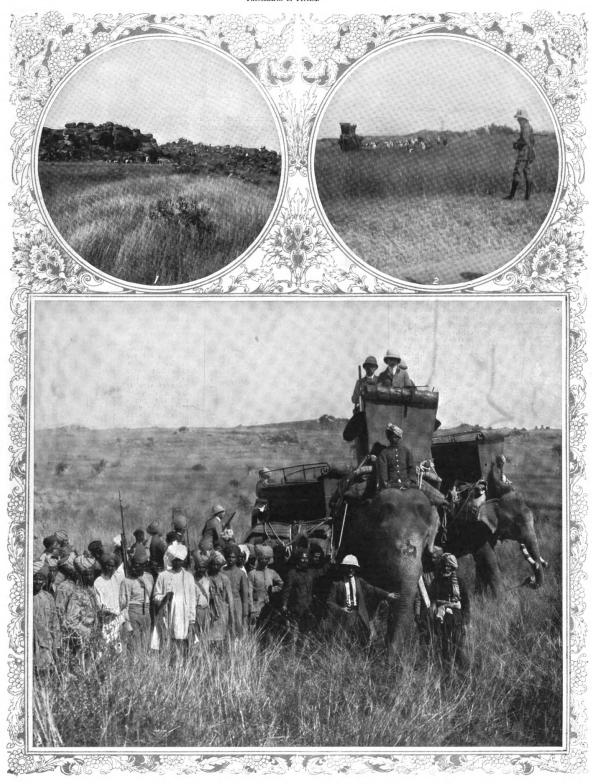
2. WITH HUNTING-LEOPARD IN LEASH: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE
WITH A CHEETAH.

3. READY FOR THE MORNING'S SPORT: THREE OF THE CHEETAHS, OR HUNTING-LEOPARDS, IN THEIR ELABORATELY DECORATED COATS AND ON THEIR CARS.

During his stay at Haiderabad, the German Crown Prince went hunting with cheetahs. The cheetah, or hunting-leopard, it may be noted, is tamed as readily as is a dog. It has long been used for hunting purposes and was even favoured in France by Louis XI. Charles VIII. and Louis XII. When used for hunting, it is placed in a car and hooded. On the approach of a herd of deer, the hood is removed and the animal's keeper turns its head in the right direction. Then it slips from the car, stealthily approaches its prey, and springs on it.

AN IMPERIAL PANTHER-SHOOT: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN INDIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PUBLICE



I. AT THE PANTHERS' LAIR: THE ROCKS ON WHICH THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

TOOK UP HIS POSITION FOR A SHOT.

2. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PANTHER'SHOOT, THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE
PHOTOGRAPHING THE START OF THE BEATERS.

3. AFTER HE HAD KILLED TWO PANTHERS: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE RETURNING FROM THE SHOOT, ON AN ELEPHANT.

On the morning following his hunting with cheetshs, the German Crown Prince rode out from Haiderabad to shoot panther. He killed two; the second one with a single shot. His Imperial Highness's position on the rocks is seen slightly to the left of the centre of the first photograph. In the howdah with the Crown Prince is Sir Afsur ul Mulk, who is seen also, with his son, in the second photograph on the page "An Imperial Hunt with Cheetshs."



many ways suggests a pathetic vein of thought. The author is an old man, a veteran in the ranks of scientific thinkers, and, what is more to the point, a man who, along with Charles Darwin, made an epoch in biological science. The history is sometimes forgotten to-day by young biologists that, on one eventful occasion, two papers were read at the meeting of the Linnaan Society. One paper was the work of Charles Darwin, the other was from the pen of Altred Russel Wallace. The one naturalist had been collating observations in the Pacific and elsewhere; the other had been working in the Malay Archipelago. Both had seen reason to disagree with the notions regarding the creation of species then entertained—ideas which had the theory of special creation as their nucleus and their foundation. From a close study of animal and plant life, both Darwin and Wallace came to the conclusion that new species of living beings could arise by and through variation of existing forms, just as the existing forms.

through variation of existing forms, just as the existing forms themselves, to be logical, must be re-garded as origin-ating from vari-ation of preceding species. The two men laid these views before the learned body just mentioned

Everyone knows
the subsequent
course of events. A
new conception
dawned on the minds
of men. Darwin began to elaborate his
"Origin of Species,"
and became the leading spirit in the and became the leading spirit in the movement. Wallace devoted himself to further observation, and it is not too much to say that his share of the work naturally became overshadowed

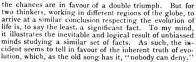
before the learned body just mentioned, and thereby inaugu-rated a new era in biological thought. In plain language, the theory of evolu-tion by natural se-lection was founded.

I. THE WASP (MYGNIMIA AVICULUS). 2. THE BEETLE (COLOBORHOMBUS FASCIATIPENNIS).

A BEETLE THAT MIMICS A WASP.

"As one rather extreme example of minicity I give the figures of a black wasp with white-handed wings, which is closely imitated by a black wasp with white-handed wings, which is closely imitated by a heteromerous beetle. . . They are of nearly the same size. The wing-coverts (elytra) of the beetle are reduced to pointed scales, allowing the true wings to be always extended. This is most unusual in beetles, as is the white band across the wings in this order of inacets. This strange and most unusual modification of an inoffensive inacet, so as to closely resemble one of another order which is protected by a dangerous sting, can be explained in no other way than through the advantage derived by the harmless beetle by being mistaken for the wasp."

Reproduced from Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's "The World of Life," by courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs, Chapman and Hall.



ultaneously, because both have been watching the heavens, and the chances are in favour of a double triumph. But for two thinkers, working in different regions of the globe, to arrive at a similar conclusion respecting the evolution of life is, to say the least, a significant fact. To my mind, it illustrates the inevitable and logical result of unbiassed minds studying a similar set of facts. As such, the incident seems to tell in favour of the inherent truth of evolution, which, as the old song has it, "nobody can deny." Dr. Wallace has lived long beyond his distinguished coadjutor, and his name is not as familiar to the public as is that of Darwin. His latest book (published by Chapman and Hall) should be read by all who are interested in scientific history. In some respects Wallace fell out of the fighting line, if so I may term it, which boildy and stouly fought the early battle of evolution. Wallace is a spiritualist, he is, I think, an anti-vaccinationist, and he has taken a special line of his own with reference to the source, origin, and cause of evolution. Very early he declared himself as a believer in the operation of a first cause in evolution. His point of view is that a directing

point of view point of view is that a directing mind is responsi-ble for the vari-ation we see in nature. The sub-title of the book before me is "A before me is "A manifestation of creative power, directive mind, directive mind, and ultimate purpose." Philosophically regarded, Wallace is a theistic thinker, who sees in all the manifestations of life proofs of a first cause. Very early in his evolutionary work he mooted the theory that man's brain could only be accounted for, in respect of its superiority, by causes external to those



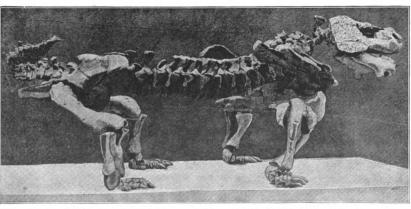
ANTELOPES: BOOCERCUS EURYCEROS. ANTELOPES: BOOCERUS EURYCERUS.

"The African antelopes ofter very striking examples of 'recognition' marks. . There are nearly a hundred different kinds of antelopes known to inhabit Africa. . . Almost all of these have very distinctive markings. . . These markings are usually confined to white patches on the head and face, and on the hinder park." the hinder parts.

ced from "The World of Life," by Courtesy of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

which might be held to account for the evolution of brains of lower type. Doubtless Wallace felt the difficulty all of us feel when we are faced by the question of a primal cause. It may be held to be Deity, or "that power, not ourselves, which makes for right-eousness," of Arnold, or it may be some dimmer and more shadowy conception. Still, there it is: the desire of man to know what lies at the back of all the wonderful ways of living nature. Even Darwin, in the Closing words of "The Origin of Species," indices a theistic end.

The volume before me teems with food for thought. There are chapters on "Life," on "Species," and on the cruelty of nature. The closing chapter is entitled "Infinite Variety the Law of the Universe." — Andrew Wilson. The volume before



AN EARLY REPTILE THAT SHOWS A LARGE AMOUNT OF SPECIALISATION, PARIASAURUS BAINII ADAPTED TO FEED ON VEGETATION.

"The body of this strange animal was nearly seven feet long, and its small teeth show it to have been a vegetable feeder. The total length of some specimens was nearly ten feet, and the immense limbs were apparently adapted for digging, so that in loose soil it may have been of subterranean habits."

*Retroduced from Dr. Afford Rustel Williades: "The World of Life," by Control of the Publisher, Merss. Chatman and Hall.

the advocacy of the new doctrine. When a Bishop attempted to flout the theory of evolution at a British Association meeting, it was Huxley who gave the ecclesiastic the coup de grâce. Since that time, even Bishops have been chary of meddling with things they do not understand, and most of them, and also the inferior clergy, have found it wise to accept evolution as a way—the way—of creation, possibly because they had to be convinced that it was true. When we come to think of it, the story of the two men evolving the same idea of evolution independently of one another is a very strange

"RECOGNITION"-MARKS IN AFRICAN

ANTELOPES: TRAGELAPHUS SPEKEL

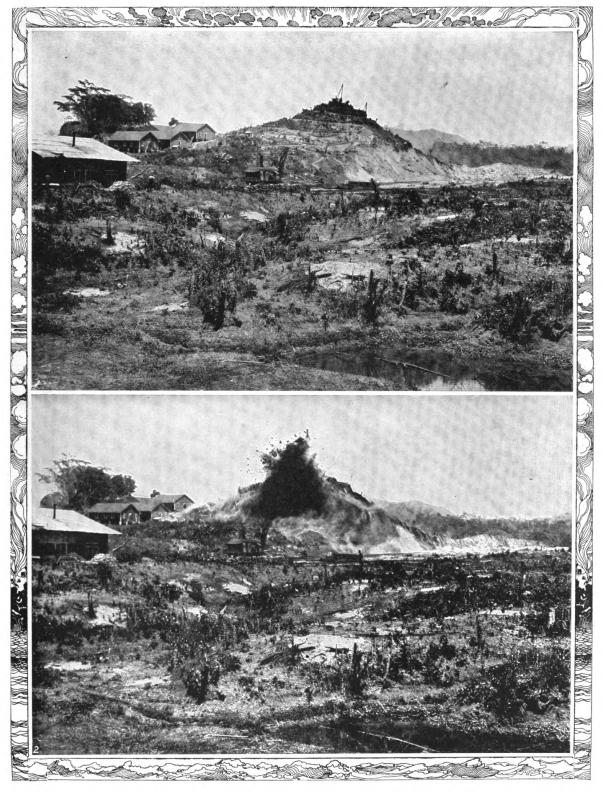
"After many years' consideration of the whole problem of evolution, I have come to the conclusion that, of all the causes of distinctive marking (among the high animals at all events), the need for easy recognition under the varied conditions of recognition under the varied conmission their existence is for most animals the most important."

Reproduced from "The World of Life," by Con of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

of Mears, Congman and He to some extent by the labours of his confrère. Huxley came to the front as the henchman of Darwin, and lent the aid of his mastering personality and of his logical reasoning in the advocacy of the new doctrine. When a Bishop attempted to flout

"TOPPING" A HILL: DYNAMITE AND THE £75,000,000 CANAL.

BLOWING THE CREST OFF A ROCKY EMINENCE ON THE "TRACK" OF THE PANAMA CANAL.



1. BEFORE IT WAS "TOPPED": THE HILL BEFORE THE TWENTY TON | 2. THE "TOPPING": THE CREST OF THE HILL BEING BLOWN AWAY CHARGE OF DYNAMITE WAS FIRED.

Work on the Panama Canal, which, it is believed, will be officially opened on the first day of 1915, proceeds apace. Statisticians have been provided with remarkable figures regarding the amount of soil and rock which has been blasted and removed to form the main channel of the Canal. Our photographs show the "topping" of a rocky eminence which stood on the Canal's "track," The creat of the hill, a mass of almost solid rock weighing well over 500 tons, was removed with a charge of twenty tons of dynamite. It is estimated that, in all, the Canal will have cost over seventy-five million pounds sterling.—[Photographs By WILLEN.]

ART. MUSIC, ananana SL S.

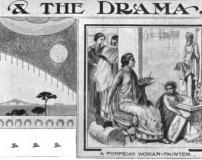


Photo. Dover Street Studios
MISS AMY EVANS, WHO IS APPEARING AS PRINCESS HELENA

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?" AT THE CRITERION.

THE hazards of matrimony, the processes of mutual attrition which it involves, the spectacle of discord that is possible between two hearts which should beat as one—these themes have always been deemed fair game by the dramatist; and, indeed, have provided material for comedy and farce from the very beginnings of our stage. But popular above all as a stroke of humour is the scheme

the scheme which opens out, as it were, a way of escape from the prison of wedlock, only — for after all we cannot make-believe too far in this serious direction—to close the door with an ironic bang. A cynic has compated marriage with a gilded cage from which the inmates pine to escape, and into which the birds left outside have a vearning to enous direction-to left outside have a yearning to en-ter. This is the sort of picture of the institution which the Ger-man authors of "Is Matrimony a Failure?" have



n and Banfield APPEARING AS LIEUTENANT NIKI.

"Is Matrimony a Failure?" have sought to convey. But theirs is the kind of topic that Frenchmen handle more wittily than Germans, and Mr. Leo Dietrichstein, in making the characters English-speaking, seems to have forgotten that marriage does not stand or fall, in this country at any rate, according as it has or has not received the genuine sanction of the Church. It does not follow that, because there is found to be a flaw in ecclesiastical weddings, the State cannot through its registrat step in to redress the mistake. The adapter of the Criterion play postulates such a state of things, and imagines various husbands and wives in one of our villages set free through some flaw in the Church ceremony, and asks us to conceive them all—husbands certainly—as glad of their release. First the husbands, and then the wives, try, instead of their homes, the hospitality of the village inn; and both in turn are driven to regret the comforts of their former household. The story of such happenings is made amusing enough in the Criterion piece. One husband does penance for visits on which he goes to London in the supposed interests of architecture. A couple, apparently estranged, discover that in reality they are at one in their interests. A young lawyer who is responsible for the annulment of the marriage, and is quite determined to be a bachelor, is gradually drawn into the net of the unmarried girl of the family. All these scenes are neatly contrived; but there is a lack of pace in the interpretation, just as there is a lack of conviction in the plot. But theirs is the kind of topic that sought to convey

tion, just as there is a lack of conviction in the plot. Miss Ellis Jeff-



Miss Ellis Jeffreys as a diplomatic wife, Miss Rosina Filippi as Rosina Filippi as adiscreet mother-in-law, Mr. Kenneth Douglas in the rôle of a jeune premier of some plausibility, and Mr. Paul Arthur, with his usual vivacity of manner, do their best for the play. But despite their efforts, it will

have to be taken at a much quicker rate before its absurdities can be forgotten.

"A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S.

"A WALTZ DREAM." AT DALYS.

Once more we have "A Waltz Dream" with us, but this time in a more charming and beautified form. In all but the score, indeed, and the mere framework of the plot it is a different production altogether we get now at Daly's from the piece given at the Hicks Theatre three years ago. The music, in its particular style, could not well be improved upon. The enchanting melodies of Oscar Straus's invention need fear no comparisons with anything of the sort in recent light opera. These, therefore, are preserved intact in the new version, and their effect is enhanced not only because they are rendered by a good all-round company of vocalists, and by the ladies' band which figures on the stage, but also because they have the

THE NEW PRODUCTION OF "A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S: SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS.

help, in front of the footlights, of what is surely one of the finest orchestras in London. While, however, there is no change in the music, Mr. Edwardes has arranged for Captain Basil Hood to make a thorough overhauling of the libretto, with the result that there is



MISS LILY ELSIE, WHO IS APPEARING AS FRANZI.

not that discord between the one and the other that originally existed, and dulness and vulgarity have been banished from the story. It is impossible, of course, to conceal wholly the heartlessness of the hero's conduct: banished from the story. It is impossible, of course, to conceal wholly the heartlessness of the hero's conduct; alike to the bride whom he deserts and to the girl with whose heart he plays carelessly, he behaves in the manner of a cad. No wonder his representative at Daly's, Mr. Michaelis, finds a difficulty in making such a lover sympathetic. On the other hand, all the more sympathy is available for pretty Franzi, who is awakened so piteously from her dream of happiness. Miss Lily Elsie now takes up the rôle of the girl-conductor, and while singing with all her old ease and purity of tone, acts with unexpected power, and gets into her voice a singularly appealing note of pathos. Her performance is quite a triumph in musical-comedy impersonation. Other features of the revival, apart from her contribution to its success, are the admirable vocalisation of Miss Amy Evans as the Princess; the laughable pranks of Messrs, McArdle and Berry, who are called upon to illustrate the humours of elderly dissipation; the sensational dancing of what is styled the Viennese Quartette; and, above all, costumes which furnish the most lovely harmonies of colour. It should be no short run that "A Waltz Dream" attains this year in London.

MUSIC.

A FTER anticipation comes realisation. Sousa and his band have paid their visit to the Metropolis; now they are hard at work in the wilds of provincial England, giving their two concerts a day with unfailing regularity in fulfilment of a programme extending over months on a seven-day-week basis. This hustle is symptomatic. John Philip Sousa, composer of countless operas, sketches, marches, novels, anecdotes, and aphorisms, is ever in a hurry. If the programme at the Queen's Hall the other day was long the encores were longer; only the interval was short; and when



Mr. Thomas Beecham is naturally disappointed with the result of with the result of his ambitious sea-son at Covent Garden. If hard work and self-sacrifice could have added hours to the twenty-four of the normal day if all per-



MR. W. H. BERRY, WHO IS APPEARING

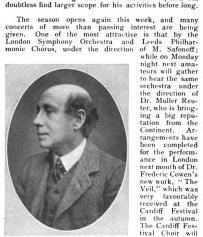
MR. W. H. BERRY, WHO IS APPEARING
AS COUNT LOTHAR.

AS COUNT LOTHAR.

AS COUNT LOTHAR.

How been as good as the best, if we could have heard more of operas like "Le Chemineau" and "Pelleas et Mélisande" and less of the "Contes d'Hoffmann," and if, above all, the general public would have rallied to the support of a really plucky and able venture—the course of events would have been different. But, at best, Covent Garden is too big and too cold for winter work; many of the evenings were given to operas that can be heard to greater advantage in the spring; and the expenses were very high. So Mr. Beecham is ill-pleased with his public, and has joined the board of the Palladium nusic-hall, where Mme. Edyth Walker is singing popular arias and songs, and we are presently to hear "potted opera." Sic transit gioria! Happly, Mr. Beecham is a living force in our musical life, and will doubtless find larger scope for his activities before long.

The season opens again this week and many



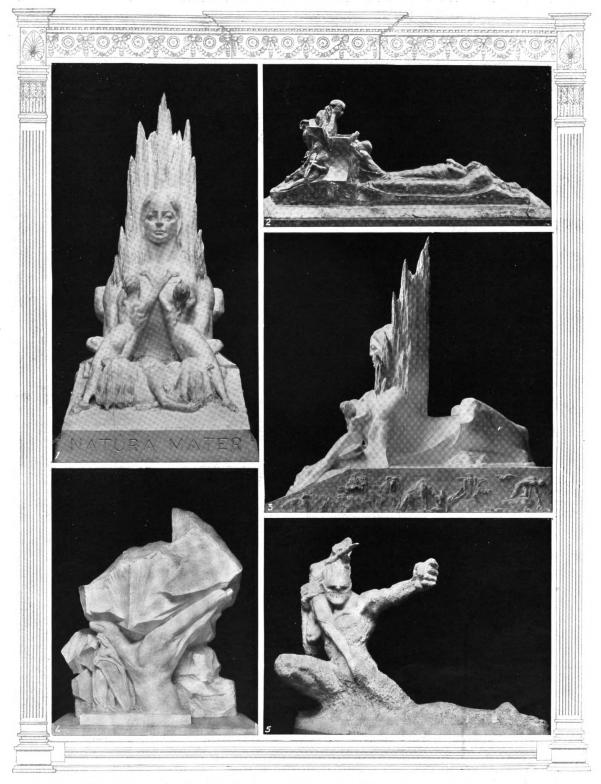
MR. WILLIE WARDE, WHO IS APPEARING AS MAX BAUER.

Continent. Arrangements have been completed rangements have been completed for the performance in London next month of Dr. Frederic Cowen's new work, "The Veil," which was very favourably received at the Cardiff Festival in the autumn. The Cardiff Festival Choir will come to London to take part in it. Miss Marie Brema amounces on Jan. 26 with

that her third opera season will open on Jan. 26 Emanuel Moor's operas, "Wedding Bells" and 'Pompadour."

BY THE SCULPTOR-SON OF POOR ICELANDIC PEASANTS:

REMARKABLE WORK BY EINAR JONSSON.



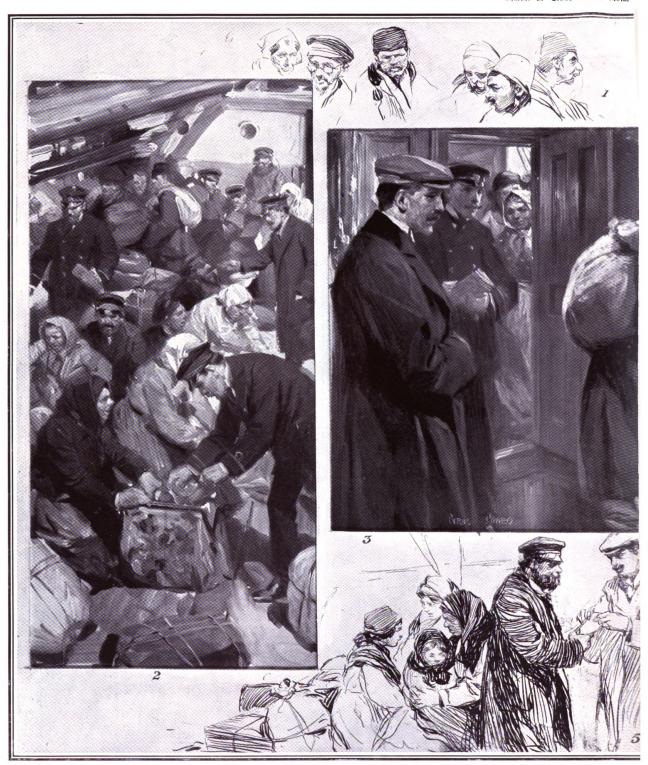
1. "MOTHER NATURE." 2. "THE WATCHER." 3. "MOTHER NATURE": A SIDE VIEW. 4. "THE HAND." 5. "DAWN."

These remarkable sculptures are the work of Einar Jonsson, the son of poor peasants. Mr. Jonsson, who was born in Iceland in 1874, showed signs of his artistic tastes at a very early age. In 1893 he went to Copenhagen, where, for two years, he studied under the celebrated Norwegian sculptor, Stephan Sinding. After this, he was for three years under other masters.

Then he produced his first big work, "Der Friedloge,"—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. STENDER, COPENHAGEN.]

EXAMINING THOSE WHO WOULD SWELL THE ARMY OF 150,000

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.,

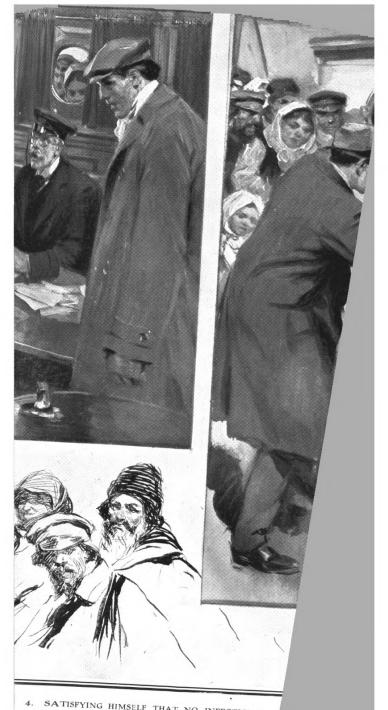


1. IN THE DOCTOR'S HANDS: NEWLY ARRIVED ALIENS BEING MEDICALLY EXAMINED ON THE SHIP.

2. LOOKING FOR CONTRABAND GOODS, AND OTHER THINGS OF INTEREST: INSPECTING IMMIGRANTS' BAGGAGE.

3. BEFORE THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER A
YARD: AN ALIEN SHOWING THE
HIS EXAMINATION ON BOARD SHI

The Aliens Act, which is being so freely discussed at the moment, is strictly carried out. It provides (to put the matter briefly) that an immigrant shall be considered undesirable if he has not the means of supporting himself, if he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty, or if an expulsion-order under the Extradition Act of 1870 has been made against him. If he can prove that he is seeking admission to this country to avoid prosecution, or punishment, on religious or political grounds, leave to land is not refused on the score merely of want of means. Writing of Gravesend, our Artist says: Most of the immigr.nt-ships come from Libau, Riga, Rotterdam, Ilamburg, or Bremen;

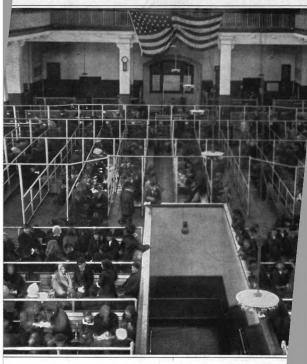


SATISFYING HIMSELF THAT NO INFECTIOUS EYE - DISEASE IS PRESENT: THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR AT WORK.

ble to examination, unless there is an understanding, as with aspection. On non-immigrant ships the authorities have no strict medical examination takes place before the immigrants and Yard, an interpreter, and a representative of the ship, several to pass the inspector; also, in the case of a family, to ex

LAND AND THE NEW LIFE: IMMIGRANTS
OR UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

SEEING THAT THE PAPERS OF ARE CORRECT: EXA



TIONS UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES: IMMIGRANTS AWAITING INSPECTION I

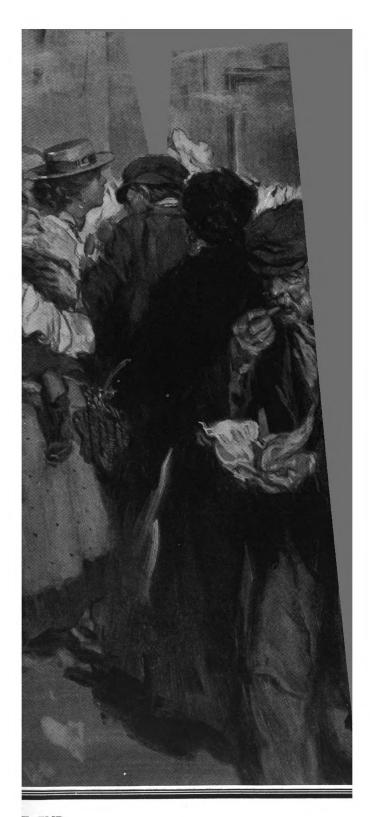


AT WORK: EXAMINING IMMIGRANTS FOR INFECTIOUS EYE-DISEASES.



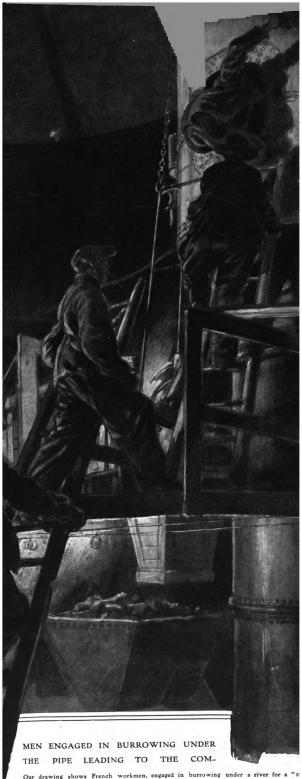
NOT WANTED: A

e very thorough in their examination of immigrants to their country. At New York, it where passports and so on must be shown. It will be noted that, contrary to the cubotts in which they arrive.



T-END.

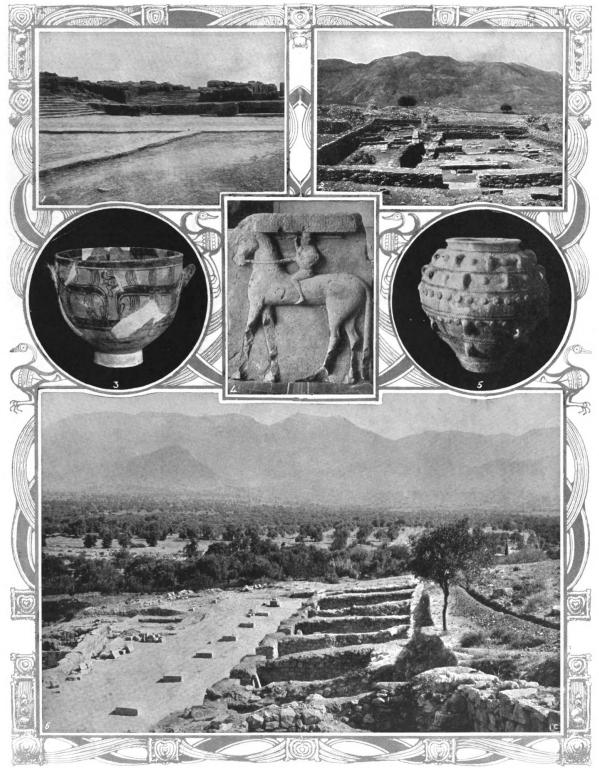
ill, hot. In the East-End more especially, perhaps, it has its certain place. The alien sorts and conditions of poor are seen in it, eating their "fish and chips." or, more of



Our drawing shows French workmen, engaged in burrowing under a river for a "et compressed air in which they labour. So that the workmen may not receive injury be that in which they live, the device is so arranged that they enter, as it were, by st denser, thence to air that is denser st

THE OLDEST MARKET-PLACE EVER FOUND ON GREEK SOIL;

AND OTHER RESULTS OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN CRETE.



- THE STATE ENTRANCE OF THE MINOAN PALACE AT PHÆSTUS, AFTER THE LAST EXCAVATION WORK HAD BEEN DONE.
- 2. THE REMAINS OF TWO ARCHAIC GREEK SHRINES DISCOVERED AT PRINIA.
- 3. A LATE MINOAN VASE FROM PHÆSTUS.
- 4. A FRAGMENT OF A FRIEZE FROM ONE OF THE SHRINES OF PRINIA (SHOWING A MAN ON HORSEBACK) IN THE NATIVE ARCHAIC CRETAN, OR DÆDALIAN, STYLE.
- 5. THE LARGEST MIDDLE-MINOAN JAR FOUND IN THE PALACE OF PHÆSTUS.
- 6. THE SHOPS OF THE MINOAN MARKET AT HAGHIA TRIADA, THE OLDEST MARKET-PLACE EVER FOUND ON GREEK SOIL.

By courtery of Professor Prederic Halbherr, we are able to illustrate some results of the most recent work done by the Italian Archmological Mission in Crete. Professor Halbherr writes "At Phassus and Haghia Triada, the excavations of the Minoan Palace and the Royal Villa have been completed, with the discovery of new important parts of both buildings and that of the Minoan agora, the oldest market-place ever found on Greek soil. At Lebena, on the south coast of the island, the Graco-Roman Temple of Æsculapius with its surroundings was entirely unearthed, while new researches have been carried on at Gortyna, near the Pythian Temple and the Greek agora, and at Prinia, on the eastern slopes of Mount Ida. The excavations at Prinia have brought to light the remains of two archaic Greek shrines with very remarkable pieces of sculpture of the most primitive style."

The copyright of the Encyclopædia Britannica has been taken over by the

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

and an entirely new (11th) edition is in course of issue from the Cambridge University Press.

** Prospectus and specimen pages post free from The Cambridge University Press (London Office) 133, Fetter Lane, E.C.

I T is now 142 years since there appeared in Edinburgh the first part of a book, to be completed in three modest volumes, of 900 pages each, under the ambitious title of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Limited in its scope to the arts and sciences, the product of a "Society of Gentlemen in Scotland," none of whose names have come down to us, it contained, for the best of reasons, no heading "Steam Engine," and could still combat, in its article "Botany," the theory that sex existed in the world of plants.

The eleventh edition, to contrast it with the first, consists of 28 volumes and an index. There are 27,000 pages of text, 40,000 articles, over 41 millions of words, more than 7000 illustrations and maps. Its 1500 contributors include the most eminent authorities in every department of knowledge. Its scope has been enlarged to supply information under whatever word may reasonably prompt a question as to the person, place, object, action or conception for which it stands—and this information (the result of a fresh survey of the world) is given up to the year 1910.

An average interval of I4 years.

Past editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica have been published at the dates shown in the following table. As every edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has hitherto been issued in parts, and its publication, therefore, extended over a series of years, the interval between one edition and the next must be measured from the mean date of each. It will be seen that, whereas successive editions have hitherto appeared at intervals, on an average, of 14 years, a period of 28 years separates the publication of the present edition from the last entirely new edition, viz., the oth.

					Me	an date
1st ed. (Bell & Macfarquhar)	3	vols.		1768-71		1770
2nd ed. (Bell & Macfarquhar)	10	,,		1777-84		1781
3rd ed. (Bell & Macfarquhar)	18	,,		1788-97		1793
Supplement (Thoruson Bonar)	2	,,		1801		
4th ed. (Andrew Bell)	20	,,		1801-10		1805
5th ed. (Constable)	20	,,		1815-17		1816
Supplement (Constable)	6			1816-24		
6th ed. (Constable)	20	,,		1823-24		1824
7th ed. (Adam Black)	21	,,		1830-42		1836
8th ed. (Adam Black)	22	,,		1853-60		1857
oth ed. (A. & C. Black)	25	1	1	1875-89		1882
	. 11	1 10	tn 1	1902		
11th ed. (Cambridge Universit	y					
Press)	39	,,	Dece	ember		1910

Some new features.

The new (11th) edition - besides being new, i.e., the result of a fresh survey of the world—carries forward the famous characteristics of the Encyclopædia Britannica, while developing others which were latent. For the first time in its history an edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has been written, and is being issued, as one consistent whole from A to Z. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this radical change in the method of preparation. With previous editions—as indeed with every other considerable publication whatever—the custom has been to prepare and publish the work volume by volume. In the present case—in respect both of the exhaustive character of its survey and of its well-considered distribution under some 40,000 headings-simultaneous preparation has brought to the new work the advantage of such a thorough organisation and control as unattainable under the ordinary conditions of piecemeal production. This development, while enhancing the value of the Encyclopædia Britannica as a book for study and for reading, greatly increases its usefulness as a work of reference. For, by virtue of the better arrangement of its matter, the new work is estimated to give twice as much information as was contained in the oth edition.

Prospectus and specimen pages.

The preparation of the 11th edition (at a cost, before a single volume was printed, of £330,000) has occupied for eight years a permanent editorial staff of 64 members, and it embodies the special knowledge of leading authorities in every field—e.g., Lord Rayleigh, Sir Joseph Thomson, Sir Philip Watts, Professor Ewing, Professor Nernst, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir Walter Phillimore, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Dr. Arthur Evans, Professor Haverfield, Professor Vinogradoff, Professor Oman, Dr. Driver, Dr. Estlin Carpenter, Sir Sidney Colvin, Mr. Donald Tovey, Captain Brinkley, Colonel Maude, Mr. Horace Hutchinson, to name but twenty out of some fifteen hundred. But of all these details of the work the reader may best judge for himself from the prospectus and specimen pages for which this announcement invites him to inquire.

The use of India paper.

The use of India paper may be rightly described as revolutionary. The 29 volumes of the new edition contain over two million words more than did the 35 volumes of the 10th edition, yet

35 volumes of the 10th edition, yet together occupy a width of only 28 in., instead of 7 ft., and weigh about 80 lb. instead of 240 lb. The size of type has not been reduced, and the enquirer will see from the specimen pages (which are printed on India paper) that the great advantages derived from this innovation are accompanied by none of the drawbacks which might be expected by those who think of India paper only as a marvel of thinness. At the same time, while the advantages to be derived from the employment of India paper are, in their opinion, overwhelming, the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have decided to issue an impression also upon ordinary book paper such as was used for previous editions. The subscriber is thus free to make his own choice between the two.

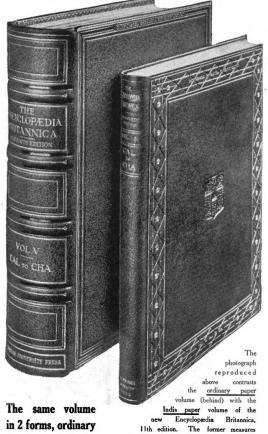
The University of Cambridge and the needs of the day.

In conclusion, it may safely be asserted that at no time in its history has the need of a new Encyclopædia Britannica been more urgent than it is to-day. The past fifteen years have been marked by extraordinary multiplication of special studies, and, at the same time, they have seen a notable growth of the belief that information tells—tells not only indirectly, and in a quickening of general interest, but, also, most practically, in the increased efficiency which a man brings to the pursuit of his own business or profession, whatever

In coming now under the control of the University of Cambridge, the Encyclopædia Britannica, as a most comprehensive exhibition of exact knowledge, will be regarded as having found a natural abiding place. On its side, in assuming the charge of a most powerful instruction of general instruction, the University takes a step in fulfilment of its responsibility towards a wider circle than that of its own students during the short years of their residence.

The first copies (a small number) of the new Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, are now in course of delivery.

A great advantage in price is offered to those who promptly signify their intention of taking the new



Encyclopædia Britannica: and such applicants also can obtain copies from among the advance sets already in course of delivery. Of the 12,000 copies of the India paper impression prepared for delivery in January, 8000 were already applied for by Christmas. It is thus clear that the remainder of these sets will be taken up before the end of the month, and considerable delay must occur before further supplies are available. Readers, therefore, who attach importance to obtaining a copy of a new book directly it is published, should make application without delay, especially if they wish to secure a copy of the India paper impression.

paper and India

paper.

23 inches in thickness and weighs

8 lb., the latter is 1 inch thick and

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FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



hoto. Tram)

NEW LAW-COURTS IN THE CITY IN WHICH EUROPEAN LAW ORIGINATED: THE PALACE OF JUSTICE WHICH IT WAS ARRANGED SHOULD BE OPENED IN ROME ON THE ITIM. The inauguration of the magnificent new Palace of Justice in Rome, arranged for Wednerday last (11th) recails the fact that practically the whole of modera European law has evolved out of Roman law, as summarised in the "Institutes" of Gaius and, later, those of Justinian. From the forensic specches of Cierco, we may learn much of legal procedure in the days of ancient Rome.



"A STRIKING APPEAL TO ROYAL CLEMBINCY": KING ALFONSO PETITIONED BY A SPANISH PEASANT WOMAN,

The photograph is described as representing a Stanish reasant woman, some few weeks ago, appealing personally to King Alfonso for the life of her son, who had been condemned to death. It is noticeable that the King does not appear to see the woman, but seems to be making a speech. King Alfonso arrived last Sunday at Melilla, where he visited the graves of Spanish soldiers killed in the Riff War.

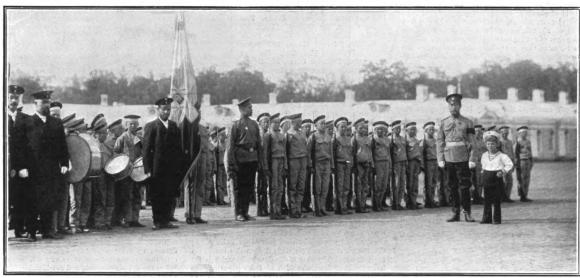
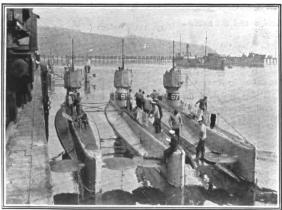


Photo. Bulla

"THE LITTLE FATHER" AND HIS SON INTERESTED IN RUSSIAN "PLAY-TROOPS": THE TSAR AND THE TSAREVITCH REVIEWING A BOYS' BRIGADE.

Many Russian regiments have recently started boys' brigades, which are known as "play-troops." Although the idea arose from the interest taken by the Tsar in the Boy-Scott movement, these boys' brigades have really nothing in common with the methods of Boy Scotts. The boys are merely like small soldiers without dangerous weapons, and their exercise consists mainly of gymnastics and of the military barrack-yard drill, which forms no part of a Boy Scott's training.' General Baden-Powell recently went to St. Petersburg to explain the Boy-Scott principles and organisation.



FACTO, CTC
SUBMARINES FOR SERVICE ON THE CHINA STATION: THE "66," "67," AND "68."

Nine submarines are shortly to be sent on foreign service—six to the Mediterranean, and the three shown above to the China Station. They will be manned by volunteer crews and will be escorted by a mether-ship. It should be noted that they bear on their conning: chowers their war numbers, which are 66. 57, and 68. In time of peace they are classed as "C36," "C37," and "C38." At the bow may be seen the hydroplanes, while above the decks are the domestic clother-lines.



Photo. Topica

DISASTER TO AN ARMY AEROPLANE: THE WRECKED MACHINE AT ALDERSHOT.

At Aldershot, last Saturday, Captain D. C. Burke, of the 3rd Royal Irish Fusiliters, met with mishap while testing one of the Farman biolanes acquired by the new Army Air Corps. After making a successful flight, Captain Burke went up again, but at the height of about 50 feet the machine disped to the right and fell to the ground. Fortunately the airman escaped with cuts and bruises, but the machine was wrecked. The accident was attributed to the snapring of a wire.

THROAT TROUBLES.

THEIR ORIGIN, PREVENTION AND CURE.

SORE Throats are rife.

This statement can be abundantly verified, for

ORE Throats are rife.

This statement can be abundantly verified, for everywhere people are complaining of various forms of throat complaints due to the changeable atmospheric conditions and to getting into draughts through the imperfect ventilation of their homes.

Again, Churches, Theatres and other places of public resort and entertainment are infected with the germs which sufferers from these complaints give off in their breath, for everyone knows that all forms of Sore Throat are due to germs. It is therefore difficult for the healthy, and impossible for those "below par" to escape infection, for the weakened system falls an easy prey to diseases which might otherwise be thrown off.

As everyone knows, germs multiply so rapidly under the right conditions, each dividing into two every twenty minutes, that it is only necessary for a few to get into the mouth to become millions in the course of a few hours. That is why Sore Throats are so prevalent, and why, when one member of the family has a cold, "it goes through the house."

Sore Throat is always a condition of serious discomfort to the sufferer, even when it does not become ulcerated or diphtheritic. Indeed, as a well-known physician has written.

to the sufferer, even when it does not become ulcerated or diphtheritic. Indeed, as a well-known physician has written, "no ailments are more painful or annoying than those affecting the throat and the organs of the voice, and there are no troubles in which it is more difficult to reach the parts affected by means of ordinary remedies."

THE MODERN PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

So universally recognised are these facts that no modern physician now orders gargles, on which he relied entirely only a few years ago. The explanation of this change of opinion and of treatment is simple. Sore Throat means inflammation. In every inflammation, rest is the first essential to cure. When gargles are used the throat muscles are thrown into violent action, thus defentive the physically objects to the way to the charge of the control of the

the throat muscles are thrown into violent action, thus defeating the physician's object at the very outset, Again, the drugs used are brought into contact with the affected part for only a short time, when they come into contact with it at all, for there are many parts of the throat which no gargle can possibly reach.

In consequence of these and other drawbacks physicians demanded a remedy which would take the place of gargles and would rapidly destroy the disease-germs in the mouth and throat without producing any injurious effect either there or in the body. It was, obviously, not easy to find a preparation which would act as a poison to the germs and yet have no poisonous effect on the system, however much was used. At length, after innumerable experiments, such a preparation was found.

was found.

It is Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, which is so powerful that no disease-germ can live more than a few minutes in its presence.

This fact has been proved in innumerable cases, and has been confirmed by over six thousand physicians, who have put into writing their commendation of Wulfing's Formamint's power of curing Sore Throat, while many of them have also testified to its no less remarkable property of preventing Diphtheria and other diseases.

property of preventing Diputers.

The Sanitary Inspector of High Wycombe, who, in common with several doctors, has written on Formamint's power of preventing Diphtheria, states: "During an outbreak of Diphtheria I have frequently given away Wulfing's Formamint to those who have been in contact with the disease, and no other cases have been removed to hospital from the same household. Whenever our ambulance is ordered out for the removal of an infectious case, Wulfing's Formamint always accompanies us. I know of no other



THIS PICTURE SHOWS HOW WULFING'S FORMAMINT DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS.

FORMAMINT DESTROYS DISEASE - GERMS.
The microbes producing Typhoid Fever were placed on a specially prepared plate, suitable for their growth. The left-hand half was treated with a solution of Formamint, the right-hand half being left alone. In a short time the above photograph was taken, which shows that the Formamint had prevented the growth of the Typhoid germs on the left-hand half, whilst on the right-hand they had developed into a virulent colony capable of infecting a number of persons with this deadly disease.

When the statement of the

were put on the plate.

preparation so effectual in preventing infectious diseases as Wulfing's Formamint."

The way in which Wulfing's Formamint acts is strikingly shown and explained in the illustration on this page, where the germs of Typhoid Fever were used for the purpose of the experiment.

What Wulfing's Formamint does for Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, it does with equal promptitude and power with all diseases whose germs enter the body through the mouth and multiply in the throat, like Tonsillitis, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.

The efficacy of Wulfing's Formamint in the cure of Sore Throat is so remarkable that one physician states in the *Practitioner*: "Having tried all the British Pharmacopœia lozenges and most of the well-known proprietary antiseptic lozenges, I have become reduced to one and one only (for Sore Throat), namely, Wulfing's Formamint."

Formamint."

It is for this reason that the ablest physicians are prescribing Wulfing's Formamint instead of other remedies. Moreover, realising the necessity for keeping their own mouths and throats free from disease-germs, they themselves take Wulfing's Formamint when attending cases of infectious disease. In this connection the Medical Officer of Health of one of the largest Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the country has written in a medical journal: "I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Wulfing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before, and I always recommend them to the nurses in the Scarlet Fever Wards."

The example set by such men may wall be followed.

The example set by such men may well be followed by the public in times when Colds, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and similar germ diseases are epidemic, to prevent being attacked by thein.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

Wulfing's Formamint is so pleasant to the taste that children take the tablets like sweets, and it is so harmless that it may be given to very young babies, a bit of a tablet being crushed in butter muslin, to prevent the fragments choking the child, and the ends of the muslin being held by the nurse. Thus used, it will allay and prevent Thrush, Sore Tongue, Sore Mouth, Inflammation of the Tonsils and other serious complaints, for which, hitherto, the common treatment has been the painful and objectionable one of a rag wrapped round the nurse's finger and moistened by the medicament prescribed by the doctor.

Wulfing's Formamint has other advantages. Being

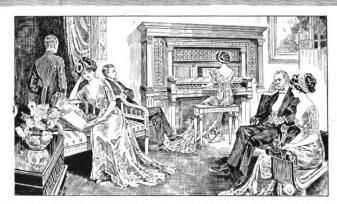
the doctor.

Wulfing's Formamint has other advantages. Being in tablets, it never deteriorates. It is also exceedingly economical in use, for only the exact quantity needed is taken, while its initial cost is small, a bottle containing fifty tablets costing 1s. 11d. at all chemists. As the success of Wulfing's Formamint has induced many imitations to be put on the market, purchasers should insist on getting the real preparation and rigorously refuse any substitute. aThere is no efficient substitute for Wulfing's Formaming.

Formaminf.

To enable its virtues to be tested, the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will send a sample, free of cost, to all who send a postcard mentioning The Illustrated London News. In addition, an interesting booklet, "Practical Hints on Sore Throat," will be given free of charge. It contains information of the highest importance to the welfare of every household. By its means, grave anxiety may easily be avoided; for when Sore Throats begin, there is no knowing where they will end, unless they are treated in time.







ES1

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LADIES' PAGE.

A VERY small percentage of the aged inmates of the workhouses who are now entitled to old-age pensions are leaving the shelter of the rate-maintained institutions. This fact ought to silence the nonsense that is often talked about the cruel discomforts of the workhouse. The truth is that there is every physical comfort provided; good beds, warm and well-ventilated day rooms, ample and well-cooked food and snug clothing, with medical skill and trained nursing for the infirm. Louise Michel, the French Communist, was conducted round a great London workhouse by some friends of mine who were lady guardians; and at the end of her visit she declared that in her opinion the workhouse met all reasonable claims; such comfort and attention open to everybody who is destitute, absolutely regardless of previous character and behaviour. Nothing like it can be had by independent and self-supporting aged folks unless they can pay five or six times the amount of the old-age pension.

supporting aged folks unless they can pay five or six times the amount of the old-age pension.

This is a period in which every care and expense are lavished on the wastrels and little is done to sustain, improve, or solace the better members of the community. In past times, almshouses and devout sisterhoods were maintained specially to receive and comfort the worthy aged poor. The drawback of the workhouse is that it must harbour them in close company with the worst members of the community, which to the better class is a vertiable penance. Miss Florence Nightingale said that "if anyone would know what are the lowest depths of vice and misery, a festering mass of decay of living human bodies and human souls," it could be seen by "looking into the hideous well." of the workhouse wards. The pioneer under Miss Nightingale of trained nursing in workhouses, Miss Agnes Jones, wrote in like manner: "Few know all we have to contend with here; the sin and wickedness, the struggle to keep any rules and any order, the drudgery and thanklessness.... The workhouse is burdened with a large portion of the wilest. I can only compare it to Sodom, and wonder that the Lord stays His hand. . . In the desperate weather, when the people were said to be starving, I was one day coming in at the gate and admiring the beautiful bread and plentiful supply, when, just because a piece of crust was burned—I should have liked it to eat myself—a woman began railing against the food provided. So it is often with our patients." But, on the other hand, there are some inmates for whom no sympathy is too great: young men or women maimed by accident or struck down with disease that leaves them a long life to come of suffering; or the aged who have worked as long as they could, very often for wages just carrying them on in privation from day to day. What a pity it is that for these there cannot be perhaps even better, and for the others, especially the able bodied, a far less luxurious, provision out of the taxes drawn from their industrious and re



AN AT-HOME FROCK FOR A GIRL. This pretty little gown is of Ninon, gathered into belt, and foot-band of satin or cashmere embroidered rat-till silk braid of the same colour

Old age, indeed, under any circumstances is a subject for sympathy, and such aid as can be given; while advanced years and poverty make a parlous combination indeed. In Cicero's famous essay on "Old Age," he refuses even to consider the case of the aged poor person. "Old age under the pressure of penury," he calmly observes, "cannot possibly prove an easy condition, even to a wise and virtuous mind." Therefore, in that phrase, he dismisses finally the case of at least one half of the sufferers from advancing years! Thereafter he discourses of aged generals who led armies, of patriarchal statesmen who could still command the applause of listening Senates, of old poets, philosophers, and chief pontifis—of Socrates, who learned to play upon the lyre in his advanced years; of Solon, who gloried in one of his poems that he still, though old, "learned something new daily"; and of wealthy and important citizens like "the venerable Applius," who yet supervised their own landed property and were reverenced by their children and servants. But for the old man, or, still more, the old woman, who has neither great talents nor splendid memories, nor lands and servants to control, there is no comfort propounded by the wise Ancient.

Women's problems naturally differ in many respects

by the wise Ancient.

Women's problems naturally differ in many respects from those of men, and in this matter of becoming old perhaps the difference reaches its height; for a man cannot be that most pitiful of creatures, an old beauty. The one source of her power and influence and happiness is visibly decayed and departed. If she were something more in her glorious day than a mer rounded cheek and brilliant eye and ripe lip, then that something else, be it lovingness or intellect or tact, that in a certain degree will remain. But beauty is such a snare, because it seems, for the time that it lasts, to supply to a woman the place of every mental and moral charm, and so deludes her to build her life's success on its fleeting basis. Then when the beauty is gone, what can remain? Avarice comes to the rich old woman, for her money is now her only remaining source of importance; but it breeds her nothing but hatred and mortification. Then gloom attends upon every glance into the looking glass, and life is empty of all charm because shorn of all possibilities. Well will it be for even the beautiful to lean on a more lasting staff—to cultivate the mind and affections betimes.

Amongst the many sales that are now demanding attention, it would be difficult to find one more notable than that which is progressing at Hampton's, Pall Mall. This great furnishing house is full of the most artistic and attractive goods of every kind needed for home-plenishing, and a great reduction is made in the prices of most articles for the January clearance, as may be seen by sending for the catalogue. A special feature this time is the large stock of carpets, including 14,020 yards of fine Axminster, at 15 per cent. less than the actual cost of production, and also some wondefully cheap Persian rugs.

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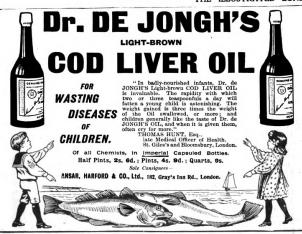
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ART NOTES.

THE Post-Impressionists are leaving London for New York, and leaving London buffled. The battle waged round them has gone to their c.ampions rather than to their challengers, but the victory is not decisive enough to convince the onlooker, or even the combatant. The fight is scattered over so large a field that one knows

WHERE KING ALFONSO PURSUES HIS FAVOURITE SPORT OF YACHTING

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria have decided to spend part of the season at S n Sebastian. A large number of visitors have already arrived, and a record season is anticipated. With the natural attractions of both sea and mountains, its brilliant sunshine record, and its social gately, San Sebastian gains increasing popularity every year amongst English people seeking a winter resort abroad.

gains increasing popularity every year amongst English people seeking a not whether the Hotspur Hind is still with dreadful daring defending Matisse, or if he has retired upon the Gauguin stronghold. One is even less sure of the final position of the critics who condemned the whole gang at sight on Press Day. As far as "The Woman with the Green Eyes" and the later canvases are concerned, it is improbable that Mr. Ross has any desire to commute his sentence of burning to one of hanging—at least, on any wall where he is likely to encounter them! Doubtless he has modified his view of Gauguin. Few people who have returned to the Grafton Galleries have not found themselves wrestling with the fierce genius of this man. A contest is the natural figure by which to describe the beginnings of one's admiration, for one cannot be placifly brought to admire what is, at many points, repulsive.

While Matisse and several of the younger painters have failed to make themselves intelligible (which is tantamount to saying that they have remained idiotic) Gauguin has clutched one's sleeve till, like the Ancient Mariner, he has told his tale. Mr. Sargent, who, in answer to Mr. Roger Fry, has for once been at pains to condemn, makes one reservation in his general disavowal of admiration for the Post-Impressionists. "The pictures by Gauguin strike me as admirable in colour, and in colour only," he says. Even Mr. Sargent is wrestling with the Ancient Mariner. But Gauguin, if he holds him with his colour, has a hold that is marvellously secure. His colour is of the essence of his work; it is the very valay of which his bricks are made, the very water with which his cement is mixed. Without seeking to excuse or explain his malformations and distortions, we would claim that he is more than a great colourist. In a few of his pictures he may be judged as a draughts man without any reference to the troublesome question of the artist's

blesome question of the artist's right to distort and abuse nature. and abuse nature. At its best, Gauguin's draughtsmanship possesses an inner weight and purpose that is undeniable; at its worst it is distressingly powerful. Compare the ful. Compare the

winter resort seroal. hideous woman, who is about four feet high, and whose ankles are as thick as her thighs, with the neat, proper figures of an Orchardson interior in the Winter Academy. The ankles of all Orchardson's figures are neatly turned—but to what purpose? There is no question that the distortion of the Grafton Galleries is immeasurably the more important personage. But not, we think, because it is a distortion. hideous woman, feet high, and as thick as her

Stunted and malformed human shapes have been put, for the most part, to two uses in art. The Greeks made hideous images of the men who

were the Wilkie Bards of their age because they found them humorous: the Japanese will giggle with delight over the grotesques of their draughtsmen, or will show themselves quick to appreciate their horror, according to the artists' intention. In the grotesques of the Gothic cathedrals humour and horror often meet; but in the pictures of the Post-Impressionists we are asked to accept gravely, without fear or laughter, as if they should form part of the normal interpretation of things seen, shapes of most unaccountable and unftiendly aspect. We are still baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to to to to the oth simpressions to deal in fabulous distortions, but within the wide limits put upon him by a hideous modern world, he does his best to deal in the unlovely. We do not speak of the many subjects culled from the music-halls; there is an elevation and glamour in these that is wholly absent from a sequence making a new "Modern Love" in line, but a "Modern Love" of a Soho bed-sitting room. Neither his brilliant mastery of his medium nor his Meredithian sense of the dramatic serves Mr. Sickett well in this case.

E. M. were the Wilkie Bards of their age because they found them



WESTERN INVENTION IN THE FAR EAST: A THERMOS FLASK IN CENTRAL CHINA.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

H AVING fully perceived the errors of their ways in passing exhibitions and races, the French automobile world are intent on making no further mistakes of the kind. We have profited considerably by the French lapsus in the matter of a show; let us hope that we are not going to lose comparatively by standing down from and out of all races in this year of 1911. In addition to hill climbs—not forbidden in that country by either club or Government—and club and tour events, France will have three big and important contests—the Grand



Photo. C.N.

TO COMMEMORATE A PIONEER OF MOTORING AND AIR-MANSHIP: THE MEMORIAL BUST OF THE LATE HON. C. S. ROLLS.

The memorial bust of Mr. Rolls is the work of Mr. W. C. May. The bust stands on a four-sidel pedestal, each side bearing a panel illustrating a natible event in Mr. Rolls 'accre—namely, the Paris-to-Shernborne (Norfolk) balloon voyage; the Paris-to-Berlin motor race; the start for Calais by aeroplane; and the flight from Dover to Calais and back. Mr. Rolls was killed on July 12 last at Bournemouth.

Prix, to be held this time by the Automobile Club de la Sarthe; the Light Car Race, promoted by that enterprising and energetic Journal L'Auto; and the Voiturette Race. The Grand Prix is practically a four-inch race, with strokes limited to \(\gamma \) in. The Light Car Race is governed by a capacity condition, to the effect that the four or six cylinder engines concerned must not have a total cylinder content of more than three litres. The Voiturette Race is open to cars fitted with engines whose maximum bores are 100 mm, for one cylinders, 80 mm, for two cylinders, and 65 mm, for four cylinders.

In the face of all this, we can put forth nothing but a proposition for a race, preferably a three-inch race, in the Isle of Man. This go-ahead little island, already remarkable for the production of tail-less cats and Mr. Hall Caine, is, as to its population, as keen as mustard upon this proposed competition. The little independency is so situated that it is the only part of the kingdom in which such an event can be carried out. Its roads suffice, its people are willing, and it has a House of Keys that can close that portion of the roads necessary for practice and the race. What is required is an organisation that will father the event, and this desideratum seems somewhat difficult to come at. Had we an Auto in this country the thing would be done, but the only English journal which might have sponsored such a race voiced such absurd fears with regard to the last Tourist Trophy Race that it could hardly eat its own words even at this distance of time. To my mind, there is only one thing for it, and that is for the Manx Automobile Club to carry out the event alone—at least, alone save for such expert assistance as they could command from the "adjacent islands."

It has more than once been a matter of regret to me that the tent the received for the tent the received for the control of the total transfer of the total transfer of the transfer of the total transfer of the transfer of the

It has more than once been a matter of regret to me that the space allotted to the "Chronicle of the Car" by an obdurate editor is such that at no time have I been able to deal adequately with the 12-hp. Argyll, the chassis of which presents many most ingenious points of design. In it motor-car practice in all its best phases is brought right up to date, particularly with respect to the clutch, gear-box, and back axle, with its well-arranged overhead worm drive. But to those who have had no opportunity to study the special features of this car, but who see in it a car of the type they contemplate. I would recommend a perusal of the detailed description of the chassis which appeared in the annual of the Automobile Engineer and in the January issue of that monthly; or, doubtless, Argyll Motors, Ltd., would send reprints upon application to them at Alexandria, N.B.

Amongst the motoring events won by Talbots during 1900 were the Melbourne-to-Sydney New Record, the New Zealand Trials, the Saltburn and Cardiff Trials, and the Pately Bridge and Johannesburg Parks and Traders' Cups. It is not only, however, in the car that the Talbot name has earned widespread popularity

during the past year. The advent of the Clément-Bayard balloon was long looked forward to, and was as successfully carried out as every Clément-Talbot performance, the air -ship travelling from Paris to London and being harboured without a hitch. At the Olympia Show the popularity of Talbots was a matter of common remark, and practically the entire output of the company for 1011 has already been booked. The Talbot Cricket Club, it is interesting to note, won the championship of the Paddington and District League for two years in succession, holding its own with the best clubs in North London.



Photo. Montague Disc

FOR AIRMEN WHO FALL INTO THE SEA, A SIGNAL WHICH BURSTS INTO BLUE FLAME ON COMING INTO CONTACT WITH WATER.

In competing for the \$4000 prize offered by Baron de Forest for the longest flight across the Channel and into the Continent, the airman Oglivic had attached to his machine a patent flare called the Neptune Improved Automatic Life-buoy Rescue Signal. It bursts into a brilliant blue flare on contact with the water. Had Cecil Grace carried one of these, he might perhaps have been seen and picked up.



INTER, notwithstanding its trying moods, has a charm all its own which many motorists would thoroughly
enjoy were it not for the state of the roads. Tyre troubles, and the fear of tyre troubles, are—like the poor—
a/ways with some people. For them the pleasures of motoring are confined to sunny days and fine roads.

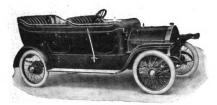
Yet it is noticeable that bad roads, whether in town or country, at no season of the year ever worry those cars are shod with Dunlob tyres. It suggests that lowe experience has shown the futility of blaming the roads.

whose cars are shod with Dunlop tyres. It suggests that long experience has shown the futility of blaming the roads, which we cannot improve, and that the wisest course is to turn attention to tyre efficiency and durability. It is significant, therefore, that such an enormous majority of experienced British motorists use British-made Dunlops on their cars. For twenty-two years Dunlop tyres have held the field against all comers of all nations, notwithstanding this country being the happy dumping-ground for forcign surplus. Only sheer merit and sound value could have achieved such a record. From every point of view it is recognised that Dunlop tyres are unequalled for securing the utmost safety and satisfaction.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 23, 1909) of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES HARRIS, of Halwill Manor, Devon, for a short period M.P. for Poole, who died on Oct. 29, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at 197-933. He gives £20,000 in trust for his wife for life, and then for his five daughters; £250 per annum and the use of a house to his wife during widowhood; all real estate to his son, Robert Thornhill Harris; £9000 each to his daughters Marion Jessie Garrett and Ada Forrest; £950 per holis daughters Katherine Ellen and Christine Maybelle-Drake; £1000 in trust for relieving poverty and distress; and legacies to grandchildren—five thirty-fifths of the residue he leaves to his wife; eight hirty-fifths to his son; four thirty-fifths to each of his daughters; and one thirty-fifth such to his grandsons John Marsh Burd and Steward Robert Forrest.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1905) of Mr. Gerald Peel, and Gerald Graham Peel, sons, the value of the estate being £251,488. He gives to his wife £15,000, his residence and furniture, and the income from one third of the residue. Subject thereto, the whole of the property goes to his children, and the issue of any child that may have predeceased him.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1903) of Mr. ALFRED Henry Huth, propher, the value of the estate amounting to £322,490. The testator directs that the collection of books and manuscripts known as the Huth Library is to be held as an heirhoom with his settled real estate, and no part thereof is to be lent except to the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. He gives the household effects, horses, carriages, etc., to his wife absolutely, and subject thereto, all his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife absolutely and subject thereto all his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife absolutely, and subject thereto all his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife absolutely, and subject thereto all his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife absolutely, and subject thereto all his real and personal est

iffirst and other sons in tail male.

The will (dated July 28, 1910) of Mr. WILLIAM WELLINGTON BAILEY, of Plassy, Limerick, who died on Oct. 4, has been proved by Mrs. Blanche Bailey, the widow, and Sir George Sheppard Murray, the value of the estate being £368,582. The testator gives all money on current account, any two of his racehorses she may select, and during widowhood £1000 a year, to his wife; £10,000 to his niece Ethel Hale; £1000 each to his nephews and nieces Eileen Holberton, Mary Scott, Mary Brown, Gladys Marsh, Evie Levinge, Cecil R. Crampton, Blanche 3ailey, John Hale, and Alec Baron Seton; and large legacies to servants. His horses in training, with the exception of the two selected by Mrs. Bailey, and other than his brood mares and foals, are to be sold, and the proceeds given to charity and the poor of Limerick. The residue of the estate he leaves in trust for his nephew Eric Bailey on his attaining twenty-five years of age, but in the meantime Mrs. Bailey is to have the use of Plassy and his stud farm, and £2000 a year for the upkeep thereof.

The following important wills have been proved-

Mr. Emil Walser, 8, Friday Street, City	£65,98
Mr. William Bulstrade, Down Lodge, Wandsworth	645,4
Lieut -Col. Travers Barton Wire, Blakes, Lymington	£44,17
Major Cam Sykes, 9, Belvedere, Weymouth .	6.42.85
Mr. Ephraim Cutler, 214, Hagley Road, Edubaston	TAL 10

CHESS.

- To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
- H MANWELL PRIDERICK (Exeter).—Very pleased to receive your problem. The mate after i. K to K 5th is fine. The "slating" will probably come with the lengthening days.
- with the lengthening days.

 C H Moraxo (Mannheim). We greatly regret the Black King was wrongly placed. It was only noticed when too late for rectification. Acknowledgment of the error duly appears.

 J Chuscher (Southampton).—No. 1475 is perfectly correct, so if your solution has not been accepted since you wrote, you may know it is wrong. Your solution of No. 1477 is quite right.

 JW Russkii, Citiva Clandno Chess Club).—We are grateful both for the good wishes and the bright budget.
- W J T (Walton on the Hill). -- In reference to your suggested solution of No. 3474, please look at the defence of 1 R to B 6th, and see if mate really follows 2 R to K 3rd (d.s. ch).
- R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) -We shall miss your usual letters, but glad to know they will shortly be resumed.
- to know they will shortly be resumed.

 Obserger: Sustructors or Pronouses No. 3370 received from N H Greenway.

 (San Francisco), and F R G (Natal); of No. 3371 from C A M (Penang),

 and F R G; of No. 3373 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass), and R H
 Couper (Malbone, U.S.A); of No. 3474 from C Field junior, Theo
 Marials (Colyton), J W Roswell (Streetwille, Ontario), and J Murraw
 (Quebec); No. 3375 from J C Stackhouse (Forquay), Fidelitas, A W
 Hamilton Gell(Carlion Club, Hereward, J Verrall (Rodmell) and R Taylor

 (Leicester; of No. 3476 from R Taylor, W Maw (Harrow on-Humber),

 Fidelitas, W H Winter Heestead, H S Ibrauflett Bergering, Wallet

 G Barretto (Madrid).

 Recovard, G E Money (Hyerk Rectory), and

 C Barretto (Madrid).
- ROSenham Vriagor, Freeward, p. B. Johnsy J. W. Scholl, Viennav. Teabers, Southers Son Populars No. 327 received from L. Scholl Viennav. T. Roberts Hacknev., G Bakker (Rotterdam., I Churcher Southampton). T. Roberts Hacknev., G Bakker (Rotterdam., I Churcher Southampton). Gell. J. C. Stackhouse, W Enoch (Leominster). Julia Short Exeter., J. C. Kowasatle, R. Taylor, F. W. Cooper (Derby, H. R. Thompson Twickenham, R. C. Wilddecombe (Saltash), W. Maw, W. Bryer (Dartmouth), G. Romey, A. G. Readell). Winchelesal, Norrento, Herewa d. H. Stranderth, H. J. M., Dr. T. K. Douglas (Scone). John Isaacson (Liverpool), Laudon M. cham Storrington), I. S. R. (Lirechis Isan, Kee. J. Chraite (Fedilach). M. (Girmingham), W. Winter, E. J. Winter-Wood, and R. J. Gailer (Retford).

PROBLEM No. 3479 .- By C. H. Morano BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3476.-C. H MORANO The Black King should stand at Black's K B 4th, then-WHITE

Black play 1. K to B 5th, 2. B to Kt sq, and 3. Kt mat

CHESS IN ENGLAND. Game played at the Bristol Chess Club, between Mr. Fedden and another Amateur. (Giuoco Piano.

WHITE (Mr. H.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. H to B 4th
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd
1. To B 4th
1. P to K 4th
1. P to B 3rd
1. P to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th
2. P takes P
3. P to Q 4th
2. Kt to Q B 4th
3. P to Q 4th
3. P to Q 5th
3. P to Q 5th
3. P to C 5th
3. P

P to Q Kt 3rd B to K 2nd B takes B B to K 2nd Castles 8. B to Q 3rd 9. B to K Kt 5th 10. B takes Kt 11. P to K 5th 12. P to K R 4th 13. B takes P (ch)

This sacrifice is hopel has a fair position, and

WHITE (MR. H.) BLACK (MR. F.) fortably by either Kt to Kt 5th, or Kt to Q B 3rd.

13. K takes B
14. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
15. P to Q 5th
16. P to K 6th
17. P takes B
18. Q to Q 3rd (ch)
19. Kt to Q 2rd Fatal, as Biack very neatly proves. R to R 3rd, however, might have given him some

Motorists will be interested to learn that "Bibendum" is comfortably housed in his new home at 81, Fulham Road, Chelsea, S.W. The change of address is consequent upon increasing business, and the Michelin Tyre Co., Ltd., has spared no expense to give him a residence worthy of his requirements and his expanding proportions.

worthy of his requirements and his expanding proportions.

"Holiday Haunts," a guide to hol.day apartments, hotels, etc., is now being issued by the Great Western Railway Company for 1911, the sixth succeeding year. The book has come to be recognised as the official guide to holiday accommodation at places and resorts served by the Great Western Railway and its connections. Those desirous of having their names and addresses Those desirous of having their names and addresses or communicate with Mr. Charles Addington. Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, London, W., who will forward full particulars. The 1911 guide will be published before Easter.

lished before Easter.

"Penrose's Pictorial Annual" ("The Process Year-Book for 1910-11"], edited by Mr. William Gamble, is not only full of technical articles and other matter interesting and useful to process-engravers, artists, photographers, printers, and publishers, but it is also in itself a delightful picture-book which the veriest amateur, and even children, can enjoy. Besides a review of the past year's progress in the illustrative arts, the volume contains over 170 full-page prints in from one to ten colours, and hundreds of smaller illustrations. The pessimistic tone of some of the articles, as regards the future of process work, is in curious contrast to the magnificent results shown in the illustrations. The book is published by Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries, and Co., of 5, Amen Corner, for the proprietors, Messrs. A. W. Penrose, of 109, Farringdon Road, E.C.

One of the most comprehensive and well-arranged

Penrose, of 109, Farringdon Road, E.C.

One of the most comprehensive and well-arranged works of its kind is "The Medical Directory," the new edition of which for 1911 is the sixty-seventh annual issue. It is published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, of 7, Great Marlborough Street, at fourteen shillings net. It is, of course, indispensable to members of the profession and all who have to deal with them, as well as to clubs and libraries. In "The Medical Directory" are amalgamated the Medical Directories for London, the provinces, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It also contains directories of registered practitioners residing abroad, of the Naval, Military, and Indian Medical Services, and dentists, as well as issts of health-resorts, and much useful information about medical law, schools and colleges, hospitals, asylums, and other institutions.

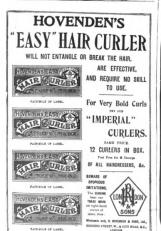
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MUCH FOR SKIN AND HAIR.

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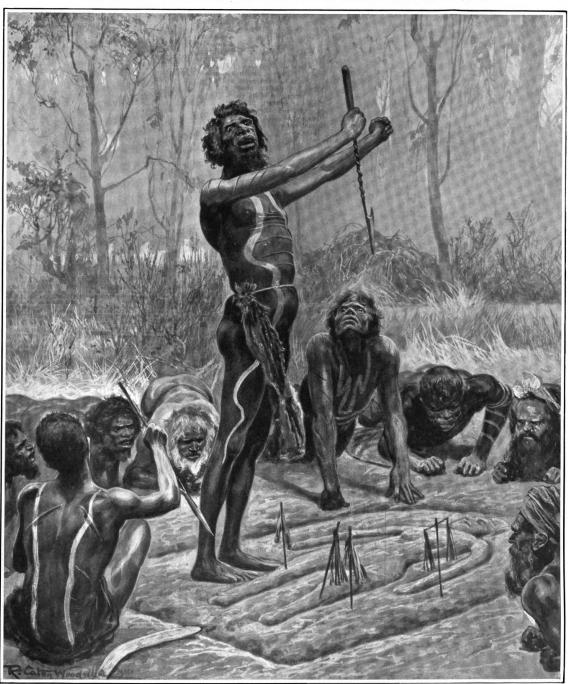
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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SYMPATHETIC MAGIC: KILLING AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE IN EFFIGY, IN AUSTRALIA.

To quote Mr. J. G. Frazer's "The Golden Bough": "Perhaps the most familiar application of the principle that like produces like is the attempt which has been made by many people in many ages to injure or destroy an enemy by injuring or destroying an image of him, in the belief that, just as the image suffers, so does the man, and that when it perishes he must die. . . For thousands of years ago it was known to the sorcerers of ancient India, Babylon, and Egypt, as well as those of Greece and Rome, and at this day it is still resorted to by cunning and malignant savages. . . . Thus, for example, when an Ojebway Indian desires to work evil on anyone, he makes a little wooden image of his enemy and runs a needle into its head and heart, or he shoots an arrow into it. . . If he intends to kill the person outright, he burns or buries the puppet, uttering certain music words as he does so." Of our drawing, it should be said that it shows the practice of sympathetic magic in Australia—the killing of an unfaithful wife in effigy. This takes place in the daytime, as night is feared. The "magic circle" is a deep scratch in the ground. The fivure is sometimes of wood; but generally of clay. Only men are present, and there may be as many as fifty of them, all with white streaks painted on their bodies.—[Drawn by our Special Artist, R. Caton Woodville.]

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8, 19 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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Trains leave Victoria 9.0, 10.5, 10.40, 11.0, & 11.40 a.m., 1.0 (Sats. only), 1.55, 3.10, 3.45, 4.39, 5.45, 6.35, 7.15, 8.30 & .39 p.m. Loudon Bridge 9.3, 10.50, & 11.50 a.m., 1.20 (Sats. only), 2.0, 4.0, 5.0, 5.06 7.20 p.m. 120 (2845, 011); 2.0, 4.0, 5.0, 5.9 & 7.30 pm.; Trains leave Victoria 20, 62 ft 115 a.m., 12.0, n00n, 1.25, 3.20 5.20, 6.45 & 9/50 p.m., also London Bridge 9.3, & 11.90 a.m. 5.20, 6.45 pm.; \$\tilde{E}\$ Exatlouries only from Victoria 20, a.m., 4.79, 5.45 (not Sats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ -2.0 p.m., London Bridge 9.5, \$\tilde{S}\$ (not Sats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ -4.0 p.m., \$\tilde{I}\$ (not Gats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ -2.0 p.m., \$\tilde{I}\$ (not Gats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ (not Sats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ -2.0 p.m., \$\tilde{I}\$ (not Gats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ (not Gats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ (not Sats.), \$\tilde{A}\$ (not Sats.

LITTLEHAMPTON BUGNOR PORTSMOUTH SOUTHSEA ISLE OF WIGHT Trains leave Victoria 6.20, 8.55, 10.25, & 11.25 a.m., 1.42, 3.55, 4.53°, & 7.20° p.m.; London Bridge 6.35, 10.25, & 11.20 a.m., 1.50, 4.0, 4.50 & 7.18° p.m.

Not the liste of Wight.

Details of Supt. of the Line, L. B. & S. C. R., London Bridge.

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NICE, CIMIEZ.

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Luigi Steinschneider. A. Agid.

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THE MENTONE GOLF LINKS
of 18 HOLES,
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if not the test on the Continent,
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A HENRY JAMES PLAY AT THE LITTLE THEATRE. PRELIMINARY paragraphs dealing with the new oneatt play which raises the curtain now at the Little Theatre assured us that this work, which is entitled "The Saloon," and comes from the pen of Mr. Henry James, is concerned with the antagonism between the Army and the Church. Why should there be, when was there, any such antagonism? We learn the occasion, and the reason for it, as we watch the progress of the American author's story: he invents them both. He carries us to the country house of General Sir Philip Wingrave, K.C.B. The Wingraves have been a military family and furnished soldiers to the State from time immemorial. Suddenly this record stands in danger. Owen Wingrave, the hope of the house, declares against the Army, and would prefer to enter the Church. His friends and relatives argue with him over his contunacy; all the soldiers of earlier generations are summoned, as it were, to testify against his backsliding; his sweetheart, after trying to dissuade him from betraying his ancestors in one or two passionate scenes, denounces him as a coward, and seems ready to throw him over. All this storm in a teacup because Owen proposes a course which would be deemed quite reasonable in a Catholic family! Does he remain obstinate, ghosts shall be called in to punish his audacity. For the Wingrawes have a haunted room and a family ghost, which appears to men of the house, and meanthem no good on the occasions of its visits. But this ghost frightens Owen's sweetheart, just after she has parted from him angrily, and taken up her candle in the time-honoured manner, as Mr. Henry James knows it, of the English country house. She comes back to warn her lover. He raves against ghosts in general and the tyranny of his family ghost in particular. Then the stage darkens. There are sgreams from the man and the girl, and when a guest arrives on the scene with his candle the would-be curate is found to be dead. His betrayal of his house is, we are to suppose, thus tr A HENRY JAMES PLAY AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

In the world of current musical activities there are two matters which call for attention—the production of a Mozart ballet at the Palladium—a charming idea this—and the announcement that M. Leopold Weuzel is returning to London to take up the bâton at the Gaiety Theatre. This last is good news, for M. Wenzel is a fine musician. London has not forgotten the admirable ballets he wrote for the Empire in the days of its greatest prosperity, music full of the qualities demanded by a story that must be told in dumb show, and written moreover with genuine skill and fine feeling for orchestral effects. M. Wenzel is a sound conductor: not only does he possess a wonderful memory and a quick ear, but he has the secret of inspiring his players to their best. It is far more easy to direct the high-class musicians of our leading orchestras than a collection of players who have neither the serious training nor the experience, nor the instruments of their more fortunate brethren. In his time M. Wenzel made the Empire orchestra the best of its kind in London, and doubtless he will not do less in the future than he has done in the past. In the world of current musical activities there are two

NOVELS.

"Rewards and Fairies."

Puck of Pook's Hill has been out in the Sussex countryside again, finding Dan and Una a year or two older, but still highly appreciative of his offices. In "Rewards and Fairies." (Macmillan), Mr. Kipling gives all intelligent children and grown-ups a least of good things. His boy and girl have the fortune to be introduced to Gloriana herself, who describes the spacious days with all the complacence of her greatness, and to other magnificent personages too, as diverse as King Henry VII. and Talleyrand. The finest story of them all, however, concerns itself with somebody beyond the reach of history—the man who first brought the knife to the people of the naked chalk, and was made a most unwilling god for his pains. As Mr. Kipling says in the poem that goes into another story—

Gold is for the mittress—silver for the maid!

Copper for the craftsman cumning at his trade!

"But Iron—Cold Iron—is master of them all!"

The rhyming commentaries between the tales are worthy

"But Iron—Cold Iron—is master of them all !"
The rhyming commentaries between the tales are worthy
of their writer. The mannerism of obscured allusion
grows upon Mr. Kipling, unfortunately—a schoolboy
reading the book at the writer's elbow has been seen
scratching his head over them, although he shows no
inclination to stop reading—and perhaps we detect, here
and there, a forced note that was not years ago. But
still "Rewards and Fairies" is Kipling, could be no
one else but Kipling, and for its publication a wide and
eager audience remains grateful.

"The Sins of the Children."

There is something very uninspiriting about Mr. Horace Newte's drab novels. The truth seems to be that they look meanly upon mean things. Gissing we may suppose to have been Mr. Newte's master; but

behind the grey and arid lives that he depicted, the living soul of George Gissing, who loved the highest and yearned after it, was to be seen, redeeming realism by his own idealistic personality. Mr. Newte writes flatly, and there is a listlessness about "The Sins of the Children" (Mills and Boon) that makes one wonder how the author could have thought it worth while to write it. It is not narrative-art, but photography, and everybody knows that the middle-class portrait-album is a thing to be shunned. There is sentiment in his treatment of father and daughter, wife and husband, but the book as a whole is unattractive.

A lard is a lord still here.

when the book as a whole is unattractive.

"Hearts and Coronets."

A lord is a lord still, however elections may go, within the covers of a novel, and "Hearts and Coronets" (Macmillan) has a proper sense of the dignity of our old nobility. This is not written in irony: it really is a refreshing story of an aristocratic family who were all that the most fervent admirers of the British Peerage could wish them to be, and who bore with their dishinteritance, through the discovery of a missing heiress, in a manner that did justice to their birth and breeding. The Brixton family, with which the Dorincourts are contrasted, is possibly a trifle overdrawn, but its outrageous vulgarity serves, of course, to heighten the excellent effect of Lord and Lady Heversham's good manners. No one will grudge the little heiress, who makes her noble relatives' acquaintance on her way home from school in a snowed-up train, her good fortune; and the alliance that she subsequently contracts with the cousin whom she regretfully supplants, goes to prove that all may be for the best in the best of all possible worlds. There is a happy, kindly spirit in Mrs. Alice Wilson Fox's artless story, which is worth much fine gold.

NICE.

FRENCH RIVIERA.

SEASON 1910-11.

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NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Thirty-seven (from July 2 to December 31, 1910) of THE ILLISTRATED LONDON News can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.



By G. K. CHESTERTON

 $R^{\text{UMOUR}}_{\text{Street, and the affair is hooked on to all kinds}$ of controversies that have nothing to do with it. In some papers it has given rise to a highly irrelevant discussion about poor aliens—irrelevant, I say, because these particular aliens, like most of the really danger-ous and wicked ones, were not poor. No Aliens Act would have kept these people out, any more than some foreign millionaires are kept out. Men who had such first-class revolvers probably had first-class tickets.
Personally, I prefer the Sidney Street

desperado to a certain type of finan-cier, as I prefer a lion to a swampadder; but that is a matter of taste. The broad fact of natural history is that both lion and swamp-adder are foreign animals whom it is both difficult and unsafe to touch. All sorts of other problems are poured into this pot: the economics of the Letts, the ethics of the Jews, and the valour of the Home Secretary. For my part, I think the most important upshot of the business is in illustrating the maniacal foolishness with which our Party System works in its present stage of decay.

The old apologist of the Party System maintained that it balanced the conserving and the reforming tempers exquisitely against each other. But it does not. It gives everybody the conserving temper while he is in office and the reforming temper while he is out of it; that is, it carefully ensures that a man shall only be observant so long as he is impotent. The reformer becomes conservative by coming into power; and as soon as ever he is able to do anything he desires to do nothing. There is no real collision and criticism by sincere intelligences or enduring tempera-ments. It is simply a wooden and ments. It is simply a wooden and mechanical whirligig, so ingeniously constructed that the desire to alter and the power to alter never come together in the same place and time. The Conservative Party suddenly becomes the Liberal Party the instant it is liberated from responsibility. The Liberal Party suddenly becomes the Conservative Party the instant it has anything to conserve.

But there is another absurdity more startling still. Whatever acci-dentally happens during the reign of one party, is supposed to have happened either by the despotic order or the dark connivance of that party. If a whale is washed up at the mouth of the Thames during a Tory Government, all the Tory journalists must at once prove that the smell of decaying whale is wholesome and invigorating; while all the Radical journalists must prove that a whale is, in its chemical constitution, rather more poisonous than a viper. Conservative writer must think hard of whatever there is to be said in favour of whales: as that they are our own kindred, mammals, reared on the milk of human kindness. The Conservatives must found a Mammals'

Club in Piccadilly, to which men and whales shall be equally welcome. On the other hand, the Liberals must think of all they can to the discredit of whales. They must remember the disrespectful treatment of Jonah the Prophet. They must start another club or league—a large popular movement with a banner inscribed, "Justice for Jonah." One party must end

up by saving that the sight of the smallest whale on the dimmest horizon makes magnificent sea-captains sicken and fall down dead. The other party must end by maintaining that all furniture should be whale-bone and all food should be whale's blubber. All this happens because the dead whale has chanced to drift shorewards on one tide out of many tides. If it had tossed about for a week or two longer, it might have made all the Tories use the Radical arguments and all the Radicals the Tory ones.



THE DWARF WHO WAS ONCE SERVED UP IN A PIE: THE PORTRAIT OF JEFFREY HUDSON, RECENTLY PLACED IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

JEFFREY HUDSON. RECENTLY PLACED IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Jeffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf of Henrietta Maria, was born at Oskham. in Rutlandshire, in 1619. He was once
served up in a pie at the table of the Duke of Buckingham. After the marriage of Charles I, he became a page to
the Queen. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a captain in the Royal Army. His portrait was painted by
Andyck and others, the picture here reproduced, which has been lately acquired by the Trustees of National
Portrait Galler, being the work of an unknown Dutch artist, probably about 1637, when Jeffrey Hudson was in the
camp of the Prince of Orange at the siege of Breda. He is wearing a grey Dutch contume with orange ribbons,
and holds a red rose in his hand. There is a tradition that he was only about 163 inches high when he was thirty,
and that he then grew rapidly to 9 feet 6 inches, but this is disproved by various pictures. He was arrested in 1682 on
suspicion of complicity in the Popish Piot, and shut up in the Gatehouse Prison, but was afterwards released. He died
the same year. He is introduced by Scott into "Peveril of the Pask."

SPECIALLY PROTOGRAPHING POR "THE ILLUSTRATED LORON NEWS" BY W. E. GRAY.

SPECIALLY PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY W. E. GRAY

Perhaps you think this is an exaggerative example. Perhaps you think this is an exaggerative example. I will proceed to prove that it is not, by giving a precisely parallel one; one that has just happened. If it be indeed true (as the defenders of the Party System say) that there is one party in our State particularly concerned to resist oppression and watch in the interests of the poor, then there is one office that such a party must naturally and eternally undertake. It must keep its eye on the police. The police are in all countries pretty much what you would expect them to be. They are simple men, and therefore good-natured; they are healthy men, and therefore brave; they are organised men, and therefore frankly partisan. Two great differences, however, divide our English police from the police of the Continent and of America. In these other countries policemen are rude to every-

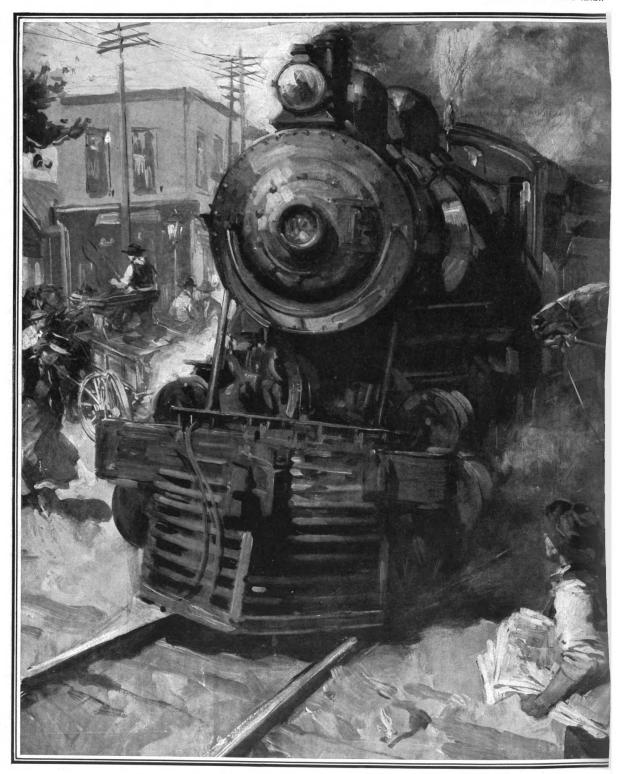
In these other countries policemen are rude to everybody. In England policemen are polite to the polite
classes. While in Berlin and Paris
rich and poor alike feel that they
are under an official, in England
the navvy feels that he has a
more or less amiable master, while
the gentleman feels that he has found an unusually amiable servant. found an unusually amiable servant. Now, surely anybody can see that, if either of the two parties is the popular party, it ought to be the party that watches and criticises the police. Over millions of poor Englishmen one policeman will exercise patriarchal and practically absolute control. When police eviabsolute control. When police evidence was questioned in court, I remember that a magistrate said, with stern and massive simplicity, that there must not be this tone of scepticism towards constabulary evidence. Very often, he solemnly explained, we have to rely on police evidence alone for the capture of criminals, and but for this useful corps, nothing would be sworn against anybody. In short (I condense his Worship's argument), we must believe policemen, or their victims might escape. We must accept police evidence, because it is entirely uncorroborated.

> If there were any truth in the Party System theory of tradition tempered by revolt, clearly the Liberal Party ought to criticise the police officialism, the Conservatives to de-fend it. Exactly the opposite hap-pens; everything happens precisely as in my imaginary case of the whale. Pistols were fired off under a Liberal Government which might just as well have been fired off under a Conservative Government. A house caught fire under a Liberal Government, which would also have caught fire under a Conservative Government. Permanent officials gave certain or-ders, wise or foolish, which they would have given whether Premier Asquith had been motoring in Normandy or Premier Balfour golfing at St. Andrews. The Home Secretary came down to see the fun, with the aristocrat's instinct for adventure: his name was Winston Churchill; it might just as well have been Akers Douglas. But because it happened under a Liberal Government, all the Liberal journalists lift one thundering chorus: "Oh, the good police! The brave, yet cautious, police! The humane and prophetic police! The almost inspired police!" while all the Con-

arrested in 1682 on released. He died inspired police! "while all the Conservative journalists moan and groan and intone together: "Foolish police! Frightened police! Ultimately ineffective police! Grossly disproportionate police!"—and so on. Now, curiously enough, I doubt whether this sort of Party System is a good system. It even doubt whether it is really a Party System. It is not a balanced conflict between those who love something and those who hate it. It is a perpetual readiness to love or hate anything out of loyalty to somebody who is doing something else.

"RAILWAY CROSSING. LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS":

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST,



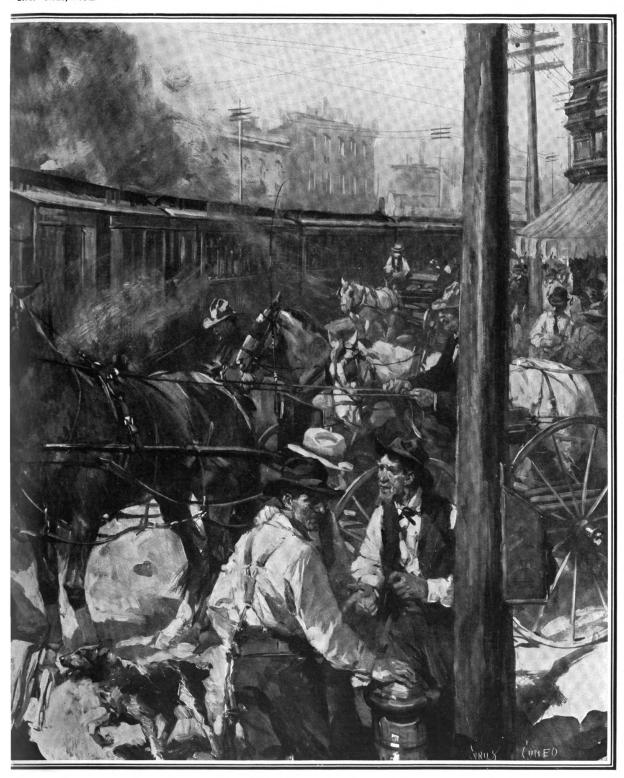
ALL OTHER TRAFFIC HELD UP: AN OVERLANI

Our Artist writes: 'It is quite usual in the West of America to see a big overland express going through the streets of a town

Occasionally a simple notice is put up

AN EXPRESS IN AN AMERICAN ROADWAY.

CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



TRAIN RUNNING THROUGH AMERICAN STREETS.

All the traffic is held up until it has passed; buggies, wagons, and so on all have to wait. There is no fencing-in with gates, as in England. 'Railway, crossing. Look out for the cars.'"



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कें क्षेत्रवेदिक OF HONDERAS,
Who has been
Appointed Bishop for
North and Central Europe—[Ph

Phose. Ellister and For.

EARL CADOGAN,

Whose Second Marriage, to Countess
Adele Palagt, took place last week
in Florence.

Hon. Sir George Cadogan. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Florence, and the Earl and Countess Palagi, who was born in 1840, is a grand-nephew of the great Duke of Wellington. He succeeded to the peerage in 1873, in which year he had been elected M.P. (Conservative) for Batth. He subsequently occupied the posts of Under-Secretary for War and for the Colonies, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1900 he became the first Mayor of Chelsea. His first wife, whom he married in 1865, was Lady Beatric Craven, daughter of the second Earl of Craven. She died in 1907.

Lady Beatrice Moncreiffe, whose death took place suddenly a

Lady Beatrice Moncreiffe, whose death took place suddenly a few days ago, was a daughter of the first Duke of Westminster, a sister of the Duchess of Teck, and mother of the present Lord Chesham. She married the late Lord Chesham, then Captain Charles Cavendish, in 1877. The Duchess of Teck, then aged three, was a bridesmaid. Her husband became Lord Chesham in 1882, and in the same year her father married Lord Chesham's sister. Lord Chesham's sister. Lord Chesham commanded the Im-1907. It was only last October that his widow married Mr. John Alexander



of the late Lord Chesham.

creiffe, seventh Baronet and brother of Atholl. Lady Beatrice, who was ware about 10 miles and Wife of Mr. J. A. Moncreiffe, and Widow of the late Lord Chesham. of Atholl. Lady Beatrice, who was very charitable, was much beloved in the neighbourhood of her home at Boughton Park, Northamptonshire.

Preferment has come rapidly to Dr. J. G. Simpson, who succeeds Canon Scott Holland (now Professor of Divinity at Oxford) as Canon of St. Paul's. It was only last April that Dr. Simpson was appointed to the Canonry of Manchester, when Canon Hicks became Bishop of Lincoln. At St. Paul's he will be associated with an Oxford contemporary in Canon Alexander, they having both been scholars of Trinity in the



THE LATE LADY BEATRICE

MONCREIFFE,

THE REV. J. G. SIMPSON, D.D., Who has been Appointed Canon of St. Paul's.

Afterwards he worked for the Scottish Scottish
Episcopal
Church at
Edinburgh
and Dundee. Last
year he received considerable THE HON. MAURICE BRETT.

support as a candidate for the Bishopric of Edinburgh.

Lord Swaythling as a patriarchal

PORTRAITS North Charles Care T. E. WILKINSON,
Who is Resigning
his Position as Bishop for
North and Central Europe.—[Photo. Russell.] WORLD'S NEWS.

-

mission

figure in the Anglo-Jewish com-munity, where his loss will be deeply felt, especially by those charitable institutions which he supported so liberally. He was head of the great firm of Samuel



THE NEW LORD SWAYTHLING. Eldest Son of the late Peer; formerly the Hon. Louis Samuel Montagu.



THE LATE LORD SWAYTHLING, The well-known Financier and Philanthropist-Head of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.



MR. H. W. DARLING. Chief Butler of the Middle Temple, has Received a Presentation on Compl Fifty Years' Service.

Montagu and Co., exchange merchants, and was one of the ablest financiers in the City, until he retired from active work a short time ago. He was born in 1832, the son of Louis Samuel, and afterwards took the name of Montagu by royal licence. As a Baronet—a dignity bestowed upon him in 1894—his name was Sir Montagu Samuel-Montagu. He was raised to the



All sweet west and the state of the state of

his Postition as Bishop for North and Central Europe-[Pader, Research]

Peerage in 1007. A Liberal in politics, he sat for the Whitechapel Division of the Tower Hamlets from 1885 to 1900, in which latter year, at the General Election, he was defeated in Leeds. Among his religious and philanthropic activities were the foundation of the Jewish Working Men's Club and the Federation of Synagogues. He also founded three important synagogues, those of St. John's Wood, Brighton, and the New West End Synagogues. He made several journeys abroad in the interests of Jews—in 1875 to Palestine, and in 1882 to the Continent, during the Russian persecutions, to direct emigration. In 1886 he visited Russia, and received such a welcome from the Jews that the authorities grew suspicious, and at Moscow he was given forty-eight hours to leave the country. He was a keen arti-collector, possessing works by Turner, Morland, Reynolds, Gainsborough, etc., and some fine old silver. In 1862 he married Miss Ellen Cohen, sister of the late Sir Benjamin Cohen, M.P. Their eldest son, the Hon. Louis Samuel Montagu, who succeeds to the peerage, was born in 1869. He married, in 1898 Miss Gladys Goldsmid, now Lady Swaythling, and their eldest Son becomes heir to the peerage. The second son of the late Peer is the Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, M.P. Under - Secretary of State for India.

At the time of his marriage, in 1850, to the late Dowager Countess of Bessborough, who died this week in her eighty - sixth year, the late Earl was a clerpymanwas a clergyman— the Rev. the Hon.



2 a (8) 5 x 6 a (8) 5 x 6

Miss Zena Dare's fiancé, the Hon. Maurice Brett, who is the second son of Lord Esher, was born in 1883. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, where he won a sword of honour in 1902, and the same year he entered the Coldstream Guards. In that regiment he has recently become a Captain, and he is one of Sir John French's aides-de-camp. He is also a member of the Victorian Order, and a Chevalier of the Legion

of the Victor of Honour.

Mr. Brett is a very hard-work-ing officer ing officer, and enthusiastic s i a stic about his profession, as is indi-cated by the fact that he has published a book called "Maxims of War."



ALDERMAN SIR W. H. STEPHENSON, Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, wh has Received the Freedom or that City.

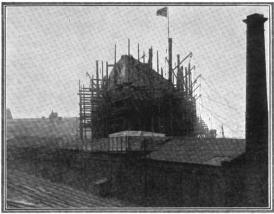
In the ancient Hall of the ancient Hall of the Middle Temple last week, Mr. H. W. Darling, the Chief Butler, was pre-sented by the Benchers with a

HIGHWAYS AND WATERWAYS: DISASTER, DREADNOUGHTS, AND DEADLOCKS.



THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN LONDON CAUSED BY THE GREAT GALE: THE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS IN GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, WITH THE BRICK AND STONE COPING FALLEN.

The high winds caused seventy or eighty feet of brick and stone coping to fall. One passer-by, an assistant-mistress in the Girls' Department of the London County Council School in Gray Street, was killed. Her companion, also an assistant-mistress, had a leg broken.



READY FOR LAUNCHING, THE THAMES DREADNOUGHT. THE "THUNDERER."

The "Thunderer" will be launched on the 1st of next month, in a light condition, by the Thames Ironworks Company. She will be completed under the new floating crane and at the berth at Dagenham.



WHO WILL PAY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE BUILDINGS WHICH PREVENT FREE ACCESS TO THE MALL?-THE NEW ADMIRALTY ARCH AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

At the moment of writing, the question as to who will pay for the removal of those buildings, at the south side of Trafalgar Square, which prevent free access to the Mall and the new Admiralty Arch, has not been decided. It is estimated by the London County Council that the alterations will cost £150,000. The bodies concerned are the Office of Works, the London County Council, and the Westminster City Council. The two bodies last named have offered to pay £50,000 each if the Office of Works will pay £50,000. This department states that it has no money for the purpose.



COPING: THE BRICK AND STONE ON THE GROUND, SHOWING THE LARGE GAS-LAMP THEY BROUGHT DOWN WITH THEM AND SOME OF THE OTHER DAMAGE THEY CAUSED.

The falling brick and stone carried down with it a great gas-lamp, did considerable other damage in its passage, and broke a hole right through the flagstones above a cellar before the door of No. 3, Great Charlotte Street.



LAID THIS WEEK: THE KEEL-PLATE OF THE DREADNOUGHT "KING GEORGE V.." AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

keel-plate of the "King George V." was laid the other day. feet. a beam of 883 feet, and a displacement of 23,500 tons.



A FREAK TRAM SERVICE: PASSENGERS CHANGING FROM AN ORDINARY TRAM TO "KING'S CART EMERGENCY SPECIAL," IN FALCON ROAD, BATTERSEA.

Mr. W. P. King keeps his cart, when necessary, in front of his premises. At this point, the tramway lines are so close to the pavement that, when the cart is there, cars cannot pass it. For over two years this traffic problem has existed, and the tramway orificials have met the situation by a special service, which comes into operation directly Mr. King's cart pulls up at his door. Down-cars stop opposite the shop, and transfer their passengers to an up-car, which cannot pass the house. Down-cars then return to the Embankment, while the up-car runs up and down the 300 yards between Mr. King's cart and the terminus.



THE COSTLIEST HOUSE IN AMERICA: SENATOR CLARK'S SEVEN-MILLION-DOLLAR RESIDENCE.

Clark is just moving into his new house, which is in Fifth
and 77th Street, and cost over seven million dollars before a
stick of furniture was put in it.

beautiful silver rose-bowl and a cheque for £150 as a testimonial on the completion of fifty years of continuous service. The presentation was made after a dinner, that was largely attended by all grades of the Society, including twenty - two of the Masters of the Bench. When Mr. Darling became Chief Butler, twenty - five years ago, only six of the present Benchers were members of the Bar. During that period he alone of all the servants has been priviperiod he alone of all the servants has been privileged to remain in the Benchers' dining-hall at speech time, when "it is very necessary that the utmost privacy should prevail." Mr. Darling wears a black gown during dinner. Another of his duties has been to robe the Benchers, and he robed King Edward when he was made a Bencher in 1861.

The Bishop for North and Central Europe acts as Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of London with regard to the British chaplaincies in that part of the continent. The of the continent. The

by Kip and weeks, the for nearly twenty-five years by Bishop Wilkinson, who is now retiring. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds School, and Jesus College, Cambridge. For ten years (1861-70) he was curate of Cavendish and the following the following the following the factor of the following the following the factor of the

BOOT BLACKING BY MACHINERY: THE BRUSHES AT WORK. During the two minutes of shining, 2000 feet of brush and cloth pass over the boots.

Rickinghall, in Suffolk. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop of Zululand, and held that post for sixteen years. When appointed Bishop for North and Central Europe, he received also the Rectory of St. Catherine Coleman, in the City. Dr. Wilkinson has translated "Hymns

Ancient and Modern" into the Zulu language, and has

Ancient and Modern" into the Zulu language, and has written a number of books of travel and on social and religious questions. His successor in North and Central Europe, Bishop Bury, has been Bishop of British Honduras and Central America since 1908. Before that he was for twelve years Vicar of St. Paul's, South Hampstead, and in 1904 he declined a Colonial bishopric. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and as a young man spent two years in farming in Argentina. He was ordained in 1878, and for seven years held a curacy at Prestwich. In 1888, he became Vicar of St. Peter's, Stockport; in 1888 Preacher and Assistant at St. James's, Piccadilly; and from 1891 to 1896 he was Rector of Newchurch in Rossendale.

Sir William Stephenson, who has just been presented with the Honorary Freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been Lord Mayor of that city since 1909. He was previously four times Mayor, and has also held the office of Sheriff. He is Chairman of the Tyne Commission and of the Newcastle Commercial Exchange Company, and a director of several other companies. His Knighthood was conferred on him in 1900.

year, our readers will remember, were illustrated in this Journal. The visitors, who were received by Professor Garstang and Professor Sayce, inspected the great



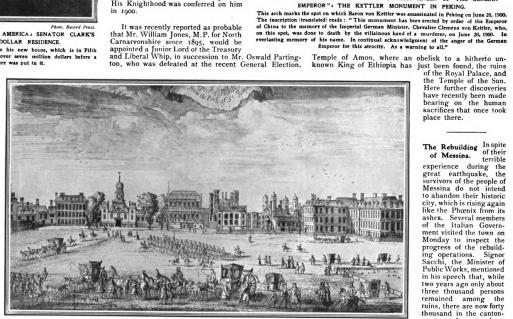
"IN CONTINUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ANGER OF THE GERMAN

"IN CONTINUAL ACKNOWLEDOMENT OF THE ANGER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR". THE KETTLER MONUMENT IN PEKING.

This arch marks the spot on which Baron von Kettler was assassinated in Peking on June 20, 1900. The inscription (translated) reads: "This monument has been erected by order of the Emperor of China to the memory of the Imperial German Minister, Chevalier Clemens von Kettler, who, on this spot, was done to death by the villainous hand of a murderer, on June 20, 1900. In everlasting memory of his name. In continual acknowledgement of the anger of the German Emperor for this atrocity. As a warning to all."

bearing on the human sacrifices that once took place there.

The Rebuilding Inspite of Messina. In terrible experience during the great earthquake, the survivors of the people of Messina do not intend to abandon their historic city, which is rising again like the Phœnix from its ashes. Several members of the Italian Government visited the town on Monday to inspect the progress of the rebuilding operations. Signor progress of the rebuild-ing operations. Signor Sacchi, the Minister of Public Works, mentioned in his speech that, while two years ago only about three thousand persons remained among the ruins, there are now forty thousand in the canton-ments and twenty thou-sand in the houses that have been repaired. The Government is arrang-ing to supplement the efforts of private land-owners by the erection of earthquake-proof houses and public buildings.



FROM THOMAS GRAY'S COPY OF STOW'S "SURVEY OF THE CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSIER";
"THE PROSPECT OF WHITEHALL FROM THE PARK OF ST. JAMES."

We are enabled to reproduce this illustration from one of the two volumes of Gray's copyrio's Stow's "Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster." The volumes are to be sold by auction by Mesars. Hodgeon, at Chancery Line, on the 24th, in the Library of the late Rev. J. H. Dent. They are catalogued as follows: "Gray (Thomas, Poet 1716-1771)—A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster... written at first in the year 1598 by John Stow ..., now lastly corrected, improved, and very much enlarged and brought down to the year [633 by John Strype, double-page maps, engravings by Kip and others, coats of arms of the City Companies, &c. Thomas Gray's copy, with his autograph 'Tho Gray' on the title of both volumes and Manuscript Notes or Corrections in his Hand, also in each volume, a vols, folio, handsomely bound in spikin, gilt back and inner borders, gilt and marbled edges, by Clarke and Bedford, in remarkably fine and clean condition.—1720."

A Cape-to-Cairo
Motor Race.

Trace between an all-British and a German car from the Cape to Cairo, a distance of some 5800 miles. The British party; under Captain Bedentley, arranged to leave London yesterday (the 20th) on their voyage to the Cape, and the start is to be made from Cape Town on Feb. 7. In the wilds of Central Africa, where roads are unknown, rough tracks will have to be made for the car. Storage depotr for provisions and petrol will be established at various points on the route.

work.

ver the boots.

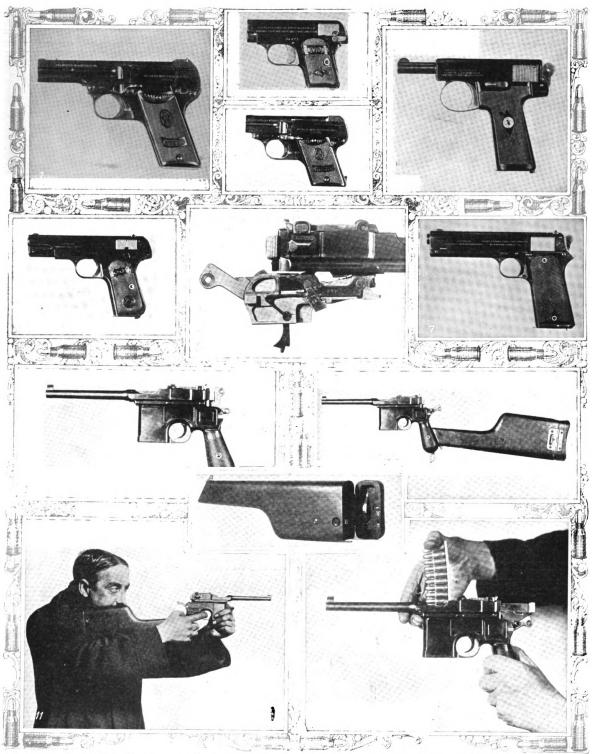
recently paid a visit, in company with the Sudan, Lord Kitchener has Lady Wingate, to the excavations at Meroë, the ancient Ethiopian capital. The work is being carried out there for the University of Liverpool by Professor Garstang, some of whose remarkable discoveries last



A PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT SHOE-BLACK: A MACHINE FOR BOOT BLACKING IN USE.

This penny-in-the-slot machine is worked by electricity, and it is clair for it that it produces a wonderful shine on black boots in two minu

WITH WHAT SHALL OUR POLICE BE ARMED?—AUTOMATIC PISTOLS.



- 2. A COLT CALIBRE 25 HAMMERLESS, WITH A SIX-SHOT MAGAZINE.
 3. A STAYR CALIBRE 25, WITH A SIX-SHOT MAGAZINE.
- 4. A WEBLEY AND SCOTT CALIBRE 32, WITH AN EIGHT-SHOT MAGAZINE.
- 5. A COLT CALIBRE 32 HAMMERLESS, WITH AN EIGHT-SHOT MAGAZINE.

 6. THE MECHANISM OF THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH A TEN-SHOT MAGAZINE.

 7. THE COLT CALIBRE 45 HAMMER, MILITARY MODEL (WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE BROWNING), WITH A SEVEN-SHOT MAGAZINE.

 8. THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH A TRN SHOT MAGAZINE.

- 9. THE MAUSER WITH ITS WOODEN HOLSTER CLIPPED ON TO MAKE A SHOULDER-STOCK.
 10. THE WALNUT-WOOD HOLSTER OF THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL.
- THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH COMBINATION HOLSTER AND SHOULDER-STOCK IN PLACE, USED AS A CARBINE.
 PLACING A CLIP OF TEN CARTRIDGES IN A MAUSER MAGAZINE.

Eight-Stor Magazine. | 8. The Marser Automatic Pistol., with A Tree -Short Magazine. | 12. Placing a Clip of Ten Carteringers in a Magazine Magazine. | 13. Placing a Clip of Ten Carteringers in the Desire and the presence of Mr. Winston Churchill, have aroused exceptional interest in the automatic pistol in particular. With special regard to those shown here we may give the following additional details: (1.) This weighs 20 oz. and has a length over all of 6½ inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of powder, and has a 75-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (2.) Weighs 13 oz. and is 4½ inches long. Its cartridge contains 2½ grains of powder, and has a length of 5½ inches. Other details as No. 2. (4.) Weighs 20 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of powder, and has a 75-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of powder, and has a 80-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of smokeless powder, and has a 200-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of smokeless powder, and has a 200-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 6½ inches. (3.) Weighs 23 oz. and

WHEN THE SLEEPER AWAKES? - VISIONS OF THE CHINESE

DRAWN B



URGED ON BY THE GOD OF WAR: THE CHINESE DRAGON RAGING UPON THE EARTH.

China, from the average man's point of view, is but awakening from a long sleep, stirring uneasily, preparing to rub its eyes, and take its place amongst the modern nations of the world. It is already developing apace, and there are those who watch the progress, the Europeanisation, of its army and its navy with some trepidation. Hence the production of such visions as those here given, which one must hope are not prophetic. In the first Illustration is Kuan-Ti, the Chinese warrior deified and worshipped as the god of war, a very ferocious divinity, in the ancient Chinese religion. He is seen in the background of the

GOD OF WAR AND GODDESS OF DESTRUCTION.

RENÉ LELONG.



AMIDST THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY CONTENDING ARMIES: THE CHINESE GODDESS OF DESTRUCTION,

picture in the form of an armed warrior, urging the Chinese dragon to fury against the enemies of China. In Buddhist temples, Kuan-Ti is generally represented as a mailed figure, seated in a chair, in the costume of the Han period. Allied to the Chinese god of war, and as terrible in her doings as he is in his, is the ferocious goddess of destruction. She is seen here, as a monstrous and emaciated figure, trampling with rage among the havoc wrought by the combatants. It is not surprising that the fanatical Chinese soldier, inspired by such a divinity as this, should be, as a fighting man, among the most formidable in the world.

the Sign of Stld auli



ANDREW LANG ON PIRATED EDITIONS AUTOGRAPH-HUNTERS. AND GREEK PICTURE-WRITING.

THE Catalogue of the first part of the Library and Autograph Collection of my old friend, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, of New York, has reached me. As the sale was of Jan. 12 and 13, it arrived far too late for the British purchasers, who ought to try to get more available information. None the less, this part of the Catalogue contains some curious information. Thus, we find the late Mr. Aldrich, and American port and critic, writing to Mr. Stedman on Oct. 8, 1892. "How strange it is to think of Tennyson as dead! I can easily the try to get more available information. Thus, we find the late Mr. Aldrich, and American port and critic, writing to Mr. Stedman on Oct. 8, 1892. "How

If "the rest" are the other British poets, I cannot easily think of Mr. Kipling as dead in 1892, but, never mind the rest of the British poets active in 1892!

"I wish that the Man had had the lofty breeding and finish of the Poet" (here the Man is the late Poet Laureate), "and had not hated America and the Americans. But none of these Englishmen like us, not a mother's son of them."

I do not know whetler or not Mr. Aldrich meant "none of these literary Englishmen like us," or that no Englishman whatever likes America and the Americans. I never, as far as I remember, met Mr. Aldrich, and I am not sure that any of his poetry, or prose, ever swam into my ken. But I always heard that he was a worthy, facetious, and agreeable man and author; never that he was detested even in literary English circles.

Whether the author of "The Lotus Eaters" "hated America and Americans" or not, I know not; no evidence is before the Court. But it is not in nature that Britons should passionately love (as literary gents) people who eternally ask for their British autographs without buying such British books of theirs as have not been pirated. The combination of the autograph-hunting bore and the non-purchaser is annoying.

In Lord Tennyson's time the Americans pirated his books, just as we then pirated Longfellow's and Poe's; just as Scott and Dickens were pirated. Sir Walter did not care: he said he was glad that the Americans got his novels so cheap; but he was not amused when, unknown and unheralded, American tourists descended on him at Abbotsford uninvited, and when he had to pay ten pounds for two copies, in manuscript, of a young American lady's tragedy. "The Cherokee Lovers." This he was invited to present to the stage.

Dickens did care, and made himself quite disagreeable about being pirated. But it was the custom,



MAETERLINCK ANTICIPATED BY THE INCAS: A VASE REPRESENTING THE SPIRIT A VASE REPRESENTING THE STRIT OF MAILE.

"This curious belief in a spiritual essence of all the things that concerned the daily well-being of the people explains the multiplicity of huncar or objects of worship. Every household had a Sara Mama to represent the spiritual essence of the maize (sara). Sometimes it was a figure covered with cobs of maile, at others it was merely a vase fashioned as a cob."



THE SCENE OF A MEETING BETWEEN PIZARRO AND THE INCA PRINCE MANCO: THE BRIDGE OVER THE APURIMAC. "The land of the Incas was 250 miles in length by 60 in width. It is bounded on its watern side by the river Apurimac, 'chief of the speaking waters,' dashing down a profound ravine with precipitous sides. . . The rightful beir, Prince Manco, was taken out in the royal litter to meet Piarro at the bridge of the Apurimac."

on both sides of the Atlantic to steal the books of the other side.

I do hope, however, that from our side we did not plague Longfellow and Poe for their autographs; did for their autographs; did not send them copies of their own books, and ask them to write sentiments and verses write sentiments and verses on the fly-leaves, and return them. That is the last straw! For one, I won't comply! I will not write on fly-leaves and return the books, even with American stamps, kindly enclosed for use in our post-office.



MISS WINIFRED GRAHAM, Author of "Erra the Mormon,"
"Christian Murderers," etc., whose
new Novel, "The Needlewoman,"
will be Published shortly by Messrs.
Mills and Boon.

As Tennyson was pestered beyond all men, and beyond belief, by autograph-hunters resident in works up to a relatively recent date were pirated, I can easily imagine that he did not love the persons who bored him. No more do 1: I do not suffer bores gladly.

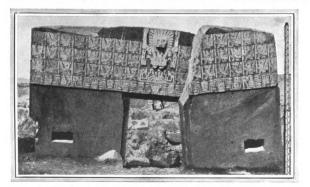
But they, many as they be, are but a small per-centage of the entire population of the United States, and even if Tennyson did hate bores, it does not follow, and it is not true, that all Britons hate America and Americans, sans phrase.

Even the sensitive literary gent is apt to have some of his best friends and correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic: for one, that is my fortune, and I drink to them across the brine, in a modest quencher.

The curiosity of Americans to see Tennyson may have vexed him, though it has also been said, truly or not, that he was annoyed when nobody did want to see him. The same curiosity has not been satisfied till it has gazed on the North Pole, and has read, if Dr. Hempl be not mistaken, Greek writing as old as 1600 B.C., written in funny little pictures on a clay disk. One of the best of the Sherlock Holmes stories is that of "The Dancing Men," a mysterious piece of writing hidden in skeleton sketches of small dancers: the writing on the disk is of that sort!

The puzzle of science and its solution by Dr. Hempl may be studied by lovers of puzzles in Harper's Magazine for January. Let the amateur first look for himself at the figures on each side of the disk, and ask himself, "How would I begin to try to read them if a prize were offered for success?" For my part, I rather thought that the figures were merely ornamental, though the learned held that they were a hitherto unknown kind of writing.

I am not scholar enough to decide as to whether Dr. Hempl's solution is right or wrong; but his processes are worthy of Sherlock. The difficulty about the extremely queer grammar is not so great as it appears, I find: the most startling apparent error was good Greek in Cyprus and in Arcadia.



A BURIED ANDEAN CITY THAT WAS A MYSTERY TO THE INCAS:

"THE GREAT MONOLITHIC DOORWAY AT TIAHUANACU."

"The famous monolithic doorway at Tiahuanacu has been fractured, probably by an earthquake... This, then, is the mystery. A vast city... was built in a region where corn will not ripen, and which could not possibly support a dense population. The incas... were absolutely ignorant of the origin and history of these edities. They were to them, as to us, mysterious ruins... Andean civilisation dates back into a far distant past."

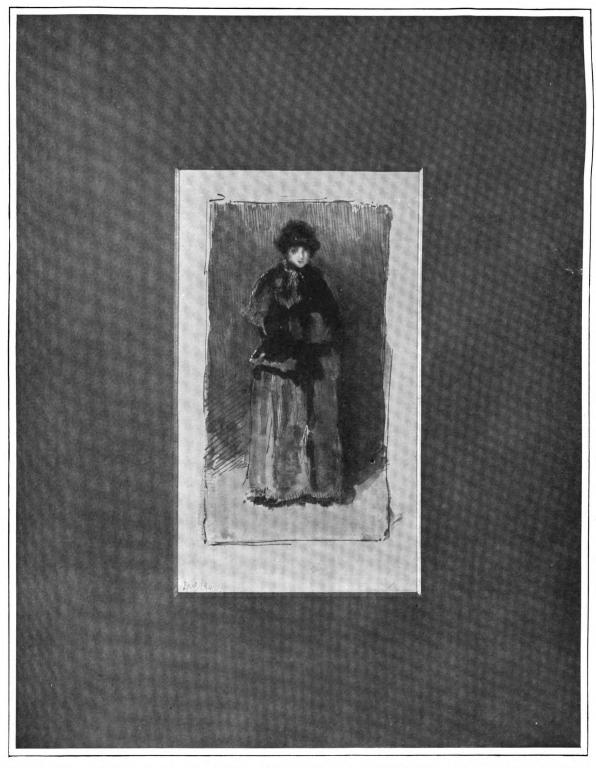


WHERE "THE FATHER OF THE INCAS" WAS WORSHIPPED WITH GREAT SPLENDOUR, WALLS OF THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT CUZCO.

"The father of the Incas was the sun, and naturally all the people joined in the special aderation of the ancestor of their sovereign. . . . The ann-worship at Curco assumed extraordinary magnificence. The temple was built of masoury which, for the beauty and symmetry of its proportions and the accuracy with which the stances littled into each other, is unsurpassed. The corniers, the images and the utensis were all of pure gold."

The Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from "The Incas of Peru," by Sir Clements Markham-by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

THE MISSING WHISTLER OF LADY MEUX: THE ARTIST'S "MEMORANDUM."



DRAWN BY WHISTLER TO GIVE AN IDEA OF THE LARGE PICTURE: THE ARTIST'S MEMORANDUM OF THE MISSING PORTRAIT
OF LADY MEUX, WHICH, IF IT BE FOUND, WILL BECOME THE NATION'S PROPERTY.

In her will, the late Lady Meux left to the National Gallery Whistler's "Sable picture of Lady Meux," if it can be found. The missing portrait is the third for which Lady Meux sat to Whistler. The first was an "Arrangement in White and Black," which the artist colled his "Destutiful black lady"; the second was a "Harmony in Flesh Colour and Pink," afterwards changed to "Pink and Grey." The missing portrait, it is believed, was never finished. In an American paper it was stated at the end of last year that "Whistler... painted three portraits of her [Lady Meux,] one of which is in the Freer Collection" This could only mean the Sable picture; both other two are included in the bequest to Sir Hedworth Lambton. On the other hand, Mr. R. Birnie Philip has said; "The unfinished portrait of Lady Meux... was destroyed by the artist. The report that the picture was sold after Mr. Whistler's death, in an unfinished state, its utterly baseless." By courtesty of Mr. C. W. Dowdeswell, we are able to reproduce this memorandum of Whistler's for the missing portrait. This bears bears the following note, signed by Mr. Dowd.swell, whose property it is: "Lady Meux, by J. A. Mc.N. Whistler.—This memorandum of Whistler's portrait of Lady (Henry) Meux was drawn by him at our house, 'Bentwood,' Macaulay Road, Clapham, to give us an idea of the large picture he was then pinting of this subject. It was drawn with an ordinary steel pen and ink, Whistler freely using the penholder and his finger as a brush. It was drawn on Sunday evening, December 9, 84, Lady Meux kaving sat to him for her third portrait that day. She is dressed in her well-known sables.—C. W. Dowdeswell."

NATURAL SCIENCEMAND

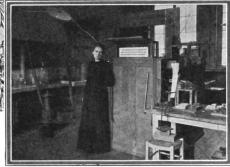


SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CONSIDERABLE deal of talk and

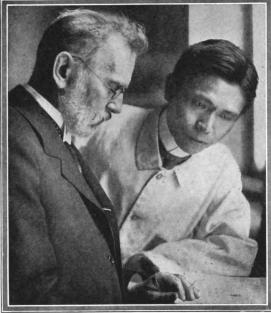
A CONSIDERABLE deal of talk and comment has been excited by the announcement, repeated in the course of the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Waratah, that a certain passenger left the vessel at an intermediate port because, being warned by a dream, he thought it unsafe to continue his voyage. He left the ship; it sailed, and was not heard of again; therefore, the ancient theory of dreams as portents and forecasts is revived. We can be warned in dreams of coming disasters—I never hear of people dreaming of pleasant fortunes and agreeable fates under such circumstances—and the Waratah case proves it. Voilà tout! One had almost hoped that this dream-superstition had died out; but the embers are with us, ready to be fanned on occasion into a fairly good blaze. The ill-favoured leaven of superstition still works among us to leaven the mass of credulous notions that beset unthinking humanity and keeps both the fortune-tellers of Regent Street and the old women at the area-gates busily employed. I know of at least one newspaper that has opened a column relating dreams that have come true; but I have not noticed any companion account of dreams which have not been realised at all. The easiest and cheapest fashion for superstitious people to determine the nature of their dream-exploits is to invest in a penny dream-book.

If people would only take the trouble to apply to dreams the same reasonable consideration which we may credit them with applying to the affairs of ordinary life, we should hear less of the egregiously silly and unprofitable subject of so-called supernormal warnings. The fact is that we are handicapped at the start by the inherent taint of superstition which has been handed down from our savage ancestry, whose religion was often, as it is to-day among uncultured peoples, a system of belief, largely founded on dreams. Let us examine the Waratah dream. To begin with, it was not a dream of shipwreck at all, if I have correctly read the accounts given of the vision or visions. There was a dream of an angel or some other coinage of the brain, bearing a sword. This looks to me more like an emblem of Justice than a warning of disaster to the ship. There is no relation in nature belivit whatever catastrophe overtook the Waratah and the reported dreams. I could understand a man dreaming of a wreck, or a boiler-explosion, or being run down at sea, and of his then putting forward a plea that his dream was a warning, in the event of a subsequent catastrophe. But to dream of a destroying angel, or some analogous topic, and to connect this vision with the vessel's supposed danger, is on a par



THE FAMOUS SCIENTIST AROUND WHOM A FÉMINISTE CONTROVERSY

THE FAMOUS SCIENTIST AROUND WHOM A FÉMINISTE CONTROVERSY IS RAGING IN PARIS, MME. CURIE, IN HER LABORATORY. The Institute of France, which consists of the five Academies, the Academie Fruncisies, and the Academies of Pine Arts, Moral and Political Sciences, Inscriptions and Belies Lettres, and Sciences, decided the other day, by ninety votes to fitty-two, that women should not be admitted to the ranks of the Academies. Mme. Curie, who, with her husband, discovered radium, is a candidate for the late M. Curie's seat to the Academy of Sciences. This Academy has decided to go against the ruling of the Institute, and has nominated Mme. Curie a second time, alone on the first rank of candidates, for the vacancy, Mme. Curie's seatific right to sit in the Academy is doubted by none; her sex only is against her in the eyes of some.

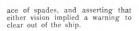


THE DISCOVERY OF "PREPARATION 606", DR. HATA. THE SUGGESTER OF THE THE DISCOVERY OF "PREPARATION 606", DR. HATA, THE SUGGESTER OF THE
PREPARATION, AND PROFESSOR EHRLICH, WHO, WITH HIS ASSISTANTS, HAD
PREVIOUSLY TRIED 605 DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISCOVERING ONE WHICH
HE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY.

Professor Ehrlich is the Director of the Institute of Chemotherapy at Frankfort. As we have noted, he
and his assistants tried 605 different preparations before discovering the one they regarded as satisfactory.

This, known, by reason of its numerical position, as "Preparation 606," was suggested by Dr. Hata, a

Japanese physician working in the Frankfort Laboratory.



clear out of the ship.

To this first point let me add another. That dreams are suggested by the events of our lives, and particularly by circumstances which cause mental excitement, is, of course, an everyday experience. Now, on board the Waratah there were rumours and talks of danger during the passage People discussed the stability of the ship daily. Her lopsidedness and her rolling with lazy recovery were matters of common conversation. It is easy to see how such talks, and the concern for safety, must have engendered not one, but, if we could know the truth, many nightmare visions on board the ill-fated vessel. It is no uncommon thing for people leaving home and friends to go on a voyage to dream of wrecks. Cause and effect are in admirable harmony and exact relationship. The mind is dwelling, it may be unconsciously, on the voyage, and so in the watches of the night we get the under-consciousness making up its dream-stories out of the materials which the incidents of the waking life freely supply. The Waratah dreams might, in truth, have gone much nearer the mark than they did. We might even have had the vision of a ship capsized, because the dream-foundation for such a nightmare was being daily supplied on board.

If we ourselves are "such stuff as dreams

If we ourselves are "such stuff as dreams are made on," then, in turn, we certainly supply the material out of which our subconscious brain weaves its fairy-tales. It is natural to dream about things which are temporarily prominent in the foreground of consciousness, and we often dream with a fair degree of regularity of things or events that have left an impress on our lives. Once upon a time I edited a weekly journal. To-day, after years have elapsed since my connection with the journal ceased, I still dream of it. I am late for publication, or have missed a week's production, and I wake in a state of chagrin and despair. The editorial anxiety of being late for press haunts me still. Finally, there come into one's mind thoughts concerning dream as portents, which relegate the whole subject to the domain of the world's moral government; thoughts well worth dwelling upon, because they tend to show forth the utter foolishness of all dream - superstitions. Why, we may well ask, if dreams are warnings of disasters, should A be specially favoured, and all the rest of the alphabet left to perish? Is life more valuable to a man with an excitable brain than to one who sleeps calmly and is free from night-mare? And why do many go straight into the Valley of the Shadow without warning or hint of catastrophe? Questions like these show forth the folly of the whole subject.

And who seems the folly of the whole subject.





FRESH SCIENTIFIC AID FOR THE POLICE FORCE: DETERMINING THE NATURE OF BLOOD BY A NEW METHOD.

These photographs, both of which were taken at the new Serological Laboratory at the Royal Institute of Public Health, show tests to determine the nature of any particular blood. The first shows the watching of a serum mixture, to decide from what animal the blood has flowed. In this connection, it should be noted that the ape is the only animal whose serum will not react on human blood. The second photograph shows a piece of bloodstained cloth behaviour to pre-reamination.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



Photo, Meurisse.

PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO ENDOWS HIS FAVOURITE SCIENCE IN PARIS:

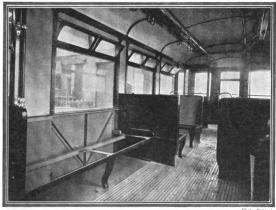
THE LARGE AMPHITHEATRE OF THE NEW OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The new Oceanographic Institute of Paris has been built through the munificence of the Prince of Monaco, who has already erected a similar museum in his own Principality. The Paris building stands at the corner of the Rue St. Jacques and the Rue Gay-Lussac. The Prince is to give an annual sum for the maintenance of the Institute.



THE KING OF SPAIN TALKS WITH A FORMER ENEMY: KING ALFONSO AND A RIFFIAN CHIEF AT MELILLA.

During his recent visit to Melilla, the King of Spain went over much of the ground of the recent war between the Spanish troops and the Riffs. He conversed personally with some of the chiefs who had been fighting against him. He left Melilla last Sunday, and, on arriving in Spain, sent a wireless message thanking the inhabitants and the garrison for their reception.



TO GUARD AGAINST FIRE, ONE OF THE NEW STEEL FIREPROOF CARRIAGES
ON THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.

In view of the number of disastrous fires that have occurred in connection with railway accidents, the District Railway Company has adopted new carriages of steel-girder construction. The cushions of the seats have been removed (in the photograph) to show the framework.



THE CHURCH IN WHICH THE LORD MAYOR WAS MARRIED BURNT DOWN:

THE RUINS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, POTTER'S BAR.

The church of St. John the Baptist, Potter's Bar, was opened in 1835 by Bishop Biomfield. Sir T. Vezey Strong, the Lord Mayor, was married in it ten years ago, to Miss Hartnoll, of Barnet, and has attended it when in residence at Potter's Bar. In the churchyard are the graves of the first Earl of Strafford and his wife. The photograph shows the ruins, looking towards the chancel.



Photo. Illus. Burean.
THE DETHRONED KING OF PORTUGAL WALKS WITH A FORMER TUTOR: KING MANOEL

AND HERR KERAUSCH AT RICHMOND.

King Manorl and his mother, Queen Amelia, have now taken up their abode at Abercorn, Richmond, a house belonging to Kaid Sir Harry Maclean. In the photograph the exiled King is seen walking with his old tutor, Herr Kerausch, an Austrian Professor, along Friar's Stile Road a few days ago. King Manoel is the left-hand figure, carrying a stick.

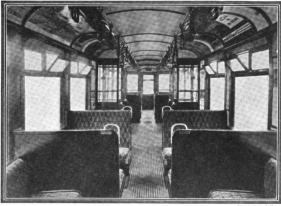


Photo. Record Pres

IN THE VAN OF PROGRESS: ONE OF THE NEW DISTRICT RAILWAY CARRIAGES, SHOWING THE NEW DESIGN OF GLASS WIND-SCREENS.

One of the new features of the steel fire-proof carriages which have been adopted on the District Railway is a glass wind-screen of a novel design. Examples of these new wind-screens are shown in the above photograph.



The earliest date that appears on any for the authenticated pictures by the greatest master of the North is 1627, which is clearly inscribed after Rembrandt's monogram in "The Money-changer," at the Berlin Museum; and the subsequently identified "St. Paul in Prison," at the Royal Gallery in Stuttgart. It is worthy of notice that the first-named of these two pictures was discovered by Sir J. C. Robinson, who gave it to the Empress Frederick, who in turn presented it to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. To establish the authenticity of "The Moneychanger" on styllistic grounds was a comparatively easy matter, since there is no break in the continuity of the evolution of Rembrandt's art from 1627 to his death in 1669; so that there are analogies of technique, subject, lighting, which enable the critic to draw definite conclusions by comparison.

A very different case is presented by another picture in Sir J. C. Robinson's collection, which bears what purports to be Rembrandt's signature in a form for which there is no parallel, and the date 1621, which is six years earlier than the first known works by the master. Ordinary methods of comparative criticism, based on evidences of style, are obviously useless where there is no material for comparison. Rembrandt was fifteen or sixteen in 1621. He was twenty-one when he painted "The Moneychanger." The intervening six years were years of study under Swanenburch and Lastman, and of independent practice. It is not to be expected that the first boyish attempts should tally in points of style with the comparatively mature work from the brush of the young man with six years' experience. It is obviously impossible to establish by Silbritish the authenticity, or the reverse, of Sir J. C. Robinson's still-life or vanitas. All that can be done is to sift the documentary and other evidence lends colour to the attribution. Rembrandt was born at Leyden in 1606. In 1620 his name was entered in the University register of that city as a Latin scholar. According to Orlers, his first biograph

sometimes also spelt "Van Rhyn," which was certainly used by his brother Adriaen in an official document as early as 1631. Moreover, Rembrandt is described as "R' Van Ryn" on several early etchings after his works. There is therefore no inherent improbability in his signing 'Van Ryn'' even as early as 1621, especially as Rembrandt is usually mentioned with that suffix as a buyer in early sale-catalogues, and in official documents,

BY P.G.KONODY.



BEARING THE DATE 1627: REMBRANDT'S "ST. PAUL IN PRISON"-AT THE ROYAL GALLERY IN STUTTGART.

although he frequently dropped the surname in later life. The whole rather naive arrangement of the still life, and the meticulous care in the painting of every detail, suggest the work of a beginner, while the brushwork has already a degree of authority which can only be accounted for by exceptionally premature talent.

although he frequently dropped the surname in later life.



BEARING THE DATE 1627: REMBRANDT'S "THE MONEYCHANGER"-AT THE KAISER FRIEDRICH MUSEUM. BERLIN.

paintings of his early period. Of the three plaster busts on the shelf, the one on the right hand side is the well-known head of Seneca, which may possibly have been taken by Rembrandt to represent Heraclitus, a bust of whom is mentioned in the inventory of his studio. The head in the middle appears to be one of the youths from the Laccoon group.

And now we come to the all-important question: is there any evidence of Rembrandt ever having painted a picture of this kind? Is there any existing record that may have a bearing on the question of the authorship of the still-life?—which, by the way, is of large dimensions and painted on an oak-panel made up of four longitudinal planks of unequal width clamped together. Such a record is to be found in the inventory of Rembrandt's effects, drawn up at the urging of his creditors on July 25 and 26, 1656, in which appear the following entries—

"No. 25. Een still leggent leven (still life) van Rembrant geretukeert."

"No. 27. Een vanitas van Rembrant geretukeert."

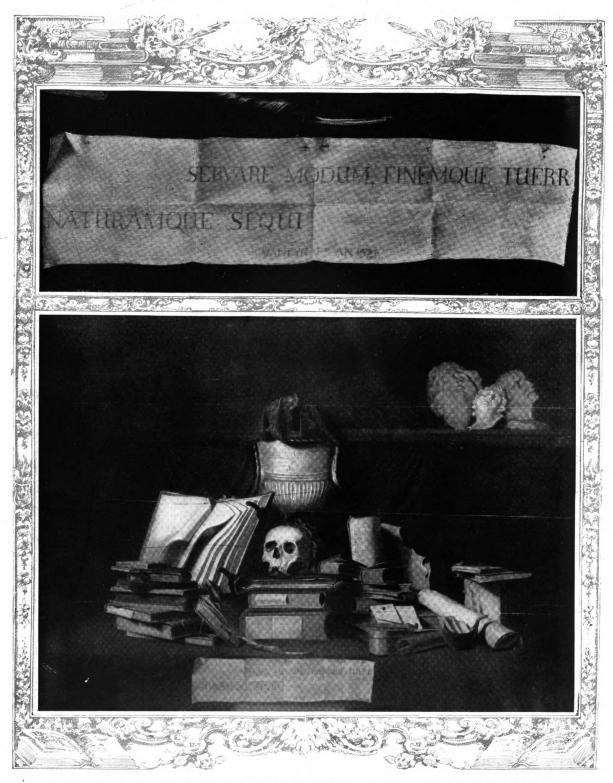
"No. 28. Een dito van den selven met een

works, and in several other paintings of his

"No. 28. Een dito van den selven met een scepter geretukeert."
"No. 120. Een vanitas van Rembrant gere-tukeert."

brick Moseum, Berlin. with server as a folderstone for the hitherto unidentified prictures, and the publication of it may bring to the light the other "Vanitas" pictures of the Inventory—or even other works painted before 1627.

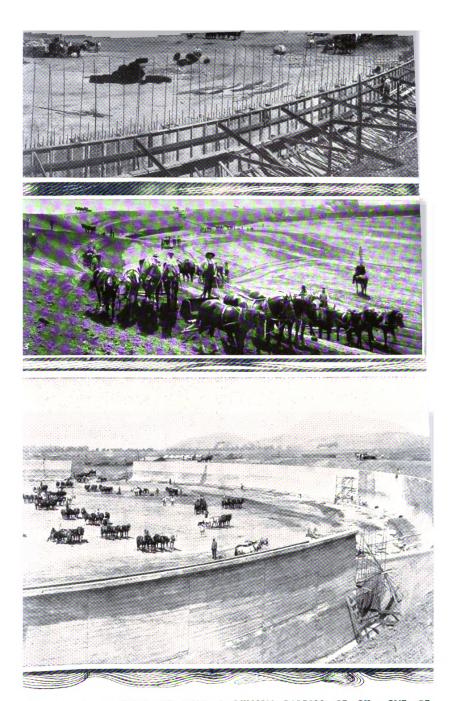
REMBRANDT'S EARLIEST PICTURE?—A CANVAS WHICH BEARS THE DATE 1621.



BEARING THE SIGNATURE "VANRYN FT AN. 1621": THE PICTURE WHICH IT IS THOUGHT MAY BE REMBRANDT'S

EARLIEST WORK; WITH AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE CARTELLINO.

The earliest date that appears on any of the authenticated pictures by Rembrandt is 1627, and is inscribed after the painter's monogram in the "Moneychanger" at Berlin, and the "St. Paul in Prison" at Stuttgart. The picture here illustrated, which is in Sir J. C. Robinson's collection, bears what purports to be Rembrandt's signature in a form for which there is n-parallel, and the date 1621-a year in which Rembrandt wrs fifteen or sixteen. It is thought possible that this cauvas is the earliest of Rembrandt's extint works. Full particulars are gaven in the article on the opposite page.



\LL. ΓΗΕ

4. BUILT TO HOLD A MILLION BARRELS OF OIL: ONE OF CRETE RESERVOIRS AT TANK FARM, NEAR SAN LUIS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

indred additional men are employed. Eighty thousand cubic yards of excavation has been done from an average thickness of three feet at the base to six inches at the top. . . . Two hundred. The concrete floor is 2½ inches thick reinforced with wire mesh." The building is being dor

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JAN. 21, 1911.-96 . & · the · Drama Art · Music · JAN VAN EYCH VELASQUEZ · INVENTING & PHILIP IV + OIL COLOUR BEFORE THE ADMIRAL'S ORGANISER OF THE CONCERT "IN MEMORIAM" OF THE LATE
PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK:
MISS ALYS BATEMAN.

ART NOTES.

A LTHOUGH stone invited the earliest experiments of the

The history of lithography is so short and its masters are so few that there should be a very fair field for the club. Sir

Field for the club. Sir Hubert von Herkomer has set an example by presenting the death-mask, shown at the Goupil Gallery, of Senefelder; and the club is exhibiting the works of several notable artists, both foreign and British. But, as we say, the masters are few, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Rothenstein, Mr. Sickert, and Mr. Ker Lawson were not persuaded to join forces with those who ant exhibition in Regent

A LTHOUGH stone invited the earliest experiments of the pictorial artist, it was left to Senefelder to devise, only a hundred years ago, a method of printing from it. Strangely too, it has been left to Messis. Marchaut in the twentieth century to introduce a Senefelder Club. The invention was quickly exploited by the commercial printer, and even in its short life it has grown old in discredit. But, for all that, it has ever been dear to the heatt of the draughtsman intent upon technical excellence, and has offered him—from Goya to Pennell, from Daumier to Sickert—the inspiriting opportunity of making, without any thought of a machine, drawings that can be multiplied without the servile delays and the deteriorations associated with many processes of reproduction. A lithograph is incomplete until printed; it is incomplete, one may say, until several copies have been printed, for the tools of lithography, even while they match the singularity and patticular spontaneity of each user, are essentially the tools of multiplication.

The history of

MR. BERTRAM WALLIS AS CAPTAIN AT THE GLOBE.

exhibition in Regent Review" case of 1896,

help to make the very brilliant of Street. The "Pennelly. Saturday when lithographers were, with very little reason, ranged in opposing camps, should have made an end to all divisions. And in the matter of history, the note that prefaces the catalogue is a little confusing, where there is no need for confusion. It is misleading to suggest that the art lapsed between the first fifty and the last fifteen years of the last century. What of Daumier, greatest and most prolific of the French band of draughtsmen upon stone? He preserved, if he did not originate, the traditions of the art, and the examples by Manet at the Goupil Gallery demonstrate the continuity of its practice. The splendid "Guerre Civile," in the magnificently drawn prostrate figure and the massing of light and shade among bricks, is extraordinarily like Daumier's "1870" series, and anyone who has seen Steinlen's ferocious illustration to Zola's account of a girl murdered in the streets cannot fail to link Daumier's and Manet's use of the medium with that of present day workers.

Miss Alys Bateman is organiser of the concert "In Memoriam" of the late Prince Francis of Teck, which is to be given at the Queen's Hall on the 24th, and will, of course, nog at it. The other artists will include Miss Hannah Jones, Mr. Edmund Burle, Mr. Ben Davies, and the Brighton Festival Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Mr. Joseph Sainton. The proceeds are to benefit the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund in aid of the Middlesex Porpital.



"BEAU BROCADE" AT THE GLOBE; BEAU BROCADE, THE GENTLE-MAN HIGHWAYMAN, PLACES HIMSELF IN THE STOCKS, THAT LADY PATIENCE GASCOYNE MAY BE PERSUADED TO COME TO HIS RESCUE.

Never has Steinlen, the Master of the Cats, made a more delightful study of sleek strength and domesticated aloofness than in the large "Chat sur une Balustrade." The clinging, crumbling line of lithography, its deep blacks and broken greys, are inimitable in suggesting the patterned skin of such an animal. Steinlen's admirers should make haste to offer the little red stars, telling of copies sold, to a creature that still seems to claim the attentions Expyt offered. The amazing Manets, the amazing cat, and Signac's "Les Andelys," a most apposite contribution to our appreciation of Post-Impressionism, are the most notable things from abroad. Of English work, Mr. Becker's, Mr. Pennell's, and Mr. Shannon's is outstanding, with Alphonse Legros's "Cardinal Manning" as the most impressive of the portraits. E. M.

MUSIC.

THE Leeds Philharmonic Chorus came to town last week

THE Leeds Philharmonic Chorus came to town last week and took a prominent part in the concert given at Queen's Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra under Safonoff. The choir was heard to the greatest possible davantage in Bach's motet, "Sing ye to the Lord," and was, perhaps, less successful in the rather over-rated Triumphiled" of Brahms. The singers are a fine body, but the men of the choir seem to be even the tert equipped than the ladies: they keep more to strict tunefulness throughout, and their whole tone is excellent. Nothing could have been better than the orchestral playing under Safonoff, who showed himself equally at home with the music of Mozart, Weber, and Tehaikowski. Although in theory the absence of a bâton should tend now and

Although in theo
tend now and
again to engender uncertainty
and should obscure some
of the orchestral effects
in practice,
under the sian conductor,
at least, it does
nothing of the
kind. But it is
not a practice
that can bear too much imita-

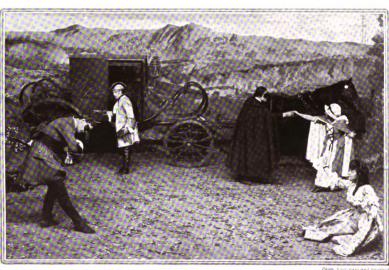
During the present week London has made

London has made the acquaintance the acquaintance to Dr. Muller Dr. Muller Dr. Comed Elena Gerhardt once again. Too late for notice here. Mr. Franco Leoni, who has been working so hard for the Queen's Hall Choral Society, has produced a new sacred work, "Golgotha," with the skilled assistance of Mrsdames Clara Butt and Ada Davies, Messrs, Gervase Elwes and Kennerley Rumford. has given yet another of

MISS GRACE LANE AS LADY PATIENCE GASCOYNE IN "BEAU BROCADE" E IN "BEAU E AT THE GLOBE. The New Symphony Orchestra

and Kennerley Rumford. The New Symphony Orchestra
has given yet another of an admirably arranged series of
concerts; the Société des
Concerts Français has
resumed operations; Mr.
Joseph Holbrooke has given
a chamber concert; and
to-day Sir Henry Wood will
preside over the Queen's
Hall Symphony Concert, at
which M. Jacques Thiband
will appear as the soloist.

Mr. Glover, the energetic composer and conductor of the music at the Druy Lane pantomime, has been taken to task by a purist for introducing into his score several passages from well-known classics. Needless to say that Mr. Glover can defend himself. For many years he has interpolated charming snatches of classical melody into his scores, and has with equal care kept the worst banalities of the music-hall at a distance. It seems strange that a very great operatic atist may devote her talents to singing "The Lost Chord" on a music-hall stage quite unrebuked, and that a man who knows his business may not borrow from Technikowski for Mr. Glover, the energetic his business may not bor-row from Tchaikowski for a pantomime, though Strauss may do so for his "Salome."



"BEAU BROCADE" AT THE GLOBE: BEAU BROCADE, DANCING ON THE HEATH WITH LADY PATIENCE, FAILS TO NOTICE THE DOINGS OF SIR HUMPHREY CHALLONER, THE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE.

THE QUESTION OF THE VEILED FACE: TURKISH WOMEN.

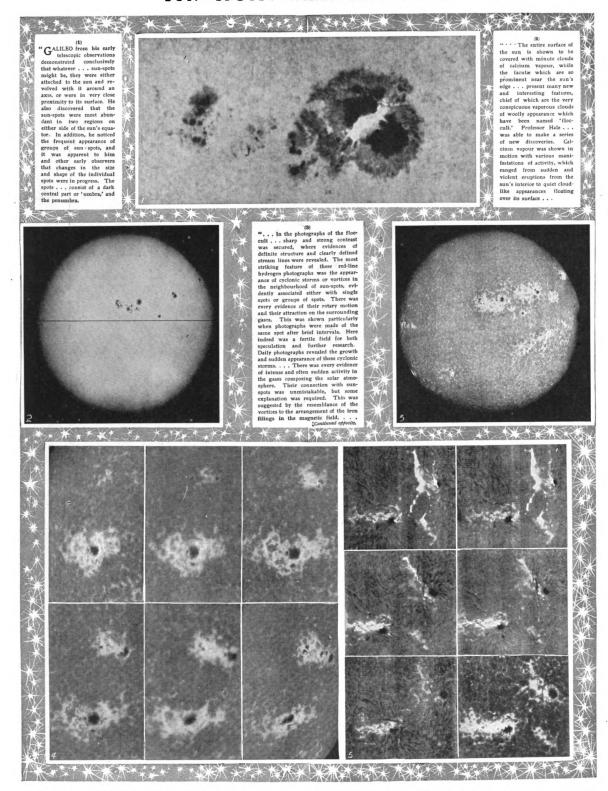


- 1. READY TO MEET WOMEN MATCH-MAKERS: A TURKISH GIRL IN HER BRIDAL ATTIRE.
- 2. IN THE DRESS IN WHICH TURKISH LADIES ARE ADMITTED TO COURT: A WEARER OF THE MODERN SEMI-TRANSPARENT YASHMAK, WHICH IS A MODIFICATION OF THE OLD-FASHIONED OPAQUE VEIL.

- 3. NOT A WEARBR OF THE VEIL: A TURKISH COUNTRYWOMAN, WITH HER BABY.
 4. THE HARRIM DRESS OF A KIZ (GIRL).
 5. THE DRESS OF A TURKISH LADY WHEN IN THE HARRIM.
 6. BELEVEK IN A MODIFICATION OF THE OLD FASHION: A TURKISH LAUY WITH A SEMI-THANSPARENT YASHIMAK.
- 7. FREED FROM THE CAPTIVITY OF THEIR LORD AND MASTER'S HOUSE: VEILED TURKISH WOMEN SETTING OUT FOR A PICNIC.
- 8. DWELLING-PLACES FOR THE LADIES OF THE HAREN: TURKISH HOUSES, SHOWING THE LATTICE-WINDOWS OF THE PRISON-LIKE HAREMS.

An extraordinary report became current the other day that the police had entered a photographer's studio at Stamboul and confiscated the portrait of a Turkish lady who had posed without wearing the regulation veil. The negative, it is said, was destroyed; and it is further stated that the police arrested the lady and that she is to be brought up for trial. This is all the stranger when it is remembered that the Turkish woman is becoming emincipated, surely, if slowly. Ladies are even attending public functions unveiled. Others who do not choose to go so far wear a yashmak that is practically transparent and allows the features to be seen quite plainly. It was another sign of the times when the Sultan, not very long ago, received in audience some distinguished Turkish ladies—an epoch—making event. With regard to Paotograph No. 8, it should be noted that the Selamlik in which the Effendis live have not latticed windows.

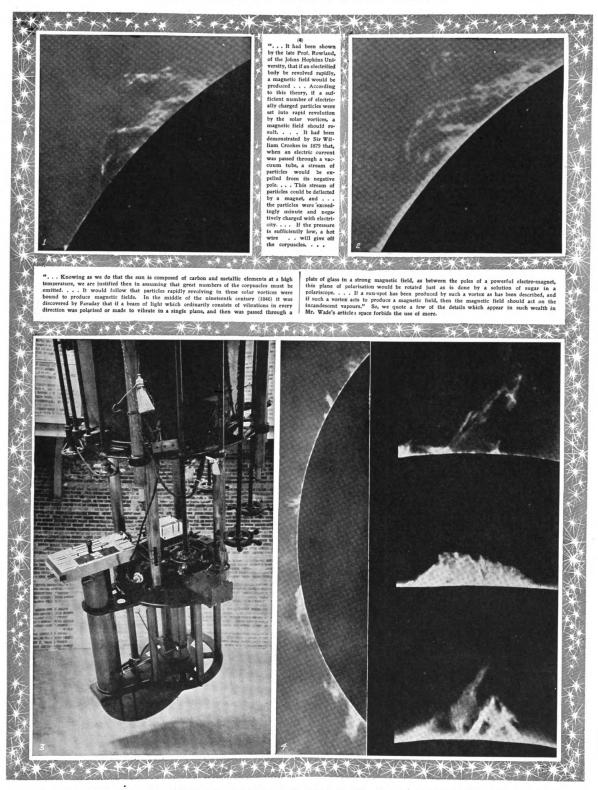
SUN-SPOTS: WHAT ARE THEY?



- I. POSSIBLY CAUSED BY CYCLONIC STORMS: A GREAT SUN-SPOT. 2. THE SUN'S DISC-A DIRECT PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE SCARCITY
- 3. THE SUN'S DISC: A HIGH LEVEL SPECTROHELIOGRAM, SHOWING THE DETAIL REVEALED.
- 4. SPECTROHELIOGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUN-SPOT AND THE ROTATION OF THE SUN.
- 5. THE GROWTH AND SUBSIDENCE OF AN ERUPTION 140,000 MILES LONG CONNECTING TWO SUN - SPOTS.

The fact that the sun, instead of being placed at an all but infinite distance, as are the other stars, is comparatively near the earth, enables man to study it with great facility. "With the spectroscope can be ascertained and determined the various chemical elements composing the sun and the other stars, and from their colours and spectra astronomers and astro-physicists have hazarded shrewd and probable conjectures as to their relative ages and natures; while from their positions and motions, with further assistance from the spectroscope, their distances and masses have been respectively computed in millions of miles and of tons. . . There is a limit to the amount of the sun's surface revealed by the telescope when used directly; but if we employ the instrument in connection with a spectroscope, our range is widely extended. . . . With the advent of the spectroscope. . . [Continued opposite

SUN - SPOTS: WHAT ARE THEY?



1 & 2. THE CALCIUM VAPOUR CLOUDS, WITH WHICH THE SURFACE OF THE SUN IS
3. APPARATUS BY WHICH THE SUN CAN BE PHOTOGRAPHED WITH LIGHT OF ANY
GIVEN WAVE-LENGTH IN THE SOLAR SPECTRUM. THE RUMFFORD SPECTROHELIOGRAPH ATTACHED TO THE 40-INCH YERKES TELESCOPE.

". . . various new and provisional theories of the origin and nature of the sun-spots were forthcoming, but may be here neglected in view of the positive results secured through an ingenious adaptation of the spectroscope known as the spectroheliograph. The spectroheliograph was devised by Professor George E. Hale . . . and is a modification of the spectroscope, or rather, of the spectropergaph, where a photographic plate replaces the eye of the observer and enables a permanent record to be made. . . With the spectroheliograph the sun may be photographed with the light from any one of the spectral lines from such an element." For the photographs and details on these pages we are indebted to the courtesy of the "Scientific American": they were published in a most interesting article by Mr. Herbert T. Wade. The photographs were taken at the Yerkes Observatory.





THE WEAPON OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL IN ANCIENT CRETE: A MINOAN SOLDIER WITH A BOOMERANG. "The Minoan soldiers carried the boomerang, as seen (in the above figure) from the celebrate stetilte vase found at Haghis Traida." The boomerang is in his left hand, in his right a sword. to feel that, un-less corroborated less corroborated by the results of other excavations, they cannot always be accepted as scientific facts. An instance in point is his alleged discovery of painted Neolithic ware at Phæstus—a discovery vitiated by evidence contained elsewhere in the book that the author had no criterion for distinguishing the pottery of the Early Minoan and the Neolithic THE MINOAN METHOD OF WEARING A DAGGER: A TERRA-COTTA STATUETTE OF THE COPPER AGE IN CRETE.

"It is a terra-colts saturate with a dagger at the toe belt, and was found at Petsolà di Stita..." Beneath the belt a few folds institate the loin-cloth... The handle of the dagger is flat it than a boss at the top and widnes so as to enclose the short blade." Many examples of such daggers have been found, with blades of copper. gers have been found, with blades of copper-periods in Crete. We are unwilling, however, to subject to minute criti-cism the work of a distinguished Italian, recently dead, and will merely repeat that Professor Mosso, con-fessedly an amateur in archæology,



DREADNOUGHTS OF THE NEW STONE AGE: NEOLITHIC SHIPS

"Some rock-carrings in Upper Egypt help us to understand the arrangement of sails and cars in the vessels of the first dynasties. The drawing removes all doubt as to the great number of the oars. . . The sails and the share of the rudder are well sho an."

WHERE THE WESTERN MIND AWOKE: "THE DAWN

OF MEDITERRANEAN CIVILISATION."

Illustrations Reproduced from the late Professor Angelo Mosso's latest Book, "The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilisation"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

began to take a serious interest in that study too late in life. Much that he has written in his last book is shrewd and suggestive, and whenever he touches on points in the provinces of science, in which he had laboured in earlier years, his views command our attention.

for example, are the geological evidence for the age of the French and Spanish cave paintings, and the craniology of the Aryan and Mediterranean races; and we are glad to have his support in the contention that "race" depends less on blood than on environment.

The Incas. When the was serious soil of the Step of a mid-stand for the Step of the Markham first saw the land of the Incas and beganto make a serious study of the mysterious history of Peru. Sixty years later, giving up the idea of the great work he once proposed, he has thrown the researches of half a century into a fascinating series of essays, "The Incas a century into a fas-cinating series of essays, "The Incas of Peru" (Smith, Elder), which may justly be considered a great work in small compass. Sir Clements Markham has made himself master of all the available literature of his subject; he knows his subject; he knows the Quichua language as a critical scholar; and he has patiently explored the country of which he writes.



THE SWASTIKA FOUND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN EARLIER THAN IN INDIA .
PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM ITALY.
"A religious sign which comes from India," say the old books, and muny writers have relied on this rerneous idea to support the theory that our civilisation comes from the Far East. We now see that the Swastika appears in the Mediterranean before we find it in the East."

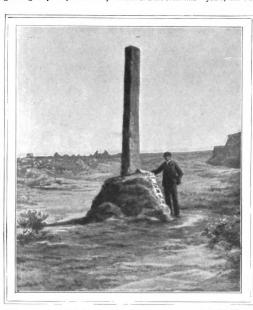
Marathon Marathon. Inca government was the only successful Socialism the world has seen, because all the conditions were combined in a way never likely to occur again. This political wonder the Spanish conquest swept away. Inca art, science, and literature are all considered. There is a lovely fairy story, and a complete translation of an Inca drama, "Ollantay."

mance read-

mance readers must go
to the book
itself. Every
page is illumin a tin g.
The initiation
of the young
men recalls
the Spartan
discipline;
their great

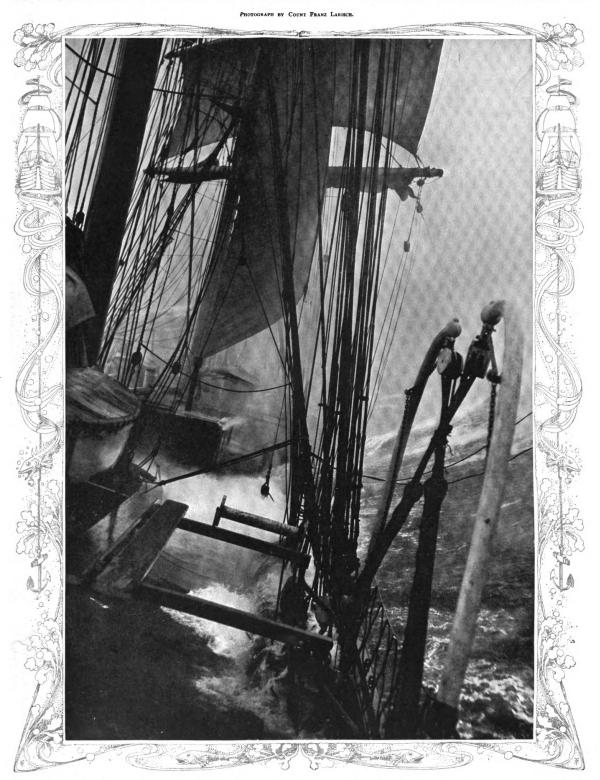
their great race suggests memories of

THE LARGEST AND BEST PRESERVED IN ITALY: THE DOLMEN OF BISCEGLIE. The Largest and best preserved of the columns now known in Italy was discovered by me, in company with Don Francesco Samarelli, at Biaceglie in the province of Bart, August 6, 1999. . . . The importance of this dolmen consists in its being complete, with the dromos or corridor giving access to the central tomb, which was closed in by a tumulus of earth—"[roped-August 6, 1996-6 Maries]



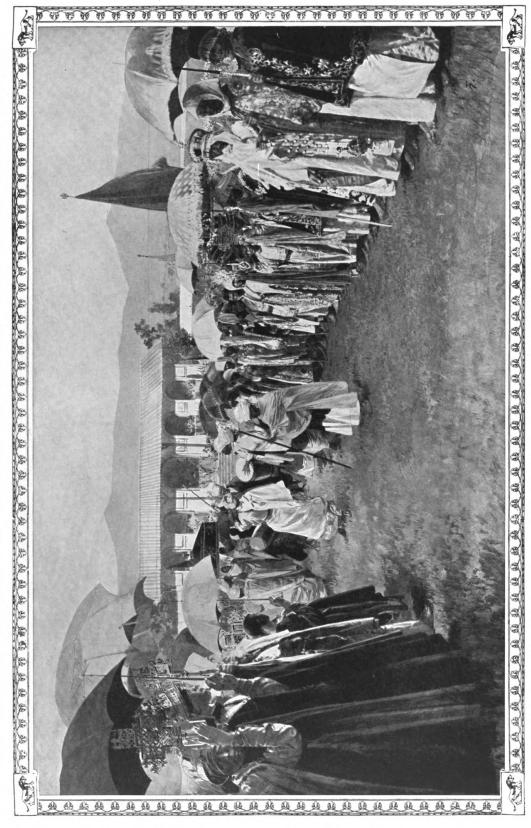
PILLAR WORSHIP OF THE STONE AGE: A NEOLITHIC MENHIR IN SOUTHERN ITALY. "Though we have no information as to their age, the standing stones of Terra d'Otranto are probably monoliths which connect our civiliastion with that of the East. . . When I saw them I thought of the stones mentioned in the Bible . . . It is now demonstrated that pill; worship dies back to the neolithic age . . . i believe that the "standing stones" belong to the betylic cult and date back to the stone age. "—I'm, Angel Mazina".

"A THOUSAND FURLONGS OF SEA FOR AN ACRE OF BARREN GROUND!"



SWAYED BY THE WIND AND LASHED BY THE WATERS: A SAILING-SHIP IN A GREAT GALE OFF CAPE HORN.

Our readers will recall that, in a recent issue, we reproduced a remarkable picture by Mr. Norman Wilkinson which showed the turbulence of the sea under a heavy gale. The very interesting photograph here given illustrates the same point, in dramatic manner.



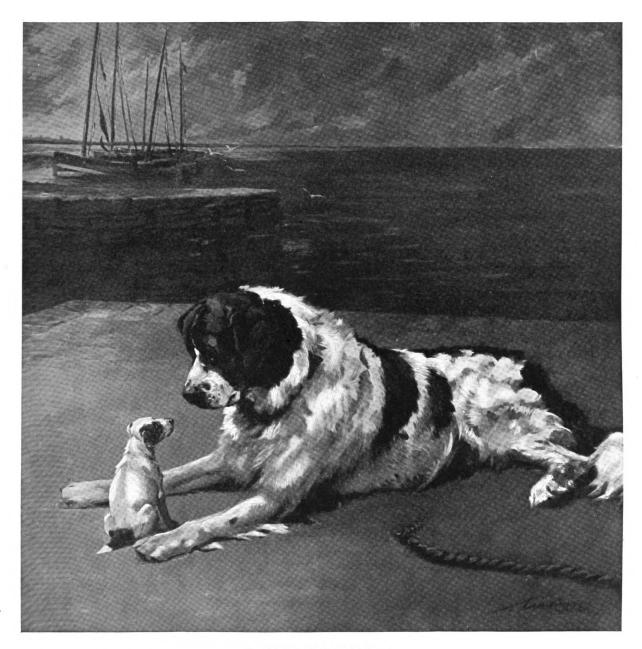
CURIOUS "FÊTE" OF THE MONOPHYSITES. ABYSSINIA: A A JACOBITE CELEBRATION IN

antional religion of Abywainia in Monophysite Christianity. At the head of it is the Abuna (Our Father), a Coptic monk nominated by the Partiruch of Alexandria, while as leader of the Monastic Orders is the Echage, slwysy an Abywainian. These two elerica are celibate: the priests may marry once. The Monophysims abkandride in Christ only one nature. Their other name. "Isoobites," is derived from that of Jakob-el-Bardai, one of their leaders. Contrinsiaty was introduced into Abywainia by Frumeritius viers 300. THE FESTIVAL OF THE ATIÉ-MASKAL, AT ADDIS-ABABA PRIESTS AT THE "HERETICS" AND THE INVENTION OF THE CROSS: THE DANCE OF

When the rainy season in Abyasina has come to an end, when the country is no longer a moras and travelling is again possible, great rejoinings take place, and numerous religious and popular festivals are held. The greatest of these is that of the Maskal for Crossl, which corresponds to the Farekous of the Liveston of the Cross of the Maskal for the Arrive Cross by 8t. Helena, mother of the Emperor Constanties, in 310. Eight days sifer this, the Pesiv's of the Greet Maskal is held. The

BUCHANAN'S

Scotch Whisky



-A GRAND SPIRIT-

"BLACK & WHITE"

MONTE CARLO.

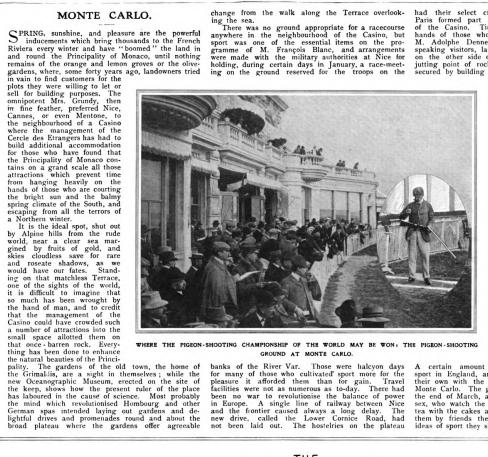
change from the walk along the Terrace overlooking the sea.

There was no ground appropriate for a racecourse anywhere in the neighbourhood of the Casino, but sport was one of the essential items on the programme of M. François Blanc, and arrangements were made with the military authorities at Nice for holding, during certain days in January, a race-meeting on the ground reserved for the troops on the

had their select circle of patrons, the Hôtel de Paris formed part and portion of the management of the Casino. Time hung rather heavily on the hands of those who remained at Monte Carlo, and M. Adolphe Dennetier, prompted by the English-speaking visitors, laid out a pigeon-shooting ground on the other side of the railway line, utilising the jutting point of rock. The distance could only be secured by building up the ground on piles and forming an iron tray for bearing turf and grass. The stands are among the most handsome and commodious in Europe.

ing an iron tray for bearing turf and grass. The stands are among to most handsome and commodious in Europe.

The added money given by the Casino amounted to £6000, in addition to handsome works of art and trophies (one of which carries with it the title of champion pigeon - shot of the world, since every nation is represented), and has attracted hundreds to the competition from which only professionals are barred. The light was puzzling, and the distance was great, for the guns of early days and the narrow limit defined by the barrier tried the skill of each shooter severely. The first Grand Prix du Casino was won by an American sportsman, the late Mr. G. L. Lorillard; and then seven English victories were secored, among them that of the Victoria Cross winner, Sir J. Gee, V. C., C. B.; while the dual success of Captain L. Aubrey Patton, as chronicled on the respective matble tablets of 1878 and 1879, has been effaced by the many triumphs of the Italians, who have proved that they can put excellent guns into the field. The uncharitable say, indeed, that the value of the added money has induced them to practise assiduously for the prizes offered at Monte Carlo. The ground is open from December to the end of March, and is well patronised by the fair sex, who watch the sport with interest, sipping their tea with the cakes and refreshments which are offered them by friends they come to visit, and in whose ideas of sport they share.



WHERE THE PIGEON-SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD MAY BE WON: THE PIGEON-SHOOTING GROUND AT MONTE CARLO.

banks of the River Var. Those were halcyon days for many of those who cultivated sport more for the pleasure it afforded them than for gain. Travel facilities were not as numerous as to-day. There had been no war to revolutionise the balance of power in Europe. A single line of railway between Nice and the frontier caused always a long delay. The new drive, called the Lower Cornice Road, had not been laid out. The hostelries on the plateau



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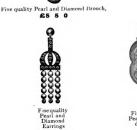














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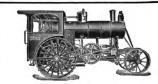
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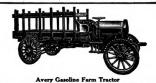
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ONLY until the 31st of the present month does the one weapon of retaliation possessed by that modern Ishmael, the motorist, remain to his hand, that is, the capability of the car-owner to pay his license-fees in whatsoever county he chooses. By choosing a clean county or borough—that is, a county or borough which does not hound on its police to make money out of motorists by police traps—he can to some extent profit that county wholly by licenses for dogs, game, men-servants, arms, and so on; and partly in the shape of collecting commission by the renewal of car-licenses. Reprisals of this kind have been preached for some time by the motor Press, and that the sermons have produced considerable effect is proved more or less by the almost piteous requests of certain councils and others to licensees to take out their licenses in their own districts. In the matter of East Sussex, of all places, the resident motorists are prayed to be patriotic in this regard, for the screamingly humorous reason that it will, amongst other things, materially assist the police! When one cealls the kind of recognition automobilists have received at the hands of the East Sussex police, one has an immediate mind-picture of motorists surging in their thousands to comply with this suave request.

The next issue of The Illustrated London News would be to late to attract the attention of those

The next issue of The Illustrated London News would be too late to attract the attention of those of my readers who have to pay licensefees before the 31st inst., so here and now I adjure them to turn a deaf ear to the charmers who, in the guise of Chief Constables and County Accountants, prattle of relief of the rates and material assistance to the police. That is, of course, if the request comes from the officials of unclean, motor-persecuting districts. It may be asked which and where are the counties or boroughs without stain, and to answer this I will quote the police-trapless counties from a list given in the Autocar of the 14th inst. The purest of the pure are Bedfordshire, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Durham, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, Northauts, Rutland, Suffolk, Westmorland, and Wilts. There are others in which only one, two, or three police traps have been reported, but there is no mistake with regard to those named above. The blackest, whence a motorist should drive 100 miles rather than pay his license-fees within their boundaries are: Surrey, 60; Hants, 34; Middlesex, 27; London, 23; and Yorkshire, nearly all in the West Riding, 32.

The DISASTI Mr. Moisant fe and his body will be a week the memphers of the M. If

At the special extraordinary meetings held last week, the members of the M.U.



TAKEN A FEW SECONDS BEFORE MR. MOISANT'S FATAL FALL: OFFICIALS WAVING WHITE CLOTHS TO SHOW HIM THE COURSE. When Mr. Moisant met his death on January 1 he was making a prelimin-ary flight over a measured course at Haraban, near New Orleans, before com-peting, as he intended, for the Michelin long-distance prize. The accident hap-ened when the airman attempted his famous but perilous "right-circle."



THE DISASTER TO A FAMOUS AMERICAN AIRMAN; THE WRECK OF MR. MOISANT'S MONOPLANE. Mr. Moisant fell from a height of about two hundred feet, About midway in the descent be fel and his body was found some twelve yards away from the wrecked aeroplane. Mr. Moisant monoplane. The thirty-live-gallon oil-tank can be seen in the photograph.

and A.A. registered their approval of the fusion of the two bodies to which they owe allegiance under the somewhat clumps title of "The A.A. and M.U." It may well be asked, "What's in a name?" but I certainly think that the amalgamation might be signified by something less of a mouthful than what must now obtain in the future. I have seen "Automobile Union" suggested elsewhere, and I really think this is a title which sufficiently suggests both bodies, and comes trippingly off the tongue. Before many months are out the "M.U." will, except on paper, be dropped altogether, and I am surprised that this did not occur to the Motor Union people. However that may be, those that were twain and divided are now one, to the obliteration of much heartburning and overlapping. I understand that while the patrol system will be further extended, the scouts will all be trained in first aid, bodily and mechanical, in addition to the possession of much knowledge of local lions, scenery, antiques, and the like.

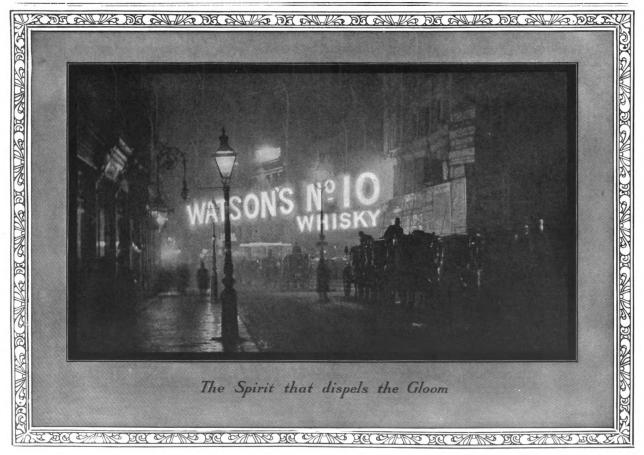
None too soon, the General Committee of the R.A.C.

None too soon, the General Committee of the R. A.C. and its associated clubs have taken the position of side-lamps into their consideration, with the result that the following resolution was passed: "That in order to minimise the risks of collision at night, it is essential for at least one lamp other than the tail-lamp on the off side of each vehicle to be so placed that the outer edge of that lamp is approximately in line with the broadest point of the vehicle. "This is very well, as far as it goes; but it would have been better to go a step or two farther and suggests what is obviously the only correct and proper thing, and that is for each side-lamp completely to overhang the outermost projecting point of the vehicle. Also it would work for good if the off-side lights were compulsorily red and the near-side green.

In cold weather the temperature of a

near-side green.

In cold weather the temperature of a motor-house must be kept above freezing point. A very low temperature must obtain outside before the water in the radiators and cylinder jackets of motor cars kept in substantially built houses will freeze; but, as it is only the radiator and interior of the bonnet that are required to be kept above 32 degrees Fahr., this can easily be done in electrically lighted motor-houses by putting the electric hand-lamp, fitted with a carbon flament bulb (not one of the new metallic filaments) inside the bonnet, close up to the radiator itself and the bonnet with two or three good thick rugs. The carbon lamp, if only of eight or ten candle power, will keep the body of air within the berugged space well above freezing point, and no risk will be run.







A Tribute to British Seamen

"Our Jack Tars will work and fight, fight and work, and suffer from short or damaged rations, with scarce a word of complaint to be heard from them; but they must have their quantum of plug, or they will be moved almost to mutiny."

-Vice-Admiral Cuthbert
Lord Collingwood.
Friend of Nelson. Born 1750, died 1810.

GOOD TOBACCO is a satisfaction and comfort.

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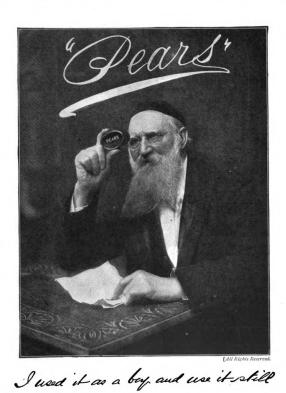
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P.39



It is difficult to judge

off-hand of the quality of a toilet soap. But by use anyone is competent to judge.

After a time, an impure soap is found to make the skin-surface rough and to impair its natural freshness of colour.

This shows the importance of using only an absolutely pure soap that in addition to ensuring perfect skin cleanliness keeps the skin healthy, soft, and lovely.

Such a soap is

PEARS.

LADIES' PAGE.

AN excellent idea has been propounded by the Ranee of Vizianagram, which will be sure to obtain the Queen's sympathetic consideration. It is that when the King-Emperor and his Consort visit India next year for the Coronation Durbar, some native ladies of the great families of India shall be appointed to form her Majesty's temporary household. The influence of the presence of the Queen-Empress side by side with her husband is in itself no doubt beneficial; but every race has its private prejudices that remain unaffected by the example of those of another order, and the personal attendance of some Indian ladies upon the Queen-Empress will probably have far more influence upon the minds of the native men than seeing the equality of the British ladies in society would ever convey. It would, moreover, uplift the self-respect of the Indian women. It is always the women themselves, in every clime, who are the strongest opponents of any change in their own position, however degraded and unfortunate it may be.

The Queen has long been a warm advocate of the employment of British labour—a movement in which her kind-hearted mother, who was so proud of being a British Princess, was also interested. It is in accordance with her practice, therefore, that her Majesty has made it known that she desires as far as possible to have home-manufactured materials used in the Coronation dresses. British hand-woven velvets and silks are available; few people know, but everybody easily may do, how excellent are some of the productions of the home looms. Many Peeresses' Coronation robes last time were embroidered in Paris; but any embroidery can be certainly equally well done at the Royal School of Art Needlework or elsewhere in England. As the design of the Coronation dress is fixed by authority, the only scope for original taste lies in the embroidery and lace that trim the under-skirt or petition to the strength of the coronation for the coronation for the coronation for the coronation dress is fixed by authority, the only scope for original taste lies in the embroidery and lace that trim the under-skirt or petition to petition as a coronation for the coron

and lace that trim the under-skirt or petticoat in front.

To assist the movement for spending British money on the work of our own people, it is arranged that early in the next season all the leading drapery and some other establishments in London shall for one week dress their windows exclusively with home-manufactured goods, and "let them tell their own tale of worth." Woollen cloths, silks, velvets and velveteens, muslins, and dress fabrics of all kinds, boots and shoes, and other leathern work, fancy goods, hardware, furniture—the makers of all these wish to appeal to the public only to see and try what the British workers can do, and thereafter they believe that many will follow the good example set by the Queen and ask for home-manufactured articles whenever possible. The Bradford Dyers' Association is organising the proposed week's exhibition. The date will probably be from March 27 to April 3, and it will be a very interesting display. Even in fine embroidery, silver and jewellery, and other artistic wares, our workpeople hold their own.



A FASHIONABLE LONG TUNIC.

A sheath underdress of light-coloured satin, draped with black
chiffon: a tunic of the same chiffon, cut long at the back,
and trimmed with fold embroidery: a velvet belt and berthe.

Every day the Directoire fashions gain ground in Paris, and we may expect to have them here for the next year at least. The very short corsages, the line of the skirts then as straight as possible to the feet and clinging to the form, are already familiar here; but the loose fitting of the skirt round the waist and hips, with the consequent appearance of no figure—absolute straightness—is emphasised in the Paris styles to a degree that we have yet to see and understand. A nightdress is as shapely a garment as the latest Paris model evening frock, with its tight-clinging "sheath" underdress of supple satin, and its overdress, gathered or set on rather full but equally shapeless, of mousseline-de-sole. A new idea copied direct from the fashions of the Directoire and Early Empire is a narrow train separate from the skirt, and therefore capable of being held up without regard to the underdress. This train is really a broad, flat pleat, usually of firm material overhanging a transparent tunic. If the underdress is fragile, the train may, on the other hand, be of the same material as the tunic. It is, in fact, often the back part of the tunic, which is cut off at the knees or a little lower in front, and is some inches longer at the sides, and then passes into the short, narrow, loose train in the back. Sometimes, on the contrary, the train is put on quite independently at the waist, like that of a Court gown. Or perhaps it is cut as a continuation of a flat corsage back piece; the waist is just held in high up, under the shoulder-blades, by a narrow belt or (far more fashionable) a cord girdle, and the flat, straight, stole-like back continues into a sort of elongated tail that is no wider than the width of the shoulders from which it is practically hung.

These trains belong to either evening gowns or "robes d'intérieur"—tea-gowns, as we should say—but for afternoon or visiting dresses the same idea is exploited; only in those walking dresses the skirt is usually very short, and the flat panel down the back ends at the same length as the rest of the skirt, or is even a little shorter, instead of being elongated into a train. The underdress is complete in itself, narrow and clinging in the skirt, with the stole piece hanging loose over it, as though it were a very wide, flat stiff sash; and in some models there is a flat, loose panel hanging down over the front also. One very new smart model, on the other hand, has the skirt itself elongated into a train, cut as part of the skirt in the old way, the peculiarity being that this train is brought off to a complete sharp point—graduated to that point from the front. This narrow-pointed train is edged round with a wide band of ermine, which serves to keep it flat and steady. The material is black satin charmeuse, and the only trimming consists in the ermine band round the foot of the skirt, a line of ermine round the sleeves a little below the elbow, and a cordelière of pale blue to define very slightly the high waist. A Marie Antoinette muslin and lace fichu over the shoulders completes the design. FILOMENA.

THE PIANOLA PIANO

(Steinway, Weber, or Steck Piano),





THE longer you own a Pianola Piano, the greater will become its fascination for you. How could it be otherwise when every day will see an increase in your practical knowledge of music? If you find it interesting merely to listen to music, you can instantly realise the immeasurably greater charm of being able to play yourself, and of selecting the compositions that most appeal to you. Because the Pianola Piano gives you absolute control over the world's music, it is one of the most desirable purchases you could possibly make. Unless you care to, you need not pay cash. You need only pay a small amount down, and the balance at almost your own convenience.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that Pianola is a name for all kinds of piano-players. It is not. It is the trade mark of the Orchestrelle Company, and only the instrument of its manufacture is entitled to the name. In London the Pianola can be bought only at ÆOLIAN HALL. It is the only instrument which has the Metrostyle and Themodist, and many other vital advantages. Moreover, there is hardly a musician of note who has not taken occasion to say a word of praise in favour of the Pianola. Equally notable is the fact that this great volume of praise is not divided with any of the numerous imitators of the Pianola, but is confined to the one instrument which by common consent is recognised as supreme in its particular field.

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Possesses to a large extent the emollient properties of the "Last Larola," and though it has not the permanent effect which that preparation has, still, it will do all and more than any other SCATSOFT AND SMOOTH. It is specially adapted for use by those whose skin is very sensitive and delicate. It is TPERFECTLY PURE, and gives a SOAP for the Wursey Peing absolutely PURE. Boxes, 1/6 each; Single Cakes, 6d, each (by post 4d. (by post 4d.)

"LAROLA" Tooth Paste

Is unequalled for Preserving and Whitening the TEETH and Bracing the GUMS. It throughly cleanses the Teeth, removes the throughly cleanses the Teeth, removes the throughly cleanse the Comparison of the Market School, and Spongy. It imparts a delightful feeling of Freshness and Coolness to the mouth. Tubes, I'-

"LAROLA" Hair Grower

Is delightfully REFRESHING and STRENGTHENING, quite free from grease or dye, and is strongly recommended when the hair is falling off or weak. For Baldness, or when the Hair has fallen in gatches, it was the strongly recommended when the hair is falling off or weak. For Baldness, or when the Hair has fallen in gatches, it produces the production of the production of the production of the Hair has been considered that the hair consideration of the Head clean and healthy. Biotics, 216 and 446

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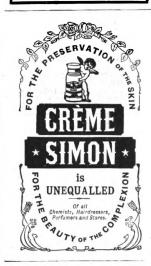
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Album of photographs of garments made by Mr. Bult, patterns and self-measurement form post free.





WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Arthur Lilienfeld, of 28, Bryanston Square, and 28, Austin Friars, City, stockbroker, who died on Dec. 13, is now proved, the value of the property being £227,049. The testator gives £1500 and the household furniture and jewels, and such an annual sum as with what she will receive under settlement will make up £4500 a year, to his wife; £5000 each in trust for his brother Alfonse and his sisters Bertha Woolff and Rosey Lilienfeld; £1000 in trust for his sister Lily Rayersbach; £350 per annum to Albert Ballin while acting as executor; £50 each to Dr. Sidney Lilienfeld and James A. Lilienfeld; and the residue in trust for his children.

The will and codicil of Sir Charles Scotter, Br.

The will and codicil of SIR CHARLES SCOTTER, Br. The will and codicil of SIR CHARLES SCOTTER, BIT, of Rutland House, Kingston - on - Thames, Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway Company, who died on Dec. 13, have been proved by Sir Frederick Charles Scotter, Bt., son, the value of the property being £61,565. The testator gives his portrait by Llewellyn



WITH THE IMPLEMENT FOR TESTING MARITAL BLISS ON THE

WITH THE IMPLEMENT FOR TESTING MARITAL BLISS ON THE CHIMNEY OF THE BRIDE'S HOUSE. A WEDDING CUSTOM IN THE HARZ MOUNTAINS.

In the o'd mountain village of Wildemans, in the Oberharz, there is a peculiar marriage custom. The day before the wedding young men put a sawing-jack on the top of the house where the bride is lodging, usually upon a shimner, and the bridegroom must fetch it before the wedding. What follows is described under the other bodograph. The betrofted couple are here seen before the house of the bride.

to the directors of the South-Western Railway Company; frood to the South-Western Railway Company Servants' Orphange, Woking; froo each to the Surbiton Cottage Hospital, the Kingston-on-Thames Cottage Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; all papers and documents and his presentation articles to his son; froo each to his sons-in-law, John Young and Fritz Young; froo to his daughter-in-law, May; froo each to the brothers and sisters of his deceased wife; and legacies to servants. One fourth of the residue he leaves to his son, and three-fourths, in trust, for his daughters, Alice Owen, Edith Myra Young, and Emmeline Mary Young.

The will of Mr. EDWARD PRITCHARD MARTIN, of The Hill, Abergavenny, Mon., Vice-Chairman of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Ltd., who died on Nov. 25, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £236.249. The testator gives £2000 to his wife; the

silver presented to him by the Railmakers' Association and by Lord Wimborne to his son; £500 each to his grandchildren; £100 each to his sons-in-law; legacies to relatives and servants; £500 to the Merthyr and Dowlais Hospital; and £250 to the Rest at Porthcawl. The Hill estate he leaves to his wife for life, and then in trust for his son and his issue, and the Ciliygan estate and Hafod Cottage property in trust for his wife, son, and daughter Clara Isabelle. All other his estate and effects is to be divided into 300 parts, 100 of which he leaves to his wife for life and then for his six children; 80 parts to his five daughters—Clara Isabelle, Jessie Margaret, Sarah B. E. Fergusson, Mary H. Barnard, and Annie B. Cresswell.

The will and codicils of Mr. Herry Ellory silver presented to him by the Railmakers' Association

Margaret, Saran B. E. rergusson, Mary 11. Barnard, and Annie B. Cresswell.

The will and codicils of Mr. Henry Elliot Tracey. Elliot, of 9, St. James's Terrace, Plymouth, who died on Nov. 6, have been proved by Henry Penrose Prance and John Henry Caunter, the value of the estate being £158,118. The testator gives £15,000 to the descendants living of Mrs. Sarah Square and of Mrs. Mary Elliot; £3000 and his residence and furniture to the Rev. Francis William Tracey; £5000 to his manager, James Harris; £6000 to the children of Dowdeswell Tracey; £1000 each to Mary Stewart and Mary Jane Corydon; £3000 to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital; £2000 to the Royal Plymouth Public Dispensary; £2000 to the Royal Plymouth Eye Infirmary; £2000 to the South Devon and Cornwall Female Orphanage; and other legacies. The residue of the estate he leaves in trust for the eldest son of Francis William Tracey.

The will of Miss Invina Smale, of 2, Lad-

for the eldest son of Francis William Tracey.

The will of Miss IRVINA SMALE, of 2, Ladbroke Terrace, Notting Hill, who died on Nov. 28,
is now proved, and the value of the property sworn
at 444,577. She gives 42000 to her niece Inez Eliza
Pringle; £5000 to her niece Edith Fanny Riccard;
£4000 to her niece Mary E. Barff; £3000 to her
niece Agnes Pringle; £5000 to her niece Rosalie
Riccard; £2000 to her niece Rose Marian Kennard;
£3000 to her nephew Rupert E. Smedley; £500 each
to the Great Northern Central Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Army, and Miss Weston's
Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth; other legacies, and
the residue to her nieces
Emma and Laura Smale.

That most useful directory of the fashionable residential quarters of London, "The Royal Blue Book," is published twice a year, at Christmas and in the spring, by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., of 182-4, High Holborn. The edition which has just appeared—the 178th—maintains the high standard of excellence of its predecessors. In addition to many official lists, and other information, it gives a street directory, with an alphabetical list of better-class private residents. It contains also a large folding map.

In the 1911 edition of "The North Resident Property of the North Resident Property of the Prope

or commercially, in the production and distribution of books), and also to those similarly interested in journalism, "The Literary Year Book," edited by M_T . Basil Stewart and published by Messrs. Routledge, is



PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON TO THE YACHT-PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON TO THE YACHT-RACING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS: AN "HONOR SHIELD" FOR RECORDING THE ANNUAL WINNERS. The centre of the shield, which is of solid broats, is occupied by a number of silver shields, on which will inserted each year the names of the winning yachts and their ground is a bold relief of yachts racing, and the whole is mounted on a massive oak back, the work was carried out by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., of 112, Re,ent Street, W.

an indispensable companion and guide. It contains exhaustive lists of living authors and publishers (British and foreign), literary agents, booksellers, printers, libraries, societies, British, Colonial, and foreign periodicals, etc., together with a large amount of legal and technical information, such as tables of royalties, models of proof-corrections, and of proof-correction, and a glossary of



In the 1911 edition of "The Englishwoman's Year-Book" (A. and C. Black) a great deal of information is given which is of interest to women, especially those engaged in public or social life. The new edition has been largely rearranged, and there are several new articles, including those on the Employment of Children, and Emigration as a Profession for Gentlewomen.

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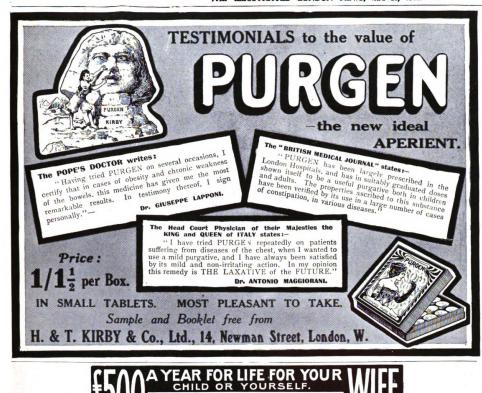




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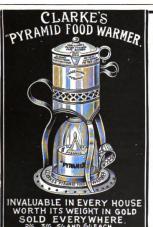


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BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

WITH the new volume for 1911 "The Post-Office London Directory," published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., High Holborn, attains its 112th edition. In addition to London itself, it contains the London County Suburbs, and a large folding map, which is one of the clearest and most convenient of its kind. The directory is issued in a single volume at 40s., or in two volumes at 43s. 6d., and "The London County Suburbs Directory" can also be obtained separately at 15s. There is no need to dwell on the details of the contents, or the excellence of their arrangement, which are matters well known to every Londoner and to all who have dealings with the Metropolis. "The London Directory" is a necessity of life to commercial people, clubs, libraries, and official institutions generally.

There has long been a need for a good and handy

official institutions generally.

There has long been a need for a good and handy book of reference to musical matters, and this is now supplied by a new volume published by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, entitled "Stokes's Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians." It has been compiled by Mr. L. J. de Bekker, and it covers the entire period of musical history from the earliest times to the season of 1909-10. It deals not only with personalties, past and present, and institutions, but with everything connected with music, instruments, terms, famous works, the stories of well-known operas, and so on.

"Burke's Peerace."—which with the new edition

the stories of well-known operas, and so on.

"Burke's Peerage "—which, with the new edition for 1911, reaches its seventy-third edition—is a monument of painstaking research and masterly condensation. Compiled originally by the late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, it is now edited by Mr. Ashworth P. Burke, and is published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of 45, Pall Mall. The bulk of the work consists, of course, of the list of Peers and Baronets, illustrated with the arms of each family, and the lists of Knights and Companions. Then there are also chapters on the Royal Family, tables of Precedence, an obituary, and lists of the Privy Council, the various orders and medals, foreign titles, and mottoes with translations.

In the new edition of "The Catholic Directory"

foreign titles, and mottoes with translations.

In the new edition of "The Catholic Directory" (Burns and Oates) the list of English-speaking Confessors abroad has been compiled and corrected, and various other useful improvements add nearly a hundred pages of new matter to the book. It gives all that Catholics need to know about the administration of their Church. The largely illustrated information about schools is particularly useful to parents. There is also a folding map of the Catholic dioceses and missions in England and Wales.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

JE DAIV (Bassein)—All your solutions that are correct have been duly acknowledged, but an unavoidable delay sometimes takes place in the appearance of solvers' amames. You have successfully compassed the difficulties of No. 3470.

H J M (Kilburn)—Thanks for game, which we will examine, and trust to find it suitable for publication.

**Company No. Statistical—U. mondal has mile impossible to explain why average.

find it suitable for publication.

F Coperano (Sunton)—I would be quite impossible to explain why every move is made. The reason for some is obvious; for others it is the result of analysis or experience.

H L SEVERY (Waverley, Mass, U.S.A.)—Your problem appears correct, and we hope to publish it in due course.

ARTHUR ELSON (Boston, U.S.A.).—Your new problems shall receive attention. FIDELITAS.—To hand, with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 3480.—By F. R. GITTINS. BLACK.

WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3477.-By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON. 1. K to Q 2nd 2. Kt Mates accordingly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3472 received from C A M (Penang) and F R Tilley (Barhadoes); of No. 1474 from Professor S W Myers, P D, Redlands, California) and R Tilley; of No. 3175 from C Feld and G Stokes; of No. 3477 from G Stokes, J W Atkinson Wood (Man-hoster) W Lillie (Marple), R J Lonsdale, J D Tacker (Rikey), A Nunniely (Barnet), Ph. Lebzen (Hanover, F W Young (Shaffesbury) F R Pickeing (Forest Hill), A Apple Califomphor), Phieticias, Prev Martails

(Colyton), P Daly (Brighton), J S Wesley (Exeter), W A D P (Clonmel), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), and G Charters. Comment, Laptan J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), and T Roberts (Clonmel), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), and T Roberts (Hackney, Struan, C Trevor (Norwood), We Caived from J Roberts (Hackney, Struan, C Teveror (Norwood), We Caived from J Trobustomouth), W A K (Horton), L Schlu (Wenna), G Charters, H Wridde-ombe (Saltash, Loudon McAdam Storrington), Melberten (Denbild), G Hickson (Manchester), W A Way (Nouthsea), J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), W A Way (Nouthsea), J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), W Hillie (Marple), John Isaacon (Livetpool), Heroward, R J Lonsdale, G Stillingfeet Johnson (Seaford), J D Tucker, A G Beadeld (Winchelsea), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), Sorrento, Julia Short (Exeter), F R Gittins (Brimingham), H S Brandreth (Wetbridge), Rev. J Christic (Redditch), F R Pickering, A Apps, E R J Glanville (Canterbury), and J Saunders.

CHESS IN LONDON Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. W. ALLNUTT and J. P. SAVAGE.

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. S.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)

1. P to Q B 4th

2. Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to K 3rd

4. P to Q Kt 3rd

5. B to Kt 2nd

6. Kt to B 3rd

7. B to K 2nd

8. P to Q R 3rd

9. P to Q 4th

0. Kt takes P

11. Q takes Kt mack (Mr. S.)

Pto K. th
Kt to K B yrd
B to K and
Castles
Kt to B yrd
B to B 4th
Pt to K krrd
F to K krrd
K t takes K
Kt to K sq

31. P to K Ryd
32. P to K Ryd
33. P to K Ryd
34. P to K Ryd
35. P to K Ryd
35. P to K Ryd
36. P to K B to B 3rd
B takes B
Kt to B 3rd
Kt to K 5th
R to K 3rd
Kt to K 4th These operations with the Knight are un-fortunate. Now they give the adversary his opportunity. 31. P to K R 4th 32. P to R 5th 33. R to Q 5th 34. R takes P Where the defen is at its maximum. If all the properties of the Excellently played. occasion in good style.

struggle is very keen, and each, in turn, shows skilful foresight, however, is a move that leads to ultimate defeat.

R takes P Q to K 3rd R to K 8th (ch) Q takes R (ch) Rt to K 4th Q takes B K takes P Q takes Q 34-35. B to B 6th 36. R to B 4th 37. R takes R 38. K to R 2nd 39. B takes Kt 40. P takes P (ch) 41. Q to K 4th The exchange of Queens is compulsory and leaves White with a new position. The game is creditable to both players.

42. R takes Q 43. R to K 6th K to Kt 2nd R to Q 2nd And after sixteen

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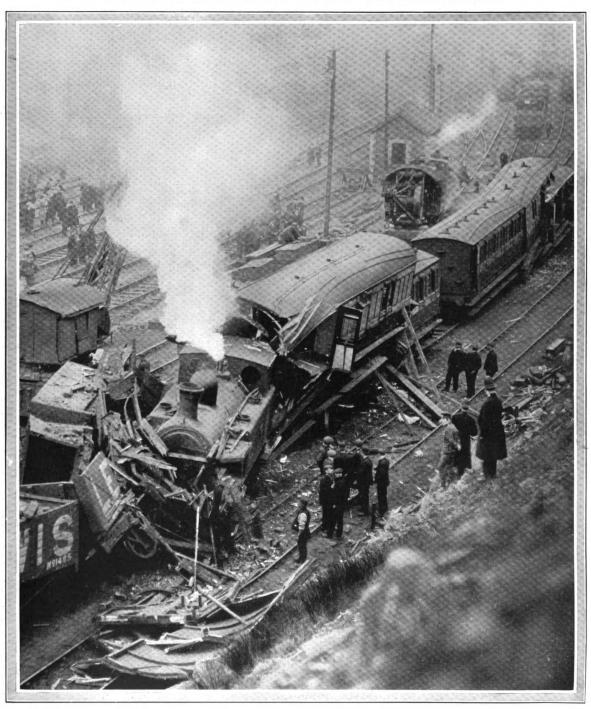
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THE PASSENGER-TRAIN AND MINERAL-TRAIN COLLISION IN SOUTH WALES: THE WRECKAGE-A GENERAL VIEW.

On Monday morning last a passenger-train running from the mining districts of Mid-Glamorganshire to Cardiff with some two hundred people aboard, came into collision with a mineral-train standing on the same line on the Taff Vale Railway, about a mile from Pontypridd Junction, and was wrecked. The dead removed from the debris numbered eleven; while others were injured, some of them seriously. The leading coaches of the passenger-train were telescoped. Several trucks at the back part of the mineral-train were thrown off the line.

The wreckage blocked three of the six lines on which the traifice over that section of the railway runs.—[PhotograPh IN TORICAL.]

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TO THE CONTINENT

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THE COINS OF ENGLAND.

FEW of the enormous English community of to-day have any definite knowledge of the coins produced here in bygone days. To many, the fact of our having had for more than two thousand years a regularly ordered system of coinage will come as a surprise. The tribute-exacted by Julius Cze-sar from the so-called "ancient" Briton was doubtless paid over, in part, in coins of native production; amongst that remaining part regarded as bullion must have been many examples of the "ring money" which formed the medium of exchange at a more remote date.

The Roman invader did much to advance the condition of the Briton. To how great a degree the native coinage was affected can be seen by the coins struck shortly after the conquest of Britian. Additional interest is attached to several of them from the fact that they bear the names of British Princes, some well known, such as Cunobelinus (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare), who struck many coins at his capital, Camulodunum (Colchester).

(Colchester).

The conquest of the country by the Anglo-Saxons was followed by a complete change of currency. The system introduced was both novel and well arranged, and to it we owe most of our present-day coin names. The novel pieces were the "sceat," a small-sized coin in gold or silver; the "styca," of corresponding size, but generally of bronze, and the penny. The first two preceded the issue of the penny.

The division of the country into the "Heptarchy" was followed by a corresponding increased issue of coins. The largest and most important series belongs to Mercia: here the coinage commenced with an issue of "sceattas," and one of the earliest of these bears the name of King Ætherled (A.D. 660) in Runic characters. A later king, Offa, reigning from A.D. 757 to 796, struck quite a large number of coins; the dies for these were of better style and workmanship, and showed greater diversity of design than those of any other Saxon monarch. Among the coins of East Anglia is a curious coin of Æthelbert showing characteristics of both the sceat and penny; and this was struck about A.D. 794. The coins of Northumbria are especially interesting, owing to the invasions of the Norsemen. Northumbria agives us first a series of bronze stycas of regal Saxon issue, and later (from about 870) a series issued by the Danish or Hiberno-Danish rulers. To the first series belongs Eanred, to the last Anlaf, one of whose coins bears a raven, the well-known device of the Vikings.

The Archbishops of Canterbury is one of Archbishop Æthelred. The great ecclesiastical centres of York, Bury, and Lincoln also issued coins in honour of their respective saints—St. Peter, St. Eadmund, and St. Martin.

The coins of Alfred the Great are excessively interesting, and present us with a novelty, the first-coined halfpenny. An exceptional type is found in the reign of Eadward the Confessor: it bears on one side the figure of the King holding a sceptre and orb, and on the other a cross, between four birds. The coins of Harod II. have the word "

The Stuart dynasty produced yet more novelties; one of these was an issue of copper, or bronze, coins by James I. This ever-needy King sold a patent to Lord Harrington; by virtue of this he was permitted to strike and issue farthing tokens. These "Harringtons," as they were called, were never popular, for the enormous difference between their actual and nominal value was but too apparent. The long and sanguinary Civil War caused an enormously increased output of coins: London being under Parliamentary rule, mints were constituted at Oxford, York, Shrewsbury, Bristol, and other places, to supply the Regal currency. Fairly large issues of

provisional moneys were also made at various towns whilst under siege by the Parliamentarians. Some of them, such as those of Newark, were well made, and of regular denomination, but others, amongst them those thought to have been issued at Beeston Castle, are mere clippings of domestic silver vessels, roughly impressed with a device and punch-marked with a value according to the weight of the cutting. The Commonwealth moneys were completely uninteresting in design: the formal treatment of the two shields bearing the national arms of England and Ireland procured for the coins the name of "B eeches" money. In 1656 and 1658 a coinage bearing the head of Cromwell was authorised. The dies for these were executed by Thomas Simon, the most renowned of all engravers to the Royal Mint. He was chief-engraver during the Commonwealth, and at the restoration of the Monarchy was retained in service, but in a subordinate position. That he resented this is evidenced from his world-famous chef-d'everve, the "Pettion Crown." The petition of the artist, inscribed in minute letters around the edge of this wonderfully fine piece, reads as follows: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this, his tryall piece, with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and emboss'd, more gracefully order'd and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." The "Dutch" mentioned in the petition (which failed) refers to the work of the Dutch engraver, Jan Roettier. The coins struck after the Restoration continue to serve as a historical commentary, and to record, among other events, such notable incidents as the captures of Vigo and Lima, the Union with Scotland, and the "South Sea Bubble." In this section is "Queen Anne's Farthing," proverbially held, for long, as of extreme value, but in reality almost common.

"THE BEAUTIFUL MISS CROKER." OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

As a Special Supplement with this Issue, we present our readers with a beautiful coloured plate consisting of a reproduction of Sir Thomas Lawrence's well-known portrait of "The Beautiful Miss Croker." It is not only a fine example of that famous Georgian portrait-painter's art, but also, we think we can claim, an equally fine example of the skill of the colour-printer of to-day. It will form a companion picture, for purposes of framing, to the similar plate given with our Issue of Nov. 12 of the same artist's "Nature." Sir Thomas Lawrence was the son of an innkeeper at Bristol, where he was born in 1769. Three years later his father moved to the Black Bear Inn, at Devizes. The boy early showed a talent for drawing, and at ten was working as a portrait-painter in crayons at Oxford. Soon after he set up in Bath, where he was very successful. At seventeen he moved to London, and four years later was elected to the Royal Academy. From the time when he was appointed Painter to the King, in 1792, when he was only twenty-two, his vogue as a fashionable portrait-painter was extraordinary. All the well-known people of the day sat to him. His work was especially popular in society with feminine sitters, and his picture of Miss Croker is considered one of his best portraits of women.

THE NEW MACHIAVELLI.

THE NEW MACHIAVELLI.

THERE have been few more interesting spectacles in the literary pageant of the last few years than the progress of Mr. Wells. Just at present, in "The New Machiavelli" (The Bodley Head) he is to be seen white sheeted, candle in hand, doing penance for the Socialistic ardours of his youth—or his adolescence, to use the term he prefers. It would be a bold critic who would venture to prognosticate, however, that sheet and candle are anything but a temporary freak of costume. The gifted author of "The New Machiavelli" is looking, like the prophets of old, ever for new things, and he is, as we know, horribly disgusted with this muddle of a bad old world. His hero charges into politics, is sickened by the hollow sham of Young Liberalism and by the impracticable clamours of the Socialists; he coquets with schemes of his own for the nation's regeneration—vague educational reform and the endowment of mothers chiefly—and, finally, he flings his career aside because, being married to Margaret, he finds his soul's affinity in Isabel. He is in a white heat of indignation over our fatuous modern morality: that a man should be broken because he deserts a good wife for another woman is a monstrous tyranny. It seems to have escaped him that public men are expected really to lead the hungry sheep of the masses. Isabel was apparently necessary to the exceptional temperament of Mr. Rimington; is John Jones of Clapham therefore justified in neighing after Mary Smith of Streatham, when we know he has as good a wife as he deserves in Mrs. John Jones' It does not do to take "The New Machiavelli" seriously, for all that Mr. Wells is so vociferous. One of its convictions seems to be that any reticence in matters of sex is necessarily humbug; and nobody will accuse Mr. Machiavelli Rimington of a hypocritical reserve. We wonder why it has never occurred to him that the conspiracy of silence he denounces so holly may possibly be, after all, of Nature's making.

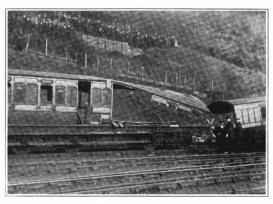
Under the joint auspices of the London Hampshire and London Vectensian (Isle of Wight) Societies a dance will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, on Saturday, Feb. 11. A portion of the string band of the Coldstream Guards will prov'te the music. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Cyril P. Hill, 28, Lanercost Road, Tulse Hill, S.W., the hon. secretary of the London Hampshire Society, or from Mr. H. F. Lewis, 66, South Park Road, Wimbledon, S.W., the hon. secretary of the Vectensians.

DISASTER IN SOUTH WALES: THE GREAT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FORREST, ILLUS. BURBAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, AND W.G.P.



AFTER THE COLLISION A MILE FROM PONTYPRIDD JUNCTION: REMOVING DEAD AND INJURED FROM THE WRECKAGE.



SCENE OF AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE: A CARRIAGE FROM WHICH A PASSENGER EMERGED UNHURT.



ONE OF THE KILLED, COUNCILLOR W. H. MORGAN, MINERS' DELEGATE.

ONE OF THE KILLED: MR. THOMAS

JOHN HODGES, OF FERNDALE.



PAINFUL DUTY: CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS REMOVING THE BODY OF A PASSENGER KILLED IN THE ACCIDENT.



SERIOUSLY INJURED: MRS. HODGES, OF FERNDALE.



ONE OF THE KILLED: MISS HANNAH JENKINS, OF TREHAFOD.



ON THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER: WRECKAGE.



TELESCOPED BY THE FORCE OF THE COLLISION: WRECKED CARRIAGES.

As we have noted under the photograph on the front page of this issue, the collision which took place on Monday on the Taff Vale Railway was a very serious disaster. Amongst those who took part in the rescue-work, it is interesting to remark, were a number of soldiers and Metropolitan Police who are still in the Rhonada Valley in case there should be any further disturbance made by the strikers from the Cambrian Coal Trust collieries. Amongst those whose dead bodies were removed from the debris were Councillor Tom George, Councillor W. H. Morgan, and Councillor Tom Harris, members of the South Wales Miners' Federation, who were on their way to Cardiff to attend a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation be one the conference arranged to begin in London on Wednesday last.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

 $W^{E}_{\ \, selves\ \, a\ \, law-abiding\ \, been} \ \, \text{satisfied in calling ourselves a law-abiding people.} \ \, \text{There is really a truth}$ in this, and certainly there is a legitimate satisfaction in it: though it does not spring, as some suppose, from the stern English good conduct, but rather from the casual English good temper. Unfortunately, being law-abiding sometimes means the possession of laws that no other nation could abide. Indeed, the patience of the British public has now brought it into a condition yet worse than this: into a condition of blank bewilderment and chaos. The common British subject is now not so much submissive to British law as submissive to British lawlessness. Courts, judges, and juries produce between them, not a tyranny, but simply an anarchy; nobody seems to know at any minute whether he is keeping the law or not, or whether or how he will be punished even if he is breaking it. Members of Parliament be unseated without being even blamed; members of Parliament are sometimes branded and despised for corruption—and cannot be unseated. Decisions fall on the heads of whole trades or types of people, which have come there as capriciously as a tile blown off a house in a high wind. Of all this lawlessness of lawyers the strongest case, of course, is the case of libel. There we have nothing but utterly vague theory and utterly wild practice. Our ordinary streets and houses are never safe from such thunderbolts. Anybody may be knocked down, so long as there is anywhere one storm in high places or one judicial

eminence with a tile loose.

Legal decisions lately made bring this tomfoolery to the point of the intolerable. It is the Judges' business to explain the law; and the law may be as the Judges said: in those cases the law is what Mr. Bumble said it was. But it is not only an ass, but a wild ass; one capable of kicking down whole cities and civilisations. The cases to which I refer are those in which gentlemen obtained damages from newspapers because articles in them contained characters with their names. It was not alleged that the characters specially recalled or suggested the plaintiffs; it was not alleged that the characters were specially unpleasant. But it was laid down by the Judges that damages for libel were due. Well, if that is the law, let us alter it. But, in-

deed, it is not properly a law, but one of the accidents of an anarchy.

I need not point out the insanely perilous position in which it places that already harassed and emaciated person, the author. He must take names for his tales; and if he the author. He must take names for his tales; and if he takes natural or possible names, he must know that there are probably many real people who bear them. In fact, some of the most famous and isolated figures in fiction bear names that are common and general in reality. On this principle many a mild Welsh dissenting minister may consider himself saddled with the private life of Tom Jones. On this principle, every person bearing two other ordinary names may be found nervously consulting his own character in "Tom Brown at Oxford." For the matter of that Iago is a very common name in Spanish; and if we only pushed this legal logic a little further, the translation of such names might be included, and we might have a man forbidding the performance of "Othello" on the ground that his name was James. These cases seem to me no crazier than the These cases seem to me no crazier than the actual cases as settled.

The question, of course, is simple enough: what is a novelist supposed to do? Is he to leave blanks for the names, or number them? Should he advertise first for all the claimants to a title and square them moderately beforehand? The only other way I can think of would be to give the characters names that no one of ordinary strength could possess, pronounce, or endure — say "Quinchbootlepump" "Pottlehartipips." One might cheris hope that few prosecutors could establish a claim to these. How far they would enrich or weaken the style of the author

LORD ILKESTON, the Address in the House of Lords



LORD WILLINGDON. Seconder of the Address in the House of Lords.

Lord Ilkeston and Lord Willingdon, the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, were both raised to the Peerage last year. Lord Ilkeston, formerly Sir Walter Foster, was physician to the Birmingham Hospital for twenty-two years, and M.P. for the Ilkeston Division from 1887 to 1910. Lord Willingdon, formerly Mr. Freeman to 1910. Lord Willingdon, formerly Mr. Freeman Freeman - Thomas, has represented Hastings and Bodmin in the Commons, and is a Junior Lord of the Tressury. Mr. Harold Baker is M.P. for Acerington, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary for War. Mr. Thomas Wiles is the Member for South Bington. He is well known on the Corn Exchange. it would, of course, be more difficult to say. One must think mainly of the average romantic novel; one must imagine some paragraph like this: "As Bunchoosa Bluterspangle lingered in the lovely garden a voice said 'Bunchi' behind her, in tones that recalled the old glad days at the Quoodlesnakes'. It was, it was indeed, the deep, melodious voice of Splitcat Chintzibobs." It seems to that this method would ruffle, as it were, the smooth surface of the softer and more simply pathetic passages.

The rational principle that should rule such a question is surely plain enough. No man should be penalised for doing what a man in that lawful place and profession must normally and necessarily do. A novelist ought not to knock down a policeman in the discharge of his duty; and it is very a policeman in the discharge of his duty; and it is very seldom that a novelist permits himself such a pleasure. But neither ought a policeman to knock down a novelist in the discharge of his duty; and it is knocking him down in the discharge of his duty to prosecute or fine him whenever he calls a London porter Tom, or a Brighton nigger Sambo. There must be hundreds of clerks called James Robinson, and hundreds of navvies called John Davis; but a novelist simply cannot do his business if he is forbidden to introduce such classes and such names; the law might as well forbid gardens to gardenes, or mills to millers. On the other hand, the dam-

age done (if there is any damage) is of the sort that we are always potentially or accidentally inflicting on each other; just as a passing stranger might possibly have his eyesight injured by the dust from a mill. But in all these cases we make a distinction of principle; and it is surely not so very difficult to see what the distinction is.

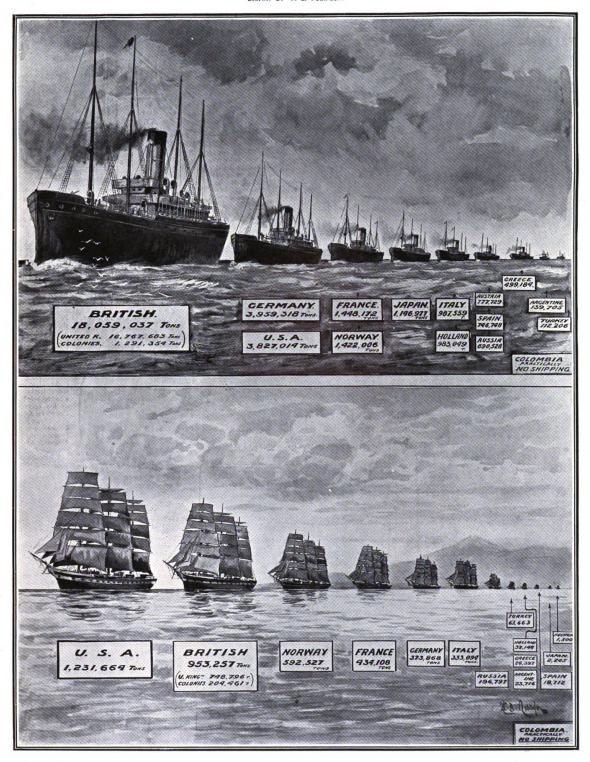
human beings constantly do each other is only punished with damages when something exceptional and avoidable. If I have a secret precipice in my Brixton back garden, I might have to pay a man who fell down it; because Brixton gardens are flat, and secret precipices are rare in them. But I do not have to pay

a man whose weak heart may have suffered by going up my front doorsteps: because doorsteps are usual and heart disease is unusual. I may pay for a man who is ill from the smell of my dustbin, but not for a man who is ill at the sight of my window-blinds, though these may be of the most emetic tints: because the first is a normal, the second an abnormal sensibility. And this is the principle admitted in most civilised law. A man may do a woman real injury by not offering to marry her. He may do her even more injury by marrying her. Yet we do not give damages for Absence of Promise of Marriage; nor even for Fulfilment of Promise of Marriage. We do give damages for Breach of Promise; because there the man has taken an abrupt, a non-obvious or unexpected course. The average man must marry one woman, and therefore must not marry most women. The pledge-breaker is an exception, and can come under the law. But one might as well fine a man for all the women he hasn't married, as fine an author for all the men named Higgins whom he hasn't happened to meet.

Lastly, it may be said that such anomalies do not matter; they will not really be thus logically and extremely applied. This is the worst of all. If the law is not applied equally, it will be applied unequally in the cause of fashion, popular prejudice, or of plutocratic intrigue. The law out of favour. Our legal anarchy must either smash up as anarchy or contrive to continue as injustice.

ONE PEOPLE, ONE VOTE: AN ILL-BALANCED PRIZE COURT.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



THE STEAM-SHIPS AND THE SAILING-VESSELS OWNED BY THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED, TO SHOW THE INJUSTICE OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW HAGUE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

Apropos of the much-discussed Declaration of London, which, it is argued, might mean serious complications for this country in the future, we publish these Illustrations showing the shipping owned by the countries of the world. The Declaration in question, the ratification of which, it is now said, is to stand postponed until the whole agreement has been discussed by the Imperial Conference which meets in London in May, is the code of laws by which the new Hague International Prize Court will be bound in time of war. This court, in its first year, will consist of one judge for each of the following—Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria, Norway, Spain, Greece, Tarkey, Holland, Argentina, and Colombia. To many it will probably seem more than extraordinary that, although one half the world's shipping is under the British flag, this country's voting power during that time will be of exactly the same value as that of Colombia, which, to all intents and purposes, has no shapping. The same applies, obviously, to the other countries whose shipping industry is of the first importance.



MR. WILLIAM LIVERSIDGE, Who has Given £8000 for Rebuilding the South Transept of Selby Abbey.

REV. F. N. PORTRAITS September 1 THICKNESSE, WORLD'S NEWS. In 1905 the diocese of Southwark was formed out of that of Rochester, with St. Saviour's, Southwark, as its cathedral, and Dr. Talbot chose the harder task of becoming the first Bishop of the new diocese instead of remaining at Rochester. He had to meet and overcome much opposition to the formation of the new diocese, and he has since carried Personal Church-meninthe North of England have come forward with great munification in the companies of the

Descent





the financial needs of their faith. At Liverpool, for instance, Mr. Fenwick Harrison, a well-known ship-owner, is giving £15,000 towards the new cathedral. At Liverpool, for instance, Mr. Fenwick Harrison, a well-known ship-owner, is giving £15,000 towards the new cathedral. At Leeds, again, it was recently made known that Mr. William Liversidge had undertaken to pay the whole cost (estimated at £8000) of rebuilding the south transept of Selby Abbey, which, it will be remembered, was some time ago destroyed by fire. Mr. Liversidge, who is in his eighty-fourth year and resides at Selby, had already headed a subscription-list with £1000 for that purpose, and his new gift will enable the work to be carried out. The architect is Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and his plans provide for the restoration of the abbey church to its ancient cruciform design. The original transept was destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1690. Not only to his

Not only to his parishioners, but to the many brides and bridegrooms who choose the altar of St. George's, Hanover Square, at which to be married, the personality of the new Rector will be a matter of interest. The Rev. Francis N. Thicknesse, who has Thicknesse, who has been Rector of Hoin-



Saints', Northampton, for five years in each case.

Mr. F. D. Harford, who has been appointed British Minister Resident at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, has been for some years Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt. He has already had experience in the South American continent, to which he now goes, having served for two years at Rio de Janeiro and for four years at Buenos Ayres. He entered the Diplomatic Service, after being educated at Harrow and Oxford, in 1885, and has served also in St. Petersburg, Athens, Paris, Munich, Berlin, and Brussels. He was a British Delgate at the Wild Birds' Protection Conference at Paris in 1895.

in 1895.





THE RT. REV. EDWARD TALBOT, D.D., Bishop of Southwark, who has been Appointed Bishop of Winchester.

RINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG - HOLSTEIN, Who has just Celebrated his Eightieth Birthday at his Windsor Seat.

Who has just Celebrated his Eightleth Birthday at his Windsor Seat. out the work of organising it with great success. Dr. Talbot, who was born in 1844, is a grandson of the second Earl Talbot. At Oxford he was an enthuisastic Tractarian, and became the first Warden of Keble College, a post he held for eighteen years. In 1888 he became Vicar of Leeds, and while there contributed to "Lux Mundi" his essay on "The Preparation in History for Christ." He succeeded the present Archbishop of Canterbury as Bishop of Rochester in 1895.

Mr. Henry BaxIronside, the newly appointed British
Minister at Sofia,
has since 1909 been
Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to Switzerland. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and entered the Diplomatic
Service in 1883. He has served in many places, in countries
far apart, at Copenhagen, Teheran, Vienna, Cairo, Washington, Central America, Pekin (as Secretary of Legation
from 1897 to 1900), Stockholm, and Caracas, where he held
for five years the post of Minister-Resident, to which Mr.
Harford has just been appointed. After that, he became
Minister-Plenipotentiary to Chili in 1907. Mr. BaxIronside knows several Eastern languages, as Turkish,
Persian, and Arabic.

Miss Marie Coxon, the future Viscountess Chelsea, is a

Persian, and Aradic.

Miss Marie Coxon, the future Viscountess Chelsea, is a daughter of Mr. George Coxon, of Craigleith, Cheltenham. Among her aunts are Lady Buchanan-Jardine and Lady Elliot, widow of Sir Charles Elliot, of Penshaw, who died a short time ago. Lady Elliot and her sisters are daughters of the

short time ago. Lady Elliot and her sisters are daughters of the late Mr. Benjamin Piercy, of Marchwiel Hall. Denbighshire, and Macomer, Sardinia. Lord Chelsea is the eldest surviving son of Earl Cadogan, who recently married, as his second wife, Countess Adele Palagi. At one time Lord Chelsea was a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, and later was Captain in the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. In 1895 he became A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He served in the South African War with the Mounted Infantry. Infantry.



Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.

LORD CHELSEA,

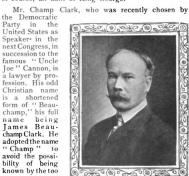
Whose Engagement to Miss Marie Coxon
has just been Announced.

Cumberland

Whose Beggement to Miss Marie Caxon
has just been Announced.
Lodge, his seat in
Windsor Great Park, Prince Christian last Sunday kept
his eightieth birthday. The Prince, whose health is
excellent, rose early, as his custom is, and attended
service at the Chapel Royal of All Saints, walking home
after the service. A reception was then held in the
drawing-room at Cumberland Lodge, and a number of
Crown officials presented an illuminated address, containing a water-colour sketch of the house, at the same
time offering thanks for the invariable kindness shown
to all those employed on the estate. The Prince, in his
reply, alluded to the fact that he had been Ranger of
Windsor Park for forty-three years. It was in 1866
that Prince Christian married Princess Helena, third
daughter of Queen Victoria. Princess Christian is,
of course, an aunt of King George.

Mr. Champ Clark, who was recently chosen by

succession to the famous "Uncle Joe" Cannon, is Joe "Cannon, is a lawyer by pro-fession. His odd Christian name is a shortened form of "Beau-champ," his full name being James Beau-champ Clark. He adopted the name "Champ" to avoid the possibility of being known by the too common name of "Jim Clark." Mr. Champ Clark was born in Kentuckyin 1850.



THE LATE MR. PAUL MORTON, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was to have been United States Ambassador in London.



Who has been Elected Speaker in the next United States Congress.



THE ELECTRIFICATION OF CROPS: WIRES AND POLES (SEVENTY YARDS APART) ON AN ELECTRIFIED AREA.

It will be remembered that, in a recent issue, we published a series of photographs illustrating the growing of beans and turnips under electrical influence. Crops are being grown in the sarre way. Overhead electrical discharges are used. It is possible to obtain discharges of some potency from wires which, instead of being a loot or two above ground, and thus liable to be knocked down by straying animals, are at a height of 15 or 16 feet.

business.

Though one of the most prominent business men in the United States, Mr. Paul Morton, who died suddenly at an inotel in New York a few days ago, was only a few years over fifty. He was President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, which is controlled by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and had only recently been chosen to succeed Mr. Whitelaw Reid as United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Morton first made his name as a railway administrator in the Western States, when the lines were in the pioneer stage. Mr. Roosevelt appointed him Secretary of the United States Navy; but he resigned in order to undertake the reorganisation of the Equitable at a time when certain scandals in the insurance world had a bad effect on business. The high standing it has attained under his management is evidence of the value of his work.

Religious Rivalry at Bethlehem.

If there is any spot on this earth where one would expect to find worshippers dwelling in peace and be at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, which marks the place where Christ was born.



A STEEL BALL TO SAVE AERONAUTS FROM DAMAGE BY FALLING, TESTING THE DEVICE. WITH THE AID OF A GUINEA - PIG.

The latest idea is that the flying-man shall be inside a steel wire cage when on his machine, so that if he falls he will remain surrounded by the ball and protected by it. Experiments were made the other day with a model of the device, a guinea-pig in a bag taking the place of the man. The ball, attached to a plane of a flying-machine, was dropped from a height of 65 feet. The steel ball saved the guinea-pig from all harm.

Sector two above ground, and thus liable to be knocked down by straying animals, are at a height of 15 or 16 feet. Flying-machine, was dropped from Before he was fifteen he became a teacher, and earned enough to go to college. At twenty-three he became President of Marshall College, Huntingdon, West Virginia, and four years later he was appointed City Attorney for Louisiana. In 1892 he was elected to Congress. As Speaker of the House of Representatives he will occupy a very important position, for the holder of that office wields far greater powers than does the Speaker of our House of Commons. It practically rests with him to say what Bills are to be brought forward, and thus odecide the course of public business.

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE: THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. E.C. The right half of the premises, the architects for which were Messrs. Fraest George and Yestes, is occupied by the foreign branch of the London County and Westminster Bank. Apropos of this fact, the following note may be made. It is little more than three years since the London and County Banking Company entered into the domain of Foreign Banking by acquiring the long-established business of Messrs. Prederick Burt and Co., and locating themselves in the premises occupied by that tirm at 90, Cornhill. The wisdom of the policy of London banks handling this class of business themselves is closely demonstrated by the enormous development which has followed the course adopted, necessitating the London County and Westminster Bank (the Amalgamated Institution) moving into new premises in Royal Exchange Buildings.

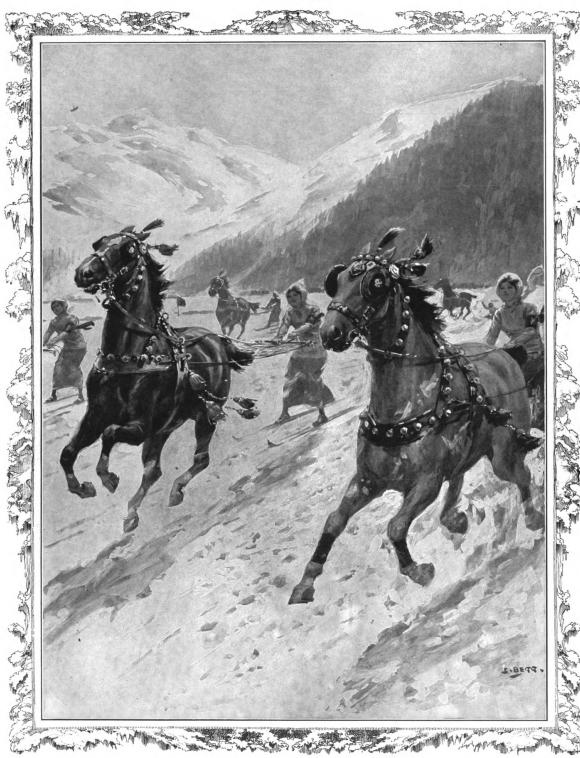
special decrees, stating what portions of the edifice they may respectively occupy, the number of lamps they may use, the number of times they may burn incense, as well as the time and duration of their services. Then once a year come the house-cleaning orders. These expressly specify what portions of the floor, the pillars, walls, and ceiling each particular sect may clean. This work is done in the presence of the Governor of Bethlehem and a

in a bag taking the place of the man. The ball, attached to a plane of a ma height of 6 feet. The steel ball savef the guinear-light from all harm, strong force of soldiers: a necessary precaution, because should one sect show the least irregularity by oversteeping the defined limits, there is at once a violent dispute. Often fights occur between the rival priests, and before now blood has been shed in the sacred building. In the grotto here, which is said to mark the spot of the Nativity, there is a star of silver nails in the floor below the altar. In cleaning it recently an Armenian deacon knocked off the head of one of the nails. The Governor called in a blacksmith to drill out the old nail and replace it with a new one. Instantly the Greeks and Armenians objected, declaring that the blacksmith was a Latin, and that if he carried out the repair it would establish a precedent in favour of the Latins. In the end, a wandering gipsy artisan, a man of no standing or character, effected the repair. Every time the guard is changed here the soldier has to examine the star, count the lamps, and see that nothing has been disturbed. One among many instances of this un-Christian jealousy is the the star, count the lamps, and see that nothing has been disturbed. One among many instances of this un-Christian jealousy is the window (illustrated on another page) which has not been cleaned for thirty years. It is in the ceiling above that portion of the church belonging to the Armenians. Now the ceiling, curiously enough, belongs to the Greeks, and as these two sects quarrelled over who should clean the window the Turkish Government forbade either party doing it, with the result that it has never since Another incident occurred some the Armenians applied for and obtained a permit to hang some brass chains, meaning to attach lamps to them. All went well until the result that it has never since Another incident occurred some the Armenians applied for and obtained appears to them. All went well until the treffered, pointing out that the order was to hang chains only, and to-day the empty chains still dangle in the church as a mute witness to intrigue and rivalsy.



THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL WINTER SPORTS AT ST. MORITZ: SKI-DRIVING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



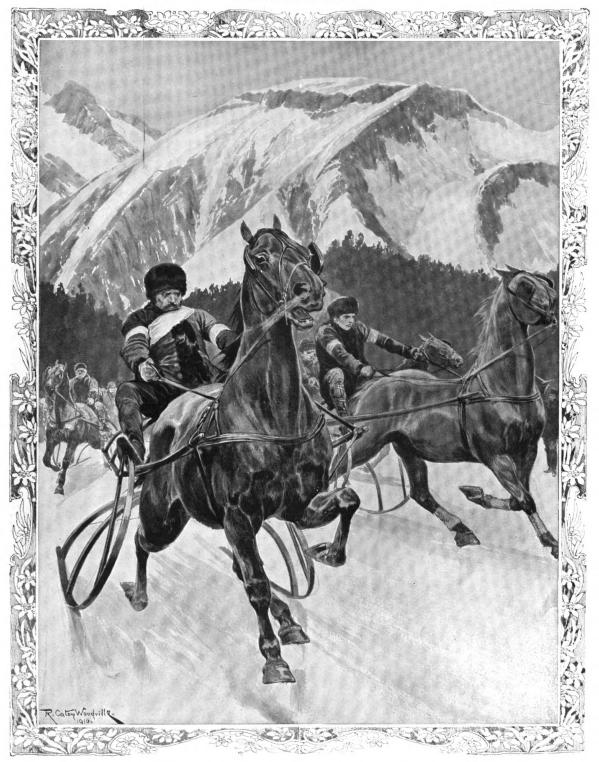
TOWED BEHIND A HORSE, ON SKIS: SKI-JÖRING.

It may safely be said that ski-driving better known as "ski-jöring," is the most popular of all the winter sports practised at St. Moritz by both men and women.

The ski-jörer is towed by a borse in the manner shown.

AMERICA'S HORSE-RACING AS IT IS PRACTISED ON THE ICE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

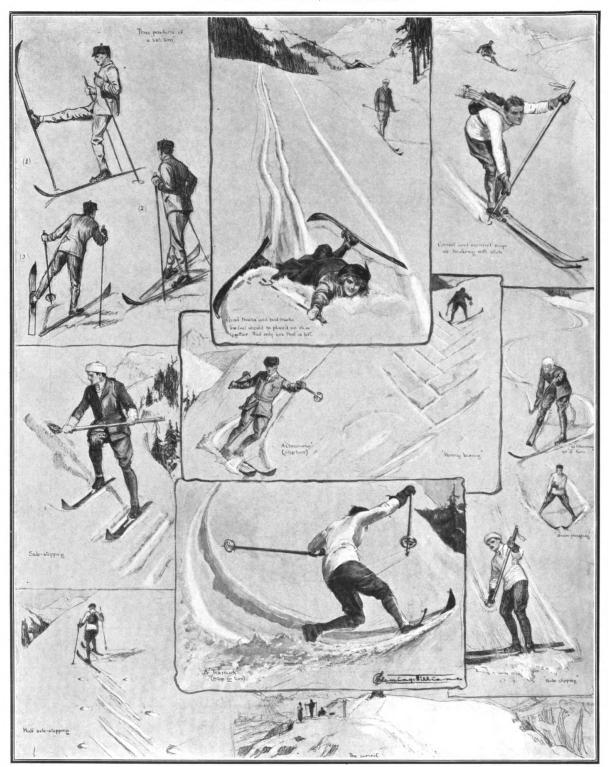


TROTTING ON A LAKE: AN EXCITING CONTEST IN PROGRESS.

Trotting-races on the ice are a familiar and popular sport in certain Continental winter resorts. Doubtless, the American visitor to Switzerland appreciates this fact more than anyone, for trotting takes in his country the place taken in this by ordinary horse-racing.

NOW THE MOST POPULAR OF WINTER SPORTS: THINGS TO LEARN IN SKI-ING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.

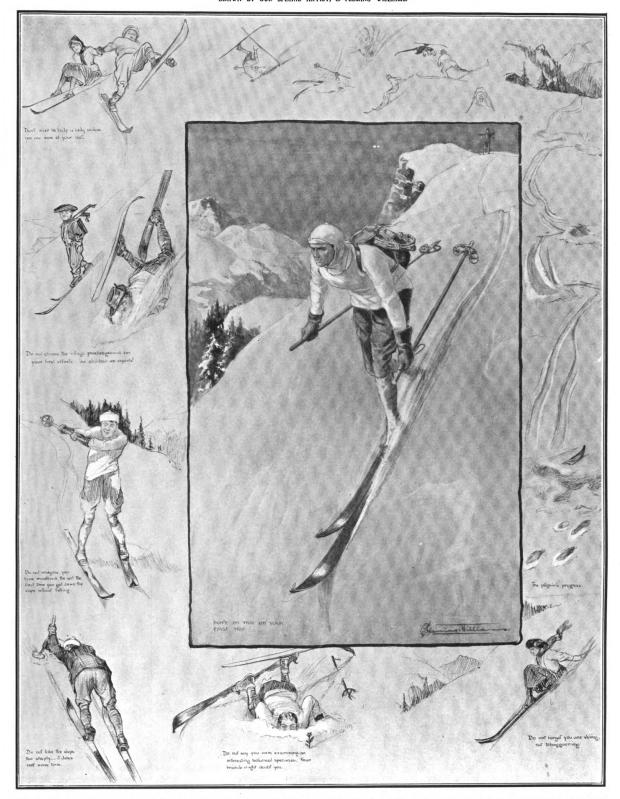


THE SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS OF REAL LIFE: TURNS AND TRACKS OF THE SKI-RUNNER.

In a book that is certain to be popular ("How to Ski, and How Not to") Mr. Vivian Caulfeild states his belief that skilful ski-running is more a matter of exact knowledge than of knack, or even practice. Of the possibilities of ski-running as a sport he adds: "It may be said that a good runner, descending a steep hill where the ground is open, will often cover a considerable distance at an average rate of fortry-five miles an hour: that when moving at half that speed he can thread his way among obstacles or stop suddenly; and that the present record for a jump on skis is nearly 150 feet . . . It is only by learning the best methods and style at the very outset for by changing them if he has started with bad ones) that a man can develop to the utmost whatever latent capacity for ski-running he may possess."

THE WINGS OF THE MODERN MERCURY: THINGS TO AVOID IN SKI-ING.

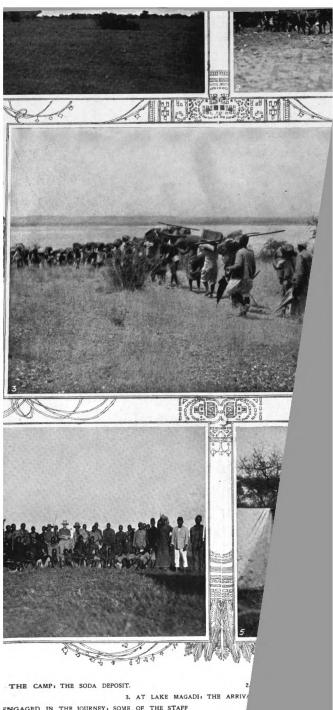
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.



WEARERS OF THE ONLY FORM OF SNOW-SHOE THAT TRAVELS THROUGH SNOW AS A BOAT TRAVELS THROUGH WATER:

SKI-RUNNERS IN SWITZERLAND.

There is no doubt that ski-running as a sport is growing very rapidly in popularity. It has its novel features, its many exciting moments: it calls for skill and nerve, and thus makes a keen appeal, For those who are not familiar with the ski, it may be noted, as is said in the introduction of Major Richardson's very interesting book. "The Ski-Runner": "In shape they may be compared to the keel of a boat, and, boat-like, their function is to support their wearer on the surface of water. In the case of ski, however, the water is in a solid state and is mixed with air—that is to say, it is snow. The comparison with a boat is, however, useful, for it marks the difference between ski and all other forms of snow-shoe. For, just as a boat travels through water, pushing it aside with jig bows, so do ski travel through snow, opening up a way for themselves with their turned-up pointed ends. Other forms of snow-shoe must be lifted at every step; but ski are seldom entirely raised from the ground,"



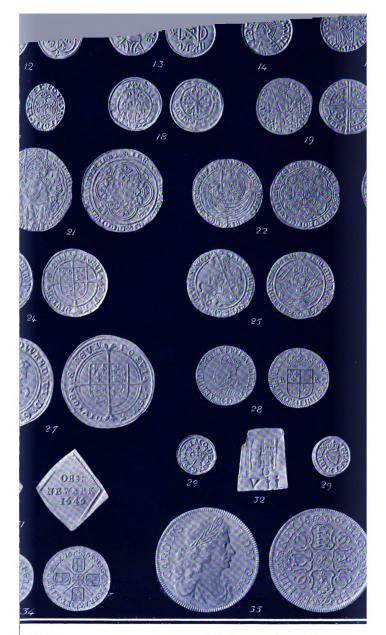
THE CAMP: THE SODA DEPOSIT.

3. AT LAKE MAGADI: THE ARRIVENCE OF THE STAFF
AND PORTERS.

at the East Africa Protectorate is progressing apace; witness such si

are here gives



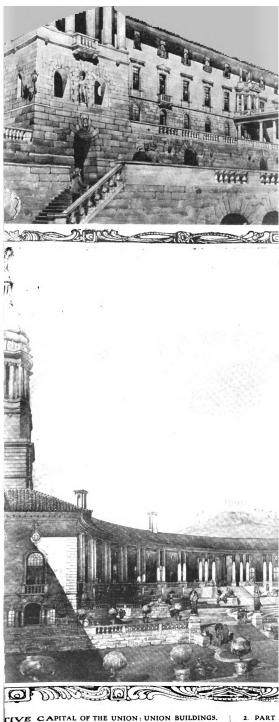


- : Money.
 . District; Gold.
 Obelinus; Gold.
 Llus; Gold.
 ": Gold.
 "Scrat" of Æthelred; Silver.
 Penny of Offa; Silver.
 IA, Penny of Æthelred; Silver.
 A, Penny of Ethelred; Silver.
 Edhria, "Sirca" of Easked; Bronze.
 Eiria, Penny of Ablaf; Silver.
 Lekia, Penny of Ablaf; Silver.
 Lekia, Penny of Ablaf; Silver.
- 13. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF ALFRED THE GREAT; SILVER.
 14. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF ÆTHELRED II.; SILVER.
 15. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF HANGLO II.; SILVER.
 17. WILLIAM I.: PENNY; SILVER.
 18. THE EMPRESS MATILDA: PENNY; SILVER.
 19. HENRY III.: PENNY; GOLD.
 20. EDWARD II.: GROAT; SILVER.
 21. EDWARD III.: FLORIN; GOLD.
 22. EDWARD III.: FLORIN; GOLD.
 23. HENRY VII. ANGLE; GOLD.
 24. HENRY VII.: GROAT; SILVER.

George V. coins have been struck, there is more than usual interest in fine old British money of th with; this coinage will be found elsewhere in this issue. Meantime, it may be said that it may surp system of coinage for over two thousand years.







FIVE CAPITAL OF THE UNION: UNION BUILDINGS.

E EASTERN AND WESTERN BLOCKS

ished architect selected by General Botha and his colleagues to scheme the new by, the first to recognise his genius. He has had to fight the local prejudice aging the first to recognise his genius. He has had to fight the local prejudice aging the first had been added to the first house of the first had been south African Prime Ministers of the future during Parliamentary session freer the war, and is responsible for the new cathedrals at Cape Town and Pimarked that a "Baker house" is indispensable to the South African magnate.



MUSIC.

IT is, perhaps, a little early to ask at the end of January for details of plans that may be, and probably are, in the making for musical celebration of the Coronation in June; but the great occasion will certainly give rise to many special and distinctive performances. Our own composers may hope to find a special opportunity, for the patriotic spirit will be abroad—or, to write more strictly, at home and abroad—and London will be invaded by visitors from every country under the sun. British musicians may claim that they are able to express the emotions associated with such an occasion in fashion that shall not be unworthy of it, and some of our more farseeing musical directors and agents are hardly likely to let the opportunity slip. There are rumours in circulation already, but it would be unwise to take them quite seriously at the moment.

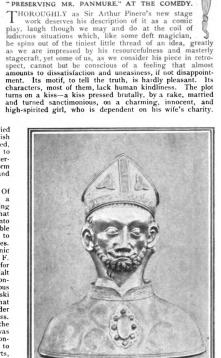


Miss Evelya D'Airoy has been playing Nadina at the matine performances of "The Chocolae Soldier," at the Lyric Theatre. Her popular engagement there terminates to-day (the 28th). In the evenings the part of Nadina is played by Miss Constance Dever.

very sound training. She was heard in a long and varied programme, and sang French, German, and English songs with equal understanding and sympathy. Indeed, there were many moments when her work seemed to be of the very finest quality on both the vocal and interpretative side. Few newcomers to the concert-platform have made a more favourable first impression, and doubtless we shall hear of her again very shortly.

have made a more favourable first impression, and doubtless we shall hear of her again very shortly.

Really Tchaikowski has much to answer for. Of late we have found Richard Strauss influenced by a passage from the Symphonie Pathétique when writing his much-discussed opera "Salome"; then we found that Mr. Glover had been welding charming passages into a Drury Lane pantomime; and last week we were able to find that the Russian composer has been able to supply inspiration to the land of the Stars and Stripes. At the New Symphony Orchestra's concert a symp's mic poem entitled "The Mystic Trumpeter," by Mr. F. Converse, a shining light of the U.S.A., was given for the first time. The work sets out to illustrate Walt Whitman's poem, and the best part of a rather common-place composition, which rejoices in all the more obvious elements of popularity, is clearly in the Tchaikowski manner. At the same time it is only fair to say that the great Russian is not the only composer under whose sway Mr. Converse has come more or less. Another feature of Mr. Ronald's concert was the pianoforte playing of Herr Lortat Jacob, who was heard to great advantage in Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto. Mr. Ronald is endeavouring successfully to give a distinctive character to his symphony concerts, and it is pleasant to see that the leading orchestras of London have succeeded in arousing considerable public interest in their varied programmes. Only a few years ago the existence of two symphony orchestras in London seemed to involve a measure of competition that might readily be destructive to either or both.



THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PRESERVING MR, PANMURE," AT THE COMEDY.

& the Drama.

THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF THE FAMOUS CHIEF RELIQUARY OF THE CHURCH OF SOUDEILLES. THE ST. MARTIN WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS THE "FAKE."

WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS THE "FAKE."
Contributed by a "fake." M. Dujardin-Beaumett then replaced by a "fake." M. Dujardin-Beaumett then ordered that a charge should be brought against some person unknown for having effected the declared change. This was on November 8. On the 17th the head at Soudeilles, which, it has been alleged, the Ministry of Fine Arts had refused officially to declare false, was sold by the municipality, with an incense-box, for 41,000 francs (21064). The purchaser was a Belgian antiquary. Outcry was raised, and the reliavary thus sold has been found in Brussels. At the same time, it is affirmed that another "St. Martin," which some allege to be the original, is in London. The head of St. Martin is of copper, engraved and gilt, and appears to date from the end of the fitteenth century or the beginning of the sixteenth. It is 30 centurertes high. The photographs given on this page should be compared. It will be noted that, between the wo busts, there are differences in the shapes of the stoner, the lines of the decoration, and the flaw in the sack.

The author's treatment of the situation seems just a little heartless. His fun is rather too elaborately and artificially worked—of four acts we could well spare one. Still, his ingenuity, and his skill in turning every possible device of farce to account, reveal such unflagging versarility that we respond with laughter to his every demand. Miss Marie Lohr's portrait of the governess has every gift of naturalness, every fascination of girlhood, unconscious yet radiant and self-assured. Mr. Arthur Playfair brings out without exaggeration the unctuousness of Mr. Pammure. And Miss Lilian Braithwaite as his saint of a wife, Mr. Dawson Milward and Mr. Dion Boucicault as the Tariff Reformer and his romantic secretary, and some half-dozen other players, carry out the author's intentions with a seriousness that is truly comic. that is truly comic.



THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF THE FAMOUS CHIEF

THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF THE FAMOUS RELIQUARY OF THE CHURCH OF SOUDEILLES. ST. MARTIN WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS THE In company with most of the churches of the Limousin, that old province of France which is now the department of Corrète and part of Haute Vienne, and has Limoges as capital, the church of Soudeliles had its own particular enamel Treasure, a bead of St. Martin, which was used as a reliquary and greatly venerated. By a Ministerial decree issued in 1891, this was classified with the historical monuments of the country. As a specimen of Limoges enamel, it was shown at the Paris Exhibitions of 1899 and 1900, at which times, it is said, it lost several of its precious stones. Some while ago, the municipality of Soudellies applied for permission to raise funds by selling the treasure. Then the Ministry of Pine Arts caused the reliquary to be locked up in a safe, and gave the key to a responsible local authority. In Octobre last an inspector in the service of that Ministry opened the safe in the course of his duties. His report stated that the original "St. Martin" had been Continued the reliquing the Continued Opposition.

If Professor Müller Reuter did not

port stated that the original "St. Martin" had been continued opposite.

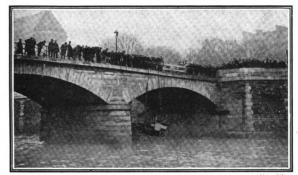
If Professor Müller Reuter did not create a sensation in London last week, he gained what is probably of more interest to him—the immediate recognition of his good gifts. He proved to his attentive and sympathetic audience that he has profound musical knowledge, that he is equally skilled as accompanist and conductor, and that his taste is remarkable for its catholicity. He gave us no startling thrills, but his work was of the highest class, and when he returns to London he will find that he has already earned his welcome. Mme. Gerhardt, his soloist, made us regret the infrequency of her visits.

Mme. Hélène Martini, who gave a recital last week at the Bechstein Hall, is the possessor of a really delightful mezzo-sporano voice, and would appear to have had the additional advantage of



'IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?" AT THE CRITERION: SKELTON PERRY (MR. CHARLES BRYANT) AND HIS WIFE FANNY (MISS EDYTH LATIMER) ARE RECONCILED BY THE WORDS "I LOVE YOU." WRITTEN ON A CARD IN A GLOVE-BOX.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



AN UNUSUAL HAUL FROM THE SEINE: FISHING UP A TAXI-CAB THAT FELL

AN UNUSUAL HAUL FROM THE SEINE, FISHING UP A TAXI-CAB THAT FELL

FROM A BRIDGE.

A few days ago the driver of a Paris taxicab, while crossing the Archevetche Bridge, lost control of the
machine in avoiding a collision with a post-office motor-wan. The cab mounted the parapet, and turned
a somersault into the river. Fortunately, the two men in it fell clear of the cab, and were picked
up without serious bursts.



THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ROME: A BRITISH PAVILION UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Italy is preparing to hold great International Exhibitions this year at Rome and Turin, to celebrate the jubilee of Italian Unity brought about under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. Turin became the first capital, Florence the second in 1865. Rome has been the capital since 1870. Our photograph shows a building for the British Section at Rome in course of construction.



THE POPULARITY OF THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT IN HIS CAPITAL: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ABBAS HILMI DRIVING IN CAIRO,

Our photograph, which was specially taken for "The Illustrated London News," by permission of H.R.H. the Khedive, illustrates his popularity among his subjects. On this particular occasion, as he drove from the station to the Abdeen Palace, crowds lined the route, and greeted him with hearty cheers. Abbas Hilmi, the Khedive, is a son of the late Tewlik Pasha, and a direct descendant of Mehemet All, the founder of the dynasty. He was born in 1874, and succeeded his father in 1882.



"HOUSE" - CLIMBING PRACTICE: PARIS FIREMEN

"HOUSE"-CLIMBING PRACTICE. PARIS PIREMEN AT A REMARKABLE DRILL.

There is a growing tendency among towns of different countries to study each other's methods. Thus the Burgo-master of Vienna recently visited Paris, and watched firemen at work. They are shown practising climbing up a house.



THE ADMIRAL WHO SAYS WE NEED NOT FEAR INVASION, SIR ARTHUR K. WILSON,

THE ADMIRAL WHO SAYS WE NEED NO! FEAR INVASIONS SIX ARTHUR R. WILSON, FIRST SEA LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

It will be remembered that in his notes included in a memorandum supplied by the Admiralty to the War Office on the subject of national defence, which have recently been made public, Sir Arthur Wilson has written that "an invasion on even the moderate scale of 70,000 men is practically impossible." This recalls the statement of Lord Fisher that we may sleep safely in our beds, but, also like that statement, it has been subjected to criticism



CHINA AWAKENING EUROPE: INSIDE AN UP-TO-DATE CHINESE FACTORY

CHINA AWAKENING EUROPE, INSIDE AN UP-TO-DATE CHINESE FACTORY
FOR SEMI-ARTIFICIAL FOOD NEAR PARIS.

The factory at Les Vallees, near Paris, established for the making of semi-artificial food, is a remarkable example of Chinese progressive ideas and enterprise in Europe. It was founded by a young Chinaman, Li Yu Ling, who is the son of a former Minister in Pekin, and is an excert chemist, agriculturist, and engineer. After studying in Paris he went to China, and obtained E00,000 to start his factory.

All the employees, machinery, and raw materials are Chinese.



s Galton, who died last week in his founded the science of Eugenics. His Hereditary Genius", was published in everal kindred works followed. In 1994, ociety, he defined the new science, and fellowship for the study of National

I of these latter days, when literally may read to some little purpose, we are apt to forget the hard spade-work which men of a former generation effected as a fit preparation for the literary and scientific benefits we enjoy to-day. I am afraid, among the memories of such pioneers, that of Charles Kingsley is beginning to pass into the background of things. This is greatly to be regretted, for no man of the modern age did more to teach plain lessons of thrift, of health-science, and of science at large, such as influenced human life in the past, and such as are bound to affect who runs

SCIENCE

N the rush

bound to affect bound to affect humanity in all ages. People think and judge of Kingsley mostly by his work as a novel-ist. "Westward Ho," "Hypa-tia," and "Here-ward" crop up ward" crop up at once to the popular mind as popular mind as typical works.

"Alton Locke" and "Yeast" are read by those who desire to know something of the stirring times of social revolution. His "Sermons" are perused with enjoyment by those who desire to know what Broad Church methods of half a century ago a century ago taught and in-culcated; but Kingsley's scien-tific work is Kingsley's scientific work is largely passed over by the reader of to-day. Some parents—but not many, I am afraid—know and recom-I am afraid—
know and recommend "Madam
How and Lady
Why," to the
notice of their
children; and
such young folk,
with children of
a larger growth,
love "TheWater
Babies," which
Kingsley styled
"A fairy-tale for
a land baby."

What the reading public have neglected, it seems to me, are the services

I. THE FORMATION BEGINNING.

are the services which the Rector of Eversley contributed in his day to render the popular exposition of science an educational power and force. A reperusal of two volumes—the "Scientific Lectures" —has set me thinking that I might be doing to some of my readers a beneficial thing if I recommended them to place these two last-named books on the shelves whereon reposes the selection of works that constitutes the essence of one's literary and scientific literature. One may not claim for Kingsley that he was a firshand discoverer or investigator. He made no pretensions to work in the province of original research, because his lines, indeed, were cast in a different mould. But as an expositor Kingsley ranks of the first water. His is not the trenchant, epigrammatic style of Huxley, but it is a style whereby the phases of fact are often dressed in poetic garb, and whereby the great and often hard truths of science are brought to the level of clear popular comprehension by apt

MATURAL HISTORY,

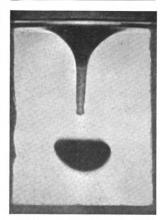
phrasing and by pleasing diction. Who shall deny that such an expositor is quite as essential a figure in the making known

2. JUST BEFORE THE FORMATION OF THE NECK.

"PERPETUAL MOTION", AN EXPERIMENT WITH A DROP OF ANILINE.

WITH A DROP OF ANILINE.

Br courtesy of "Knowledge," we are able to reproduce this very interesting series of six photographs. From Mr. Charles R. Darling's article we quote the lollowing points: "A glass beaker, about six inches high and four inches in diameter, is filled with water to the height of about four and a-ball finches, and 70 or 80 cubic contimetres of commercial aniline are added, which will sink to the both of the commercial aniline are added, which will sink to the beaker and sits contents is now raised to 75 degrees or 80 degrees Centigrade by means of a burner, when it will be observed that the aniline will rise to the surface of the water, from which it will hang in a mass of curved outline. Almost immediately the suspended aniline commences to alter in shape, and curved outline. Almost immediately the suspended aniline commences to alter in shape, and curved outline. Almost immediately the suspended aniline commences to alter in shape, and the water. And now, the detached drop half betweet the case of the case of the surface of the water in the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface. Where it is provided and having become drached, falls and rises in the same manner as the previous drop. So long as the temperature of the water is maintained at 70 degrees Centigrade or over, this procedure continues indefinitely."



5. THE FLATTENING OF THE DROP DUE TO THE SHOCK OF BREAKAGE.

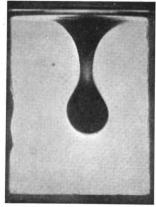
to the people of scientific truths as is the investigator who discovers them? If anyone would know how amazingly Kingsley,

amid all the amid all the details of a busy life, kept himself abreast of the cience of his day, I would advise him to read the Pre

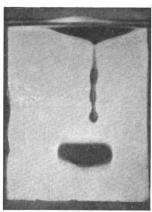
MR. ISAAC C. JOHNSON, The Centenarian Inventor of Po-

read the Preface to the trees and Essays." His remarks on the advantages of the study of natural science to the young are worthy of being reprinted and studied even to-day, when science no longer has to pose as a kind of interloper in the educational domain. Is not Kingsley also among the prophets? for do we not find him, in one of his most pregnant passages, saying that "Power will pass more and more, if all goes healthily and well, into the hands of scientific men—into the hands of those who have made due use of that great heirloom which the philosophers

heirloom which the philosophers of the seven-teenth century left for the use of future gen-erations, and specially of the Teutonic race"? When you When you glance at the When you glance at the text of the sub-jects with which these essays deal, from "The Soil these essays deal, from "The Soil of the Field" and "The Stones in the Wall" to "The Coal on the Fire" and "The Slates on the Roof," you may glean some notion of the varied topics that the young men of Chester had brought under their notice der their notice in bygone days by their Canon.



3. THE NECK FORMED.



Again, in the "Sanitary and Social Essays," we find a forecast of modern events and movements. In "Nausicaa in "Nausicaa in London," we find Kingsley dealing with the question of girls' education, and if he was severe on the Nausicaas he saw in London in respect of their degenerate physique and ungraceful attitude—these were the Nausicaa in graceful attitude
—these were the
days of "Grecian
bends"—he was
none the less
preaching effectively, as we
might wish could
be done daily

6. ANOTHER STACE OF THE DISTORTION OF THE DROP.

The gird tags of the beauty of the health. His essay on the "Science of Health" is a plea, not without its force to-day, for better dwellings, more healthy homes, and for the abolition of the slum and its festering dirt and darkness. No less eloquent is Kingsley in "The Two Breaths," wherein he discourses of air and breathing, of the dangers of respired air, and of the necessity of a pure atmosphere. Then comes a lesson on "Thrift," which trenches on domestic economy and its sister branch, and again he denounces, as did Spencer, the tendencies of the ormamental in the education of his time to overrule the essential. Nor will we forget "The Air Mothers," or the lessons Kingsley taught about great cities and their influence on the race. Women of to-day might with profit read the closing pages of Kingsley's "Thrift Essay" on the influence of their sex. Would that another preacher of such calibre could arise: for the world is much the poorer when its Kingsleys cross the bourne whence no traveller returns.

Andrew Wilson.



THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



DUMB WITNESS OF THE TERRIBLE END OF TWO AERONAUTS: THE ENVELOPE
OF THE BALLOON "HILDEBRANDT."

The "Hildebrandt" left a Berlin suburb on December 29, with Herr Kohrs, a lawyer and an aeronaut of experience, and Herr Keidel, a friend who was making his first air-trip, in the car. Nothing more was heard of it until the 15th of this month, when a small, round hummock seen on the surface of the ice-coated, lonely Goehren Lake, which is in the forests on the southern frontier of Pomerania, was found to be a half-submerged balloon.—



DEATH IN A FROZEN LAKE, HAULING THE CAR OF THE "HILDEBRANDT" OUT OF
THE WATER.

— Nothing could be done at the moment. On the following morning the work of salvage began. It
was found that the car was resting on the bottom of the lake. Standing upright in it was one body;
leaning over the edge of it, another. The general theory seems to be that the unfortunate aeronauts,
floating over the lake at night, mistook it for a snow-covered grass clearing, and descended, to meet
their deaths.



NEWEST DECORATION: THE ORDER OF THE NEWEST DECORATION: THE ORDER OF THE MILLION ELEPHANTS AND THE WHITE UMBRELLA, OF THE LAOS TERRITORY
The young King of the Laos territory, which is under Fench protection, has just inauqurated, in Lang Prabang, the Order of the Million Elephants and the White Umbrella. The decoration is in gold and white and green enamel.

The ribbon is red ornamented with old gold.



NOT CLEANED FOR THIRTY YEARS, THAT RELIGIOUS TROUBLE MAY BE AVOIDED: A WINDOW IN THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY AT BETHLEHEM.

Various religious sects worship in the church—Latins, Greeks, and Armenians. The Greeks and the Armenians quarrelled as to which sect should clean the window shown: as a result, the Turkish Government, anxious to avoid friction, forbade either to clean it.

SEE NOTE ON "WORLD'S NEWS" PAGE.



NOW IN MORE HONOURED PLACE: THE HENRY VIII.

GUN AS IT WAS WHEN A STREET-CORNER

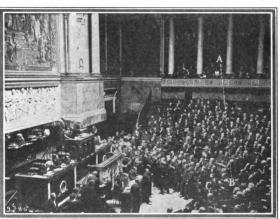
POST IN FOLKESTONE.

For many years the cannon here illustrated remained unhonoured and unsung, a partially buried street-corner post on the pavement in Guildhall Street, Folkestone. Now it has been "unearthed" and removed to the local museum. It is about ten feet long, and bears the arms of Henry VIII.



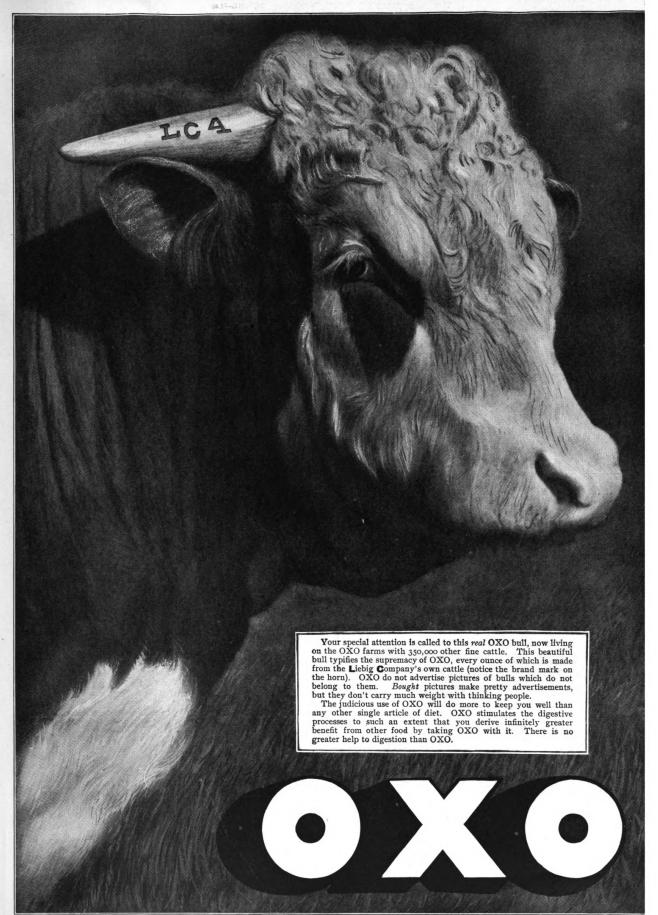
THE RIOTING IN THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY: A CELLAR AT DAMÉRY
AFTER THE DEMONSTRATORS HAD VISITED IT.

The failure of the champagne vintage, and, it is said, the importation of other wires to be put through the champagne process, has caused serious rioting in the champagne country. Much damage has been done, and more is feared. In cellars at Daméry, in the Eperary district, alone, demonstators smashed thousands of bottles of wine and broke open casks containing nearly 2000 gallons of wine.



THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT M. BRIAND: THE POSITION OF THOSE CONCERNED IN THE ATTACK IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

A man, declared to be mad, fired two shots at M. Briand, the French Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies last week. M. Briand was unburt, but M. Mirman was hit in the thigh. Curiously enough, it was by his deak that the bomb thrown into the Chamber in 1903 fell. In the photograph A marks the position in one of the public galleries from which the shots were fired; B. M. Mirman's position; C. M. Briand's.



LADIES' PAGE.

LADIES' PAGE.

M. E. CURIE'S claim to a seat in the Académie Française has been contumeliously voted down by the men already in possession, who have the sole right, like our own Royal Academicians, to elect succeeding members of their own body to vacancies as they occur. It is not necessary to point out the small-minded and jealous absurdity of the exclusion of Mme. Curie, whose epoch-making discovery of radium, by which science will in the future gain beyond calculation, would make her membership an honour to any association of savants with whom she permitted her name to be connected. She loses nothing by the refusal, except that intangible benefit that society and personal communication with people of like interests always produces. But the refusal to admit this distinguished lady to the Académie will not be lasting. The same performance has been gone through here in regard to the medical societies. Violent and apparently stubborn opposition was expressed at first to the admission of women; but ere long the objections seemed to crumble away like children's sand castles before the waves: what looked so solid and immovable proved to be loosely held together and easily dispersed. Earlier still, the Royal Astronomical Society discussed and rejected the claim of Caroline Herschel (the discoverer of eight comets) and of Mrs. Somerville to be made honorary members. But after a few years, younger and less prejudiced men were elected, and then it was decided "that while the tests of astronomical merit should in no case be applied to the works of a woman less severely than to those of a man, the sex of the former should no longer be an obstacle to her receiving acknowledgments which would be held due in the case of a man, and accordingly the two eminent scientific women named above were invited to become honorary members. So it will be one day with the Académie Française, in its literary as well as in its scientific department. It is time, too, that our own Royal Academy elected one or two lady Associates.

Royal Academy elected one or two lady Associates.

Coronation year will be a gay year in colours and in social circles alike; and gems are now needed for wear on all smart occasions by daylight no less than at night. Quite apropos, therefore, is the appearance of a most handsome new edition of the illustrated catalogue of the lovely ornaments supplied by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street, W. The volume will be sent post free to any of my readers applying. Nowhere in the world can finer stones or more artistic and exquisite settings be inspected than in these spacious and handsome premises; specimen diamonds, pearls, and rubies are here, some already set in the latest fashion, others unset to be selected and made up to the purchaser's own choice. At the same time, the purchaser of modest intentions is not neglected; but smaller and less costly ornaments of dainty design and excellent finish are in abundant supply at remarkably moderate prices. Visitors are cordially



FOR THE DAMP DAYS. A walking suit in dark grey striped tweed, with a toque, muff, and "throw-over" stole of grey squirrel fur.

invited to walk round and inspect the display, without the least solicitation or obligation to make a purchase; and the superb gems make it a free exhibition not to be missed; but, for those not able to come personally, there is this fine new catalogue available. Every article is marked in plain figures, too. There is an equally attractive display of silver plate of every kind also on view at 112, Regent Street.

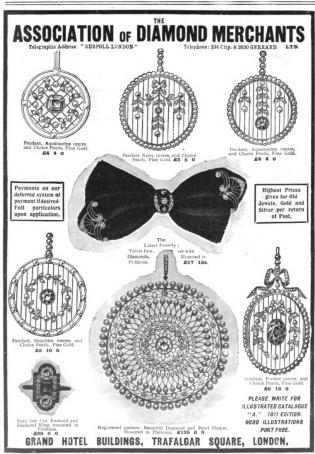
attractive display of silver plate of every kind also on view at 112, Regent Street.

Though the materials are so fragile, fur trimmings are put on every sort of dress, especially for evening wear. It is obviously necessary that the fur used should be of a fine and costly description. Sable, ermine, and skunk—this last is quite the favourite fur of the hour—are most used. It is an excellent plan for using up a fur of which you are tired, or perhaps one that shows wear in parts while other portions are quite good. The furriers can join up even small bits into strips without letting the fragmentary nature of the fur be visible, and so it may be a really economical trimming. Its application may be made at fancy, or according to the quantity of fur available. There is no need to seek symmetry or to select any special portion of the gown for application. In one charming evening model there is an underdress of pale green satin, draped entirely with green mousseline-de-soie, the short Empire corsage trimmed across the bust with a wide band of gold lace running down the tunic, which is opened diagonally from the left hip to the right foot, slit quite up and passing round the left side to the back at the knees; this opening from waist to foot, and all round the train, too, has a narrow bordering of skunk, which does not appear higher or elsewhere on the dress at all. Another gown has an underskirt and also the left half of the corsage and tunic built of a supple velvet in Saxe blue, the rest of the dress of lace; and then a band of chinchilla is used to edge the décolletage as a berthe, and then is crossed over the figure and goes round the waist, ending at the back under a huge kimono bow of the blue velvet.

at the back under a huge kimono bow of the blue velvet.

For outdoor or afternoon frocks, the same fantaixies are permitted. Fur bands may go round near the knee to give a look of narrowness to the tunic; or may be carried from the throat to the feet, either straight in line or diagonally; or, for a visiting gown, a narrow train, perhaps, may be outlined with ermine, of which there is no more, or only just a tiny cuff-band at the elbow, on the whole design—absolutely anything that looks well may be done, to suit the quantity of fur that is at hand to be used. A very charming model evening gown in white mousseline-de-soie has the short corsage almost covered with white jet passementerie, which is extended over the kimono short sleeves, and thence, under the arms, goes down both sides of the skirt in a wide band; and then the pleated back breadth of the soft material of the dress is elongated into a pointed "mermaid" train, edged round with a wide band of mole fur, stopping abruptly some ten inches above the ground—serving, in fact, chiefly to weight the odd little pointed train.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

IT IS THE OLD-TIME, EVER-POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation. Errors in Diet-Eating or Drinking. Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheu= matic or Gouty

Poison.

Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a Simple and Natural Health = giving Agent. You cannot over = state its Great Value in keeping the Blood Pure and Free from Disease by Natural means.

It may be safely taken at any time by old or young.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MOTORISTS must have perused the account of the case Brown v. Crossley, reported in the Times of Thursday, Jan. 19, with some degree of concern. By the bearing of a decision in a case concerning a gentleman named Shackleton, and the words of the Lord Chief Justice in the matter, it had been pretty generally presumed that magistrates who had insisted upon the endorsement of driving-licenses for petty offences, such as extinguished lamps and so on, had exceeded their powers, and that consequently many licenses had been illegally endorsed. But the case above cited puts quite a different complexion upon the matter. The Lord Chief Justice says that he had been misunderstood, and in the appeal of Brown v. Crossley—a case concerning the ex-Justice says that he had been misunderstood, and in the appeal of Brown v. Crossley—a case concerning the extinction of a lamp and the consequent non-illumination of the back number of a car—it has been found that endorsement must follow conviction for such an offence. The Judges held that the extinction of a back lamp-precluding the identification of the car at night, was an offence concerned with the driving of a car. The appeal in this case was preferred by the police of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Riding of Yorkshire.

It is certain that in the not too distant future the question as to whom belongs the honour and glory of having been first to rise from the ground on a mechanically driven heavier-than-air machine—to wit, an aeroplane—might have been seriously debated. Until lately the world at large has given the credit of first blood to M. Santos-Dumont—in double honour, for he was thought to have been equally first with the lighter as with the heavier-than-air machine. But a lengthy and particular discussion which found space a short time ago in the columns of certain French papers would seem to settle this question of priority. It appears that no less than fourteen years ago a M. Clement Ader actually flew a distance of some three hundred yards on a steam-propelled machine called the Avior. The feat was regarded as a most important one by the military authorities of the pioneer's country; but notwithstanding this then most wonderful performance, a parsimonious and short-sighted War Minister nipped but notwithstanding this then most wonderful performance, a parsimonious
and short-sighted War Minister nipped
progress in the bud by stopping supplies.
Had M. Ader been enabled to continue,
it is probable that the obvious necessity
for a light motor might have greatly
hastened the development of the
internal-combustion engine.

What may really be termed a feature of the history of the automobile industry

of this country occurred on Friday of last week, when the spacious, well-appointed, and tastefully decorated premises which "Bibendum" (Michelin and Co.) has built unto himself at 81, Fulham Road, S.W., were cere-



OF CAPTAIN SCOTT'S ANTARCTIC MOTOR-SLEDGE: SHIPPING SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT ON BOARD THE "TERRA NOVA," AT SYDNEY.

Captain Scott has purchased 70 tanks of ordinary Shell Motor Spirit for the motor-sledge he is taking on his South Pole Expedition. Sir Ernest Shackleton found that "Shell" spirit would drive a motor in the lowest temperatures.

moniously opened by Mr. E. M. Manville, the president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, assisted by his Excellency the French Ambassador (M. Paul Cambon), M. André Michelin, and M. Max Wolff, the managing director. A very large number of the firm's friends of the trade and the Press were present, and much interest was taken in a conducted tour of the well-planned building, in which, though far from being charged to its utmost capacity, there was stocked no less than 4,00,000 worth of pneumatic tyres. The existence of so large a stock is not remarkable when M. Paul Cambon's statement to the effect that there are at the moment over 100,000 motor-cars in this country is borne in mind. All these cars are wearing out tyres, to say nothing of those required for new cars; and of the huge volume of business so provoked, a very large proportion comes Messrs, Michelin's way. Messrs, Michelin and Co. claim to have produced the first really practical pneumatic tyre for motor vehicles; but, whether or no, the trade and motorists owe them firm gratitude for putting sound and reliable pneumatic tyres upon the market at a very early date in the history of the industry.

In the reference to the taking out of licenses for motor-

early date in the history of the industry.

In the reference to the taking out of licenses for motorcars, dogs, men-servants, heraldic bearings, etc., in my chronicle of last week, I said that the next-indeed, this—number of The Illustrated London News would issue too late to attract the attention of those who had yet to disburse over these matters. In this, like Disko of "Captains Courageous," I was "mistook in my jedgments," for to-day is but the 28th, while the last date for these payments is next Tuesday, the 31st inst. Therefore there is yet time for those who have lagged to pour their shekels into the coffers of the clean, untrapped counties I named last week. This can be done by sending the license-form, properly filled up, with the necessary cheque, to the postmaster of any post town in those counties, together with a stamped and addressed envelope for the dispatch of the license. Then the trick is done.

It will be good news to motorists that the prices of Dunlop motor tyres are materially reduced this week.

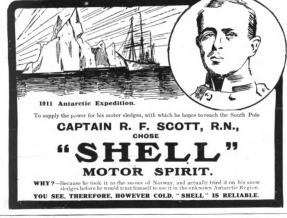
are materially reduced this week.

It is announced by the Continental
Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd.,
that the prices of their tyres have been
reduced since the 17th inst. The quality
of the tyres, however, will remain at the
same high standard of excellence as
before. A copy of the latest list will be
forwarded on application to the company at 102-108, Clerkenwell Road.



A VISIBLE SIGN OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE IN LONDON: THE NEW BUILDING OF THE MICHELIN TYRE COMPANY, IN FULHAM ROAD,

At the opening of the new premises of the Michelin Tyre Company, at 81, Fulham Road, Chelsea, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, said that the gathering well exemplified the Entente Cordiale.





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by investing in a Humber Landaulette. You will appreciate its quiet running at all speeds, its simple control and steering, together with the luxury and refinement of its upholstery and finish, and the inclusion in the specifications, without extra charge, of 4 Speeds, Detachable Wheels, Curved Wings, and Luxurious Body.

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LITERATURE.

LITERATURE.

Mentone and Its All who have been ordered South Neighbourhood. either for pleasure, health, or business, and who intend to make even the state of th

Exe—flung up against the sky—and picturesque La Turbie, making interesting each yard of the way, recalling in every sentence some curious fact or legend, and telling his companion where lead the paths which stray off the beaten track. One feels as one reads that both the writers of this book are intimately familiar with the whole of the exquisite countryside, and the kindly, warm-hearted peasantry of this part of France—a part of France which, in a sense, has remained Italy.

of Bookselling.

Frank Mr. Frank Mumby, who wrote so ably about the girl-hood of Queen Elizabeth, has succeeded in making a most books to members of a convent, although he deals with extra mural borrowing. Within the region of the known Mr. Mumby is exhaustive and illuminating. He leads us from the dawn of printing onward to the book trade under Elizabeth. He discusses Shakespeare's publishers, the Jacobean and Carolingian periods, the Restoration, and so on through the eighteenth century to our own times, with abundant anecdote



LESS FASHIONABLE THAN SKIJÖRING: A SKI-RUNNER DRAWN OVER THE SNOT BY A DOG.

Our photographs on this page represent two novel kinds of locomotion being a combination of two different methods.

entertaining book upon a far more obscure and difficult subject In un-dertaking to write "The Ro-mance of Book-selling" (Chapselling"(Chap-man and Hall) he found him-

being a combination of two different methods. and illustration. Appropriately enough, Mr. Mumby, giving thirteen to his dozen, devotes his thirteenth and last chapter to publishers of to-day, telling in brief the story of the Oxford Press, the Cambridge Press, and of the houses of Longmans, Murray, Smith Elder, Blackwood, Black, Macmillan, Bell and Bohn, Chapman and Hall, Blackie, Cassell, and Heinemann. The book gives evidence of diligent and painstaking research in dark places, and its pleasant style ought to commend it to the general reader, although how far he may be interested in these matters is problematic. Once, however, he takes up Mr. Mumby's pages he is pretty safe to read to the end. Mr. W. H. Peet, a unique authority on publishing, contributes a really valuable bibliography of the subject.

In our Issue of Jan. 7 we reproduced several illustrations from "The Sea and Its Story" (Cassell), by Captain F. H. Shaw and Mr. E. H. Robinson. We regret that we omitted to mention that the photograph entitled "Down to Davy Jones," which showed the wreck of the s.s. Plympton at Scilly in 1909, was by Messrs Gibson and Sons, of Penzance; that of the tramp-steamer coming into port was by Messrs. Priestley and Sons; and that of "The Atlantic Highway," by the Edgell Company, of Philadelphia.



VERY LIKE A SHORE A MOTOR-SLEIGH WITH AN AEROPLANE ENGINE AND PROPELLER.

This remarkable motor-sleigh, which looks like some strange quadruped, with a body that suggests the shoe in which the old woman lived, is driven by an aeroplane engine with a propeller, and is sterred like a motor-car. The machine halls from the Automobile School at Mainz.

towns, and it is set against a background of mountain and sea such as few of the other mediaval towns remaining to us can boast. The chapter devoted to Monte Carlo by the writers of this book is evidently destined to make their readers' flesh creep; and one wonders what authority they have for saying that the Jesuits, of all people in the world, "sanction gambling," and "perhaps even hold some shares" in the famous Casino. Step by step Dr. Müller leads the way to Castellare, Gorbio,

he found himself in the enviation of the story is concerned. He has done the most that was possible in the face of extraordinary difficulties, and tells us all that is to be known about bookselling in Alexandria and Rome. There he has not much to say that is not already familiar to classical scholars; but we do not remember to have seen the material assembled before in any popular book. Better still are his sketches of the Dark Ages Curiously enough, he omits to mention the quaint method of issuing



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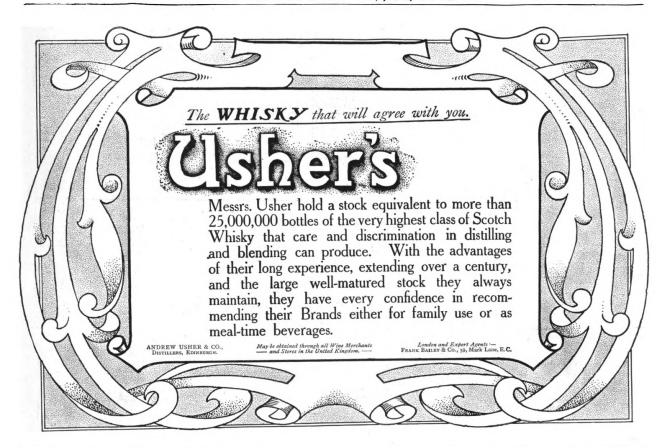
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THE ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE combines, in one instrument which anyone can play, the tones of the many instruments which form the orchestra. The voices of the Æolian Orchestrelle are clear and faithful counterparts of the instruments they represent, and so you are enabled to play orchestral compositions with full and appropriate tone-colour.

In addition, there is the Solo effect. This allows you to play a solo on any instrument you may select, and accompany it with whatever other instruments you may consider requisite. When you elect to play, say, one of Wagner's works on the Orchestrelle, you play that composition with its full tone-colouring: you are not getting the comparatively weak and colourless effect of an adaptation to a single-toned instrument such as the piano.

You are invited to call at Æolian Hall for a practical demonstration of the Æolian Orchestrelle. Full particulars will be sent to anyone who writes for Catalogue "5."



The Orchestrelle Company, ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond St., London, W.



ART NOTES.

M. R. WALTER SICKERT'S plan for quelling the protesters against Post-Impressionism was that their works should be made to face those of Gauguin, Cézanne, and Van Gogh in the Grafton Galleries. That was the most malicious method Mr. Sickert could devise for confounding the British knighthood of painting; but it is more than probable that Sir William Richmond, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, and Sir Alfred East would have gladly resorted to the same plan as the speediest one for the destruction of their enemies. Now the plan has, without malice on either side, been put virtually

THE APPARATUS USED FOR RESCUE OPERATIONS IN THE GERMAN SUBMARINE DISASTER: A 150-TON FLOATING CRANE RECENTLY BUILT FOR THE IMPERIAL DOCKYARD AT KIEL.

In the disaster to the German submarine "Us" in Kiel harbour last week, the rescue operations were at first carried out with two floating cranes, the social submarines "Usika" mot being under steam. The cranes lifted the bows of the submarine sufficiently for the rescue of twenty-eight of the crew. To raise the look-out tower, the "Vulkan," which was towed to the spot, had to be used, but when the tower at length appeared above water the three men inside were past human aid.

into execution. Six days after the removal of the Post-Impressionists the Grafton Galleries are hung with the canvases of the new National Potrtait Society. The consequence is that both parties are crying, "I told you so!"; while Mr. Sickert is a smiling witness of English simplicity. Mr. Robert Ross, finding himself once more among his Laverys, his Strangs, his Philipots, is inclined to say "Home:" as in the old game of ticky-ticky touchwood. On the one

hand, it is pointed out that the walls are now sanely and modestly covered; on the other, it is complained that they are most improperly stripped of all decorative colour and design. It is obvious, of course, that no miscellaneous collection of modern portraits can do for the large room what Gauguin's blues did for it; for the portrait-painter's colour-schemes are necessarily broken and confused by the chiaroscuro that enables him to present his sitters with reasonable and lively likenesses.

That the practice of the light.

That the practice of the lightand-shade painting of the day is
often hardly more than
an attempt to please
the average patron is
the main weakness of
the position assailed
by Mr. Roger Fry's
adopted masters. For three hundred years the painter has been taught painter has been taught to order his compositions by the massing of lights and shadows restill his care, but custom has staled his interest in composition. Even among the portraits at the Grafton Galleries—portraits that represent day talent—ti is fatiguing to follow, in many instances, the serried and scattered interests and inconsequent patterns put

before us.

many instances, the serried and scattered interests and inconsequent patterns put before us.

Amusing as the inevitable contrasts between the present exhibition and the last may be, the portraits have come too soon They do not reflect the still more interesting consequences that will ultimately, we are assured, attend the visit of the alien throng. Mr. Orpen is still intensely Orpenseque; and we have as yet no satisfactory proof that Mr. Ricketts—an artist in whom the genius of Daumier and other chosen masters has revisited the earth — will be as good as his word, and keep his paintbox unhaunted by a shadefrom Tahitu. Mr. Getald Kelly is still Whistlerian, and unless the hesitating statements of his brush are as confirmed and unlending and unless the hesitating statements of his brush are as confirmed and unlending and unless the hesitating statements of his brush are as confirmed and unless the hesitating statements of his brush are as confirmed and unless the hesitating statements of his partial condemnation and still more partial approval of the pictures lately vanished. His speaks with the authority of one who has always maintained the dignity of his own convention, and of one who, having mastered it, can look across at another

with a detachment and freshness of vision that marks all E. M

For various reasons, among others the unfavourable weather, less attention than it deserves has been given to Mr. A. O. Lamplough's Exhibition of Water-Colour



THE FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE DISASTER: THE ILL-FATED "U3

THE FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE DISASTER: THE ILL-FATED "U3 IN KIEL HARBOUR.

The disaster to the submarine "U3" at Kiel was the first that has happened in the German Navy, though some 200 men of other nations had previously lost their lives in submarines. A German Admiral recently advocated the international abolition of submarines owing to the loss of life they involved in time of reace, but his suggestion then met with no approval. The accident to the "U3" happened through the water somehow forcing its way into the stern.

Drawings of Egypt and the Nile, which have been on view throughout the present month at Mendoza's Gallery, 157. New Bond Street. Mr. Lamplough is an English artist of great talent, and his work is well worth a visit.

Appropriately enough for Coronation year, the Grand Restaurant of the Hotel Cecil, just reopened, has been redecorated and furnished in the Empire style, the colourscheme being white and gold and Rose du Barri. The service has been reorganised under Mr. Noble's direction.



MEN WHO EXPECTED DEATH FOR NINE HOURS IN A GERMAN SUBMARINE:
SURVIVORS OF THE "U3" AT THE KIEL HOSPITAL.

There were thirty-one men in all on board the German submarine "U3" at the time of the disaster.
Twenty-tight were rescued, after nine lours' struggle and suspense; but the three imprisoned in the conning-tower—the commander, another lieutenant, and a sailor—though showing faint signs of life when brought out later, never recovered connectousness. One of the survivors said that what they endured, crowded in that narrow space, it was impossible to describe.

There are to be no fixed menus, but each diner, after mentioning the price he desires to pay, will have a list of dishes to choose from. The orchestra is under Vörös Miska. The waiters are dressed in the Old English style.

NEW MODEL.



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CHESS.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

RUGOUS L'HEMBERT (Schonebeck, Elbe)—We regret to report a second
solution to your pretty problem; 1, Q to R 8th, P to B 4th; 2, P takes P,
P to K 6th or K to K 16th; 3, Q mates.

FIDELITAS—Another solution by 1. B to K; 5th, P to Q 6th, 2, K t to B 3rd,
etc. If Black play 1, P to K t; rd, 2, K to B 6th, etc.; if Black play
1, P to B 5th, 2, K t to B 6th. And yet another by 1. K to B md, P to
Q 6th (ch), 2, K takes P, etc.

ARTRUR ELSON (Boston, U.S.A.)—Both the two-movers you send appear
this column. In your amended three-mover you still overlook that if
Black play 1. R to B 4th, 2, B takes P, R takes P (ch), etc.
J C (Durham)—We fear your letter has been wrongly addressed. Our
numbers 3190, 3131, and 2132 were published more years ago than we care
to inquire.

numbers 2130, 2213, and 213 were published more years age small to inquire.

J DATY (Brighton). "You are mistaken; r. R takes B will not solve No. 3474. MANY CORRESTONDENTS send a solution of No. 3470 by way of r. Kt to B 6th or r. Kt to Kt 3rd, overlooking the true defence, which we leave for their turther investigation. So far, out of a large number of replies, we have only received three correct ones, several of our best solvers having fallen victims to the composer's ingenuity.

PROBLEM No. 3481.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two mo

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3478.-A. C. WHITE. r. R to K B 4th Any move

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. G. A. Thomas and C. E. Wainwright.

consess Club, between Messrs. G. A. Thomas and C. E. Wanswignier.

(Ruy Lopez.)

Profite (Mr. T.)

Prof. 4th

Prof. 3th

9. Kt takes P

There is nothing gained by B takes
Kt (ch), as Black's Rook would only come
the speedier into play.

21.
22. Q to B 3rd
23. Kt to Q 5th

Kt takes Kt 9. 10. Q takes Kt 11. P to K B 4th 12. Kt to Q B 3rd 13. Q R to K sq 14. B takes Kt

R takes B Q to K sq B to K 3rd P takes P R takes R (ch)

The text is certainly not the right repsy, but it is not easy to say what is correct. Probably R to B grd is the safest, followed by Q to B sq. R will be noticed that in reply to B to Q sthich or B takes Kt, White retakes with a check, and so gains time to defend his Knight's Pawn afterwards.

An absolute oversight. Kt to B 4th was his only resource, and might have secured a draw.

R takes R (ch) White resigns.

ORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3217 received from N H Greenway (San Francisco) and F R G (Natal); of No. 3478 from N H Greenway of No. 323 from F Hanstein (Natal), C A M (Penang), and N H Greenway; of No. 327 from F Hanstein (Natal), C A M (Penang), and N H Green-Control of the Control of No. 327 from J Verrall, C Field, and C patal (Rodmell), C Barretto (Madrid), W Rubert (Harretona), T Cercecedo, (Spain), and E S (Parktone); of No. 327 from W Rubert, T Cercecedo, (Spain), and E S (Parktone); of No. 327 from W Rubert, T Cercecedo, Spain), and E S (Parktone); of No. 327 from W Rubert, T Cercecedo, J S Wesley (Esteter), W Maw (Barrow-on-Humber), Fidelitas, G Bakker (Rotredam), T Wetherall (Manchester), E Lawrence, E C Kidder (Shorebam), Captain Chailice (Great Yarmouth), J F Byng (Cheltenbam), and N Macanis' Highgate).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3479 received from G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), R Worters (Canterbury), and T Roberts (Hackney).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 4, 1858) of MR. FRANCIS COOPER BIRCH, of Clovelly, Christchurch Road, Winchester, and formerly of Farnham, who died on Oct. 9, has been proved by the widow, and the value of the estate sworn at £107,180, all of which goes to Mrs Birch absolutely.

Oct. 9, has been proved by the widow, and the value of the estate sworn at £107,180, all of which goes to Mrs Birch absolutely.

The will (dated July 23, 1908) of Mr. George Lake, of St. Edmunds, Langley Road, Watford, and formerly of 10, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £121,923. He gives £500 and his freehold residence and furniture to his wife; £150 each to the executors; £100 to his sister Katharine Lake; and the residue on sundry trusts for his wife, children, and grandchildren

The will (dated May 26, 1903) of Mr. James Waller Wadsworth, of Broomfield, Cleckheaton, Yorks, worsted-spinner, who died on July 18, has been proved by his brothers Fred Wadsworth and Sam Wadsworth, the value of the property being £150,048. He gives £30,000 to his brother Sam, expressing a wish that he should apply £20,000 for the benefit of his son Stephen, and £10,000 for his daughter Pheebe; all furniture, etc., to his sister Annie; and the residue to his brothers and sisters, as tenants in common.

The will of Mr. THOMAN ALLT, of 147, Highbury New Park, at one time a director of Foster, Porter, and Co., Wood Street, City, who died on Nov. 22, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £50,249. The testator gives £6000 to his son, Thomas Walter; £1000 and his house and furniture to his daughter, Mrs. Rendell, and £5000 is to be held, in trust, for her and her children, and in default of issue, as to three fifths to his son, and two fifths to his grandson, Gordon Ballard; and a few small legacies. Two fifths of hie residue he leaves to his son; two fifths to his daughter upon the same trusts as of her legacy of £5000; and one fifth to his said two grandsons. The following important wills have been proved—Mr. Arthur Francis Levita, Hatton Court, E.C., and 15, 00ccn Street, Maylair

Dame Valerie Susie Bruce Meux, 41, Park Lane, Theobalds Park, Waltham Cross, and Dauntsey House, Wilts foof an can at present be ascertained) Annothim the properties of the property of the prop

Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., the proprietors of Yorkshire Relish, have received the honour of a royal warrant of appointment to the King

warrant of appointment to the King

In aid of the funds of the North-East District
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and under
the direct patronage of H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess
of Argyll, two performances of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's
play, "Miss Hobbs," are to be given on Wednesday,
Feb. 1, at 3 p.m., and Thursday, the 2nd, at 8.30 p.m.,

at the Royal Court Theatre. The names of Lady Eardley Wilmot, Mrs. Herbert Deedes, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Lady Denison Pender, and Mrs. M Cormick Goodheart, among its active supporters, should ensure for the venture the success which its object so thoroughly deserves.

Motorists will be interested to learn that Talbots have won another success, this time in the Christchurch-Dunedin Reliability Trial, which took place recently in New Zealand, over a course of five hundred miles. A 15-h.p. Talbot took the first prize for reliability, first prize for lowest petrol consumption, and a one hundred guinea cup for the best performance.

cup for the best performance.

During the past few weeks the increasing popularity of the "Cornish Riviera" has once more been demonstrated by the influx of visitors to Cornwall, which is as delightful in winter as in summer. Year by year the people of England realise more that we have at our own doors a spot which rivals the far-off shores of Southern Europe or Madeira. Palms flourish, and the camelia and aloe bloom even in winter. There are ample facilities for golf, and the journey, by the Great Western, is quick and comfortable.



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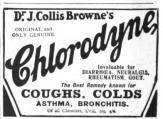
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DEFENDING THE KING'S HONOUR AGAINST AN INFAMOUS SUGGESTION: HIS MAJESTY'S LIBEL ACTION AGAINST EDWARD F. MYLIUS - SKETCHES IN COURT.

On Wednesday last the case of The King versus E. F. Mylius was heard, in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, before Lord Alverstone. The defendant was accused of publishing libels concerning the King, stating that, in 1890, three years before he was married to the Queen, and when he was not Heir to the Throne, his Majesty had contracted a morg natic marriage, at Malta, with the daughter of an Admiral in the British Navy. The prosecution produced complete evidence to disprove the assertion, and called, among other witnesses. Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, father of the lady whose name had been coupled with that of the King, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour's only surviving daughter. Mr., Napier, and the Admiral's sons, It was also shown, amongst other things, that the King was not in Malta between 1888 and 1901. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all counts, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment—the maximum penalty—the judge remarking that the sentence was "wholly inadequate to the offence." This has given the death-blow to a suggestion as infamous as it was absurd.

SKETCHES BY S. BEGG; PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

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A CYPRIAN MOUNT OLYMPUS.

By DR. MAX OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, Ph.D. (See Illustrations.)

SINCE contributing to a newspaper my article on of Aphrodite Mentioned by Homer," I have (in Cotober last) visited, from Kouklia (Palaepaphos), the very import and the property of the contribution of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. As a result of this examination, and of my discovery of the Zeus inscription at Rantidi on Aug. 22, 1010, which was published, at my suggestion, by Professor Meister (the compiler of the "Corpus Inscriptionum Cypriacarum") in the Times at the end for November, we must extend our ideas of this primeval "Altar Hill of Aphrodite," and regard it as a not less ancient "Mount of Divinities," a place of worship of many different gods and goddesses.

In the state of the compiler of the the collection point definities," on the hill "existed an entirely ancient incense altar," on which "were burned at all times the gifts of honour destined for incense purposes." Meister attributes it to Aphrodite Paphia, and compares it "with the Homeric altar, celebraic adiarabasins, moreover, were found, two of which are dedicated to Aphrodite, one to Apollo, and one to the "god Philos." A large stone sill is inscribed, like the incense altar for the gifts of honour, on two sides. The interest of the principal ruin, nearly to feel long and about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about 20 to 23 feet wide, a most primitive sanctuary with about seven rooms, sbuilt round a holy-water basin cut out of the surface rock, in which during the rainy season rain-water gathers.

The largest quantity of the inscriptions (about 138) found at these prospective diggings was discovered a layer of ashes, of about at the flore-level was discovered a layer of ashes, of about a the surface and an increase of

stones and small tablets of stone, marble, bronze, or clay, or on gems and coins, these archaic Rantidi or clay, or on gems and coins, these archaic Rantidi inscriptions are chiseled on large blocks of stone.

Until my discovery of this Mount of Divinities at Rantidi, the dwelling place of the Greek divinities existed only as a fantasy of the poets. The Greek tragedian Euripides, living in the fifth century BC., has, however, mentioned in Cyprus, close to Paphos, an "Olympus," with a sanctuary of Aphrodite. Perhaps further readings of the Rantidi inscriptions may confirm the exactness of this classical authority.

PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

FOR the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons on Tuesday there was not so great an attendance as usual, the function lacking novelty on account of its frequer' repetition in recent years. This was the fourth time within five or six years that Mr. James William Lowther, who was first chosen near the close of the last Unionist Parliament, was led to the chair. His election was proposed by a Liberal, Mr. Eugene Wason, who, as Mr. Lowther playfully remarked, is one of the "weightiest" members; and was seconded by a Conservative, Lord Claud Hamilton, who first addressed the House forty-five years ago, but who does not look a veteran. The gracefulness of the ceremony was marred by the interposition of Mr. Ginnell, an independent Irish member, who, when the chair was unoccupied and nobody could call him to order, made an elaborate and bitter attack on Mr. Lowther, charging him with partiality and unfairness. This attack was resented by members in all quarters of the House; and Mr. John Redmond, who does not usually intervene on such an occasion, dissociated his party from it, and said they could absolutely trust Mr. Lowther's impartiality and justice. The Speaker-elect made a dignified reply, and on taking the chair, amid the cordial cheers of both sides, was warmly congratulated by the Prime Minister, and by Mr. Akers-Douglas on behalf of the Opposition. At the same time Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the late Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. S. H. Butcher.

THE DECLINE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE DECLINE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

M ANY patriotic Frenchmen, jealous of their country's position among the great Powers, have for some time past regarded with feelings of alarm the fact that the navy of France has declined in proportion to those of other nations. In connection with this subject, we give on another page Illustrations of France's latest battle-ship, the **Pean Bart*, and the vessels of the French Mediterranean Squadron, with some particulars as to the recent statistics of French naval shipbuilding programmes. On the "Science" page also will be found diagrams in further illustration of the subject. It should be added to the information given on those two pages that a new programme for the reorganisation of the French fleet has just been drawn up by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère. The **Fean Bart* belongs to the present programme, which provides only for the years 1910 to 1913. The new programme of Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère involves an additional expenditure of \$1,600,000 per annum up to the year 1919, and provides for seven new **Dreadmonghts* to be ready for sea by January 1915. These new battle-ships are, according to the Admiral's programme, to be of 33,500 tons register, as opposed to the 14,500 tons of those in last year's programme, and the cost is to be about £2,440,000, as against £1,640,000. The dimensions and guns of the new vessels would, of course, also be increased in a proportionate degree. The ships would be 54 feet long, with a maximum width of 88 feet. They would carry twelve 12-in. guns and twenty-two \$\frac{1}{2}\$-in guns. Their horse-power wou'd be \$1,000,000. The dimensions and guns. Of the nove resease would, of the work would be undertaken simultaneously at all the great French naval ports, namely, Brest, Cherbourg, Toulon, Rochefort, Bizerta, and Lorient.

In connection with the diagrammatic map of the British Isles in our Issue of Jan. 28, showing the distribution of rainfall over the country, it should have been mentioned that the materials for the Illustration, which was based, by permission, on a diagram that appeared in the Times, were originally supplied by the British Rainfall Organisation. The headquarters of this unique institution, which performs such useful and interesting work, are at 62, Camden Square, N.W., and the Director is Dr. Hugh Robert Mill. He is always glad to receive information from observers of rainfall, and will send on application full particulars of the rules for making such observations.

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The White Peacock. D. H. Lawrence. 6s.

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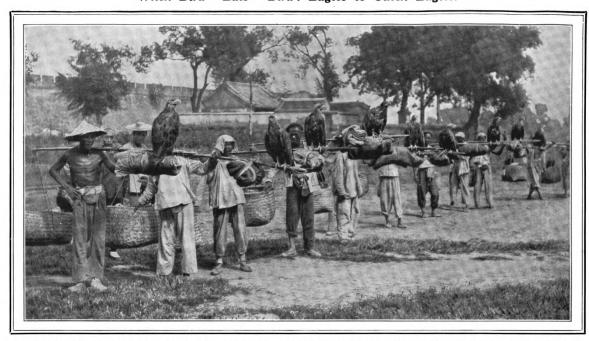
RKHILKN.

Lady Fanny. Mrs. George Norman. 70. Mrs. Record Norman. 70. Mrs. Recor

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTO-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and chiress of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS, for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

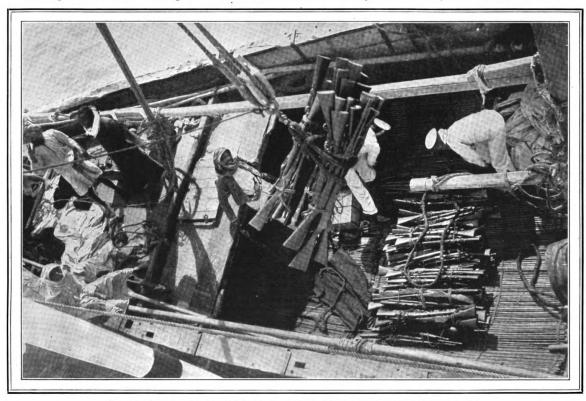
When Bird "Eats" Bird: Eagles to Catch Eagles.



WITH DECOY-BIRDS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS CARRIED ON PERCHES: CHINESE SETTING OUT WITH THEIR TAME EAGLES.

Every year, following ancient custom, the Chinese of Chang-toung set out to Mongolia, about the ninth moon, in search of eagles. They march in procession, carrying on their shoulders long poles, from which their personal belongings hang, and on which tame eagles, to be used as decoys, perch. When the spot chosen for the trapping has been reached, large nets are set on the ground On these are spread little dried fish called Ken-yu, and in the centre of each is placed one of the decoy-birds. This begins to eat the fish, and so attracts wild eagles, who follow its example; then the men stationed there for the purpose close the net.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY LARIBE.]

Saving Dibai from Being Razed to the Ground: Weapons Surrendered to the British.



THE ARMS TRAFFIC IN THE PERSIAN GULF: RIFLES GIVEN UP TO THE "FOX."

The correspondent who supplied us with this photograph writes: "When news of the dissater to the British naval force at Dibai, on December 24 last, reached the blockading squadron, war-ships were hurried up the Gulf. The Sheikh of Dibai was summoned on board the flag-ship, and given forty-eight hours to comply with the following terms: Payment of a fine of 50,000 rupces, surrender of 400 modern rifles, and agreement to the establishment at Dibai of a Consulate with suitable ground, post office, and writeless station. Falling compliance, Dibai was to be razed to the ground. The Sheikh eventually gave in, and H.M.S. 'Fox: was left behind collect the money and rifles." It will be recalled that the force landed at Dibai from the "Hyacinth" came into conflict with the natives, and lost four men killed and several wounded -[PHOTOGRAPH BY G.P.U.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

S it not time that we Western people protested against being perpetually browbeaten with the high morality of the Orient—especially of Japan? I remember a curious occasion some years ago when certain able journalists on a Socialist paper in Fleet Street suddenly burst into a blazing excitement about King Asoka. Their relations with this Prince could not be called intimate; in point of fact, he died some thousands of years ago somewhere in the middle of Asia. But it seemed that in him we had lost our only reliable moral guide. Religion was a failure, and human life, on the whole, a tragedy; but King Asoka was all right. He was faultlessly just, infinitely merciful, the

mirror of the virtues, the prop of the poor. Outsiders were naturally in-terested in the sources of this revel-ation. And after some discussion it was discovered and mildly pointed out that this description of the King's virtues is only found on a few of the King's own official inscriptions. Old Asoka may have been a very nice man, but we have only his own word for it that he was so nice as all that. And even in the benighted West it might not be impossible to find monarchs who were very just and mighty according to their own proclamations; and Courts that were quite exemplary in the "Court Circular." It had never struck these simple Asokites in Fleet Street that pompous enunciation of ideals probably meant no more in Bengal than in Birmingham, in the ancient East than in the modern West. It is as if a Hindoo should say that under the sublime French monarchy every King had to be a good Christian; for he was called on coins and parchnents "the most Christian King." ments "the most Christian King." It is as if an Arab said that honour was so high and sensitive among English M.P.'s that they constantly called each other, with a burst of admiration, "The Honourable Member for Tooting." It could hardly be more absurd if the Japanese declared that an English Duke must have an that an English Duke must have an elegant figure, for they had seen an allusion to "His Grace." And yet it is with just this comic solemnity that we are asked to accept the moral pretensions of the East to-day, and especially the moral pretensions of Japan. My eye has just fallen upon two newspaper paragraphs, each of which exclaimed mournfully what a pity it was that we had not the high conception of chivalric devotion which the Japanese call "Bushido," or some such name. As if we had no chivalrous principles in Europe! And as if they had no unchivalrous prac-tices in the Far East! If we see no beauty in Excalibur, are we likely to take more seriously the two swords of some outlandish Daimio? If we are truly dumb after the death of Roland, are we likely to shout with enthusiasm at the sight of a Hara-kiri?

Here is, perhaps, the queerest case of all. Many of these Orientalists have lately been filled with horror

have lately been filled with horror at finding that Young Turks still propose to be Turkish, and that advanced Japan is still unaccountably Japanese. Dr. Parker damned Abdul Hamid. These modern humanitarians cannot understand any people wishing to get rid of Abdul Hamid without also wishing to become exactly like Dr. Parker. In the same way they are horrified that the Lapanese Coursement. they are horrified that the Japanese Government has very abruptly condemned some criminals said to be conspiring against the sacred person of the Mikado. It never seems to occur to them that you

can take off a Turk's turban without taking off his head; and that, under a Brixton bowler, the head would go on thinking the same thoughts. It never seems to strike them that the man of the Far East still has a yellow skin, even when you have also given him a yellow Press. But the most astounding version of the thing I found in the following paragraph, the opening paragraph of an article on the Japanese condemnations in an influential weekly paper—

opening paragraph of an article on the Japanese condemnations in an influential weekly paper— "Japan has followed Western ways in a great many respects, but it is saddening to learn that she is adopting the most reprehensible methods of Russia and Spain in dealing with men and women who have the

ALMOST THE LAST OF THE VICTORIAN GIANTS: THE LATE SIR CHARLES DILKE. THE GREAT LIBERAL IMPERIALIST.

THE GREAT LIBERAL IMPERIALIST.

SIr Charles Dilke was born in 1843. In 1867, after making a tour of the world, he published 'Greater Britain," the great success of which led to his election as M.P. for Chelsea. He was re-elected in 1874. Meantime, he had succeeded his father in the Baroneter, and as sole proprietor of the "Athenacum." In 1872 he married Miss Katherine Shell, who died two years later, leaving the son who now succeeds. In 1880 he became Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, in 1882 President of the Local Government Board, and in 1884 he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, on which sat King Edward (as Prince of Wales), the late Lord Salisbury, and Cardinal Manning. In 1885 his name was associated with a divorce case, and this fact sadiy marred his career. In 1892 he returned to Parliament as Member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, which he represented till his death. Although holding no official position, Sir Charles Dilke was never in the House, especially on questions of foreign policy. He wrote a number of works on political questions, including "Imperial Defence," with Protessor Spenser Wilkinson. It was through Sir Charles Dilke that the Municipal Franchise was first conferred on women. His grandfather was a well-known man of letters in his day, and a friend of Keats. Sir Charles possessed a most interesting collection of Keats relices.

intelligence to be ahead of their time and have the courage to avow their opinions."

This really strikes me as colossal. I quite agree that Japan has imitated many Western things; I also think that Japan has mostly imitated the worst Western things. That is the cause of my very defective sympathy with Japan. If the Japanese had imitated Dante or mediæval architecture; if they had imitated Michael

Angelo or Italian painting, if they had imitated Rousseau and the French Revolution—then I, as a European, should have felt at least flattered. But the Japanese have only imitated the worst things of our worst period: the inhuman commercialism of Birmingham; period: the inhuman commercialism of Birmingham; the inhuman militarism of Berlin. I feel as if I had looked in a mirror and seen a monkey. Or, if this metaphor be counted uncharitable, I feel just as some coarse but kindly man might feel just as some coarse but kindly man might feel if a little brother began to imitate only his vices. I say this to show how easily I embrace the idea that Japan might borrow from us bad things as well as good; and then I turn with

astonishment—nay, consternation—to the paragraph I
have quoted. Japan (it seems) has
borrowed from Russia and Spain the reprehensible habit of executing people without adequate trial. Trial by jury, with complete reports in the newspapers next day, was the common practice all over the Far East until the dreadful example of Spain somehow crept across two continents and destroyed it. Such a thing as autocratic execution was unknown in the East. Such a notion as that of despotism had never occurred to the Japanese. Up to that last lost moment when they heard of Russia, County Councils had been buzzing in every town, republics established in every island of the East. Before the European came, polling booths were at the end of every street and ballotboxes rattled over all Asia. But, alas, they heard of Spain. They heard that in Spain the trials of rebels in arms had occasionally been conducted in secret; and this was enough to destroy the long and famous tradition of free democracy in the Far East.

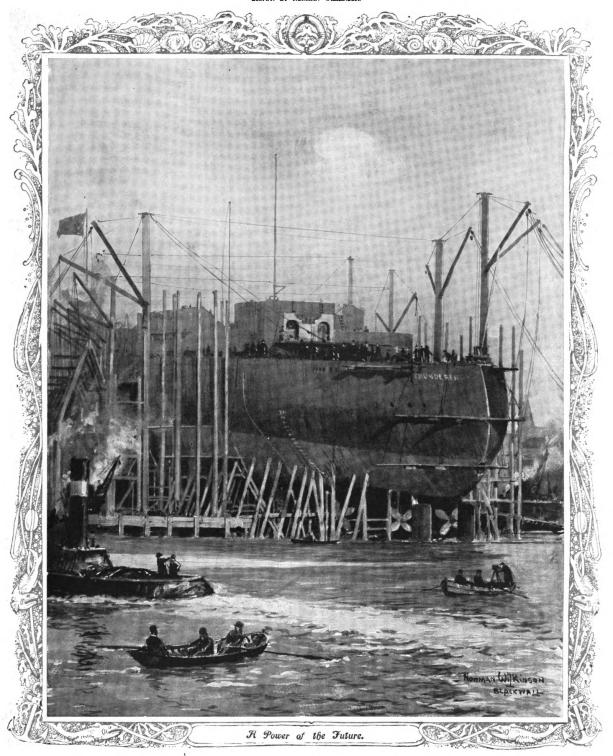
> Now I do think that, compared with this amazing bosh, Gilbert's "Mikado," with his punishment "lin-"Mikado," with his punishment "lingering, with boiling oil in it," might
> be called a good, solid, sensible
> picture of Japan. Eastern despotism
> has many advantages; and I do not
> doubt that many of its decisions were
> not "lingering," but as rough and
> rapid as they were just. But to what
> mental state have people come if they
> cannot see that Europe has been,
> upon the whole, the home of democracy, and Asia, upon the whole, the
> home of despotism? Really, Japan
> is not so barren of resource as this
> writer supposes. The Far East really is not so barren or resource as this writer supposes. The Far East really has no need to go to Russia for autocracy, or to Spain for torture. It has done very artistic things in that way itself. And if Spain and Russia have indeed terrorised and tortured, it is much more historically likely that they got it from Asia than that Asia ever had the slightest need to borrow it from them.

> The plain facts, of course, are perfectly simple. Japan has borrowed our guns and telephones, but she has not borrowed our morality; and, morally speaking, I really do not see why she should. Under all Japan's elaborate armour-plating she is still the same strange, heathen, sinister, and heroic thing: she has still the two deep Oriental habits, prostration

before despotism and ferocity of punishment. She still thinks, in the Eastern style, that a king is infinitely sublime: the brother of the sun and moon. She still thinks, in the Eastern style, that a criminal is infinitely punishable; "something with boiling oil in it." Why on earth should Japan abandon the adoration of the Mikado and the destruction of his enemies, merely because a scientific apparatus has made the Mikado more vic-torious and the destruction of his enemies more easy?

THE LAUNCH OF LONDON'S SUPER-DREADNOUGHT: THE "THUNDERER."

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



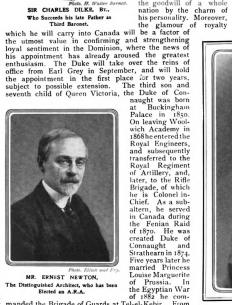
THE GOOD SHIP BOUNTIFUL OF THE EAST END: THE "THUNDERER" READY TO TAKE THE WATER.

The "Thunderer," super-Dreadnought and sister-ship to the "Orion," the "Monarch," and the "Conqueror," was launched from the shipyard of the Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Company on Wednesday. Her keel was laid on April 13 of last year, and her progress has been extremely rapid. By the date of the launch the enormous weight of about 9600 tons was resting on the blocks. 280 tons of this represented the eradle and launching-gear. The ship had to slide a distance of about 500 feet down an incline of one in sixteen before reaching the water. As was pointed out the other day, the "Thunderer" has been to many people in the East End "no dread engine of war, but the good ship Bountiful, whose making has brought an almost forgotten prosperity to this valley of desolation." About three thousand men have been at work upon the vessel, and some £6000 per week has been paid in wages during her construction. When ready for sea she will have cost two million pounds.



SIR CHARLES DILKE, Who Succeeds his late Father as Third Baronet.

Notes. in Canadian progress, and in the general development of Imperial union, the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada is of the hanpiest augury At General of Canada is of the happiest augury. At many other times—more especially during his recent visit to South Africa—he has shown his aptitude for statesmanship and his great power of winning the goodwill of a whole nation by the charm of his personality. Moreover, the glamour of royalty



MR. ERNEST NEWTON,
The Distinguished Architect, who has been
Elected an A.R.A.
manded the Brigade of Guards at Tel-el-Kebir. From
1886 to 1890 he commanded the troops in Bombay,
and he has since held the Portsmouth and Aldershot
commands, and that of the Forces in Ireland. In
1904 he became the first Inspector-General of the
Forces, and in 1908 he was appointed to the Mediterranean
command, which, it will be remembered, he resigned. It was
a great disappointment to him that he was not permitted to
share the risks of the Boer War. His patriotism was strikingly
shown by his refusal of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, in
order to retain his British nationality.

Mr. Ernest Newton's election as an Associate of the Royal

order to retain his British nationality.

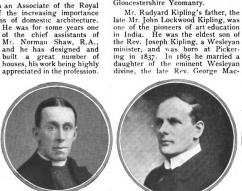
Mr. Ernest Newton's election as an Associate of the Royal Academy is perhaps significant of the increasing importance nowadays attached to the problems of domestic architecture.

He was for some years one of the chief assistants of Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., and he has designed and built a great number of houses his work being highly



THE LATE MR. LOCKWOOD KIPLING, Father of Rudyard Kipling, and a Pioneer of Art Education in India.

built a great number of houses, his work being highly appreciated in the profession.



THE RIGHT REV. H. L. PAGET, D.D. Bishop of Stepney-who, it is said, will become Bishop of Rochester.



LADY VIOLET CHARTERIS, Formerly Lady Violet Manners — Married on Wednesday to the Hon. Hugo Charteris.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Hugo Charteris and Lady Violet Manners on Wednesday. By the latter wedding the families of the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Wemyss were linked together, the bridegroom being the eldest son of Lord Eleho, eldest son and heir of Lord Wemyss, and the bride the

H.P.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Who has been Appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

second of the famous Manners sisters, the beautiful and accomplished daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland. Lady Violet's husband, the Hon. Hugo Charteris, was born in 1884, and is a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Yeomanry.

MR. F. H. DENT,





MR. FRANCIS DYKE ACLAND, M.P., Who has been Appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

hers of his son's books.

In taking up once more the duties of the Financial Secretary to the War Office.

War Office, Mr. Francis Dyke Acland will be resuming an appointment which he lost through being defeated in the General Election of January 1910. His successor, Mr. C. E. Mallet, was in turn defeated at the latest General Election. Mr. Acland sat for Richmond, Yorkshire, from 1906 to 1910. He now represents Camborne, Cornwall.

Mr. John MacWhitter, whose pictures of Highland, and occasionally of Swiss, mountain and lake scenery have been so familiar a feature at the Academy for many years, came of an old Ayrshire family, a member of which was among the "Ayrshire mar-

was among the "Ayrshire marwas among the "Ayrshire mar-tyrs." He was born in 1839, his father being a paper - manufac-turer at Edinburgh. He was only four-teen when he ex-hibited his first picture at the Royal Scottish Academy. He Academy. He studied in the Art Schools at Edinburgh under Robert Scott Lau-



THE LATE MR. J. MACWHIRTER, R.A.,
The Well-known Painter of Highland
Scenery and other Landscapes.

Robert Scott Lauder, and in 1867
he was elected an A.R.S.A. His first picture hung
at the Royal Academy in London was "The Temple
of Vesta," in 1865. Since 1870 he had exhibited—
usually two landscapes—every year. In 1872 he
burgh. He was elected an A.R.A. in 1879, and an R.A. in
1893. His "June in the Austrian Tyrol" was bought by the
Chantrey Bequest in 1892.

Chantrey Bequest in 1892.

We have heard of the American who made a bid for the purchase of Westminster Abbey, and was "fired out by a minor Canon before he could say 'Dean Robinson!'" Soon he would have to say "Dean Ryle," for Dr. Armitage Robinson is being succeeded, as already recorded here, by Dr. Ryle, the Bishop of Winchester. His resignation has, in fact, been followed by something like a "general post" in the southern Sees. The Bishop of Southwark becomes Bishop of Winchester, and it has since been reported that the Bishop of Rochester is



and Fry. THE RIGHT REV. J. R. HARMER, D.D., Bishop of Rochester--who, it is said, will



THE LATE LORD WINTERSTOKE, Head of the Firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills, and Chairman of the Imperial

Several interesting marriages have taken place this week, including that of Lord Worsley and the Hon. Alexandra Vivian, on Tuesday, and that of the Hon. donald, two of whose daughters married Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Sir Edward Poynter. Mrs. Kipling, the novelist's mother, died last year. In the year that he to be translated to Southwark, and the Bishop of Stepney to Rochester. Dr. Harmer was appointed to Rochester in 1905. After being captain of the school at



HIS MAIESTY'S CYPHER AND HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS: THE FIRST GEORGE V. PILLAR-BOX TO BE ERECTED IN LONDON.

for nine years, Chap-lain to the Bishop of Oxford, Select Preacher at Oxford, and Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich.

Lord Winterstoke was the only son of the late Mr. W. D. Wills, one of the

This, the first pillar-box to bear the "G.R." of King George V., has been erected in Cowper Road, Hanwell. It has created much interest in the neighbourhood.

founders of the famous tobacco firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills, of Bristol. He was educated at Mill Hill School. His father's death in a street accident at Snow Hill, which led to the building of Holborn Viaduct, made him manager of the firm while yet a young man, and he became one of the foremost business men not only in aget of the firm white yet a young man, and he became one of the foremost business men not only in the West of England but in the whole country. He was the principal founder of the Imperial Tobacco Company, established about eight years ago to counteract a threatened American tobacco invasion. He was also a director of the Great Western Railway. Lord Winterstoke was a kindly and popular employer, a generous philanthropist, and a great benefactor, in particular, to Bristol. Among other things, he built the Art Gallery there at a cost of £40,000, and gave £35,000 to Bristol University. £12,000 for the rebuilding of Blagdon Church, and, only the other day, £5000 to the Bristol Hospital. He was M.F. for Coventry from 1880 to 1886, and for East Bristol from 1895 to 1900. He was made a Baronet in 1893, and a Peer in 1906. He leaves no heir to the title.

Several charges have taken place recently In the

Several changes have taken place recently in the management of the great railways. Another has now to be recorded owing to the retirement of Mr. Vincent

Hill, General Manager of the South - Eastern and Chatham line since 1900. Mr. Hill, who is joining the Board of the South-Eastern, is to be succeeded as General Manager by Mr. F. H. Dent, the present Goods Manager and Assistant General Manager. Mr. Dent was previously with the London and North Western.



THE MAKING OF THE DOMINION'S WAR FLEET A RECRUITING - POSTER FOR THE CANADIAN NAVY. The Dominion authorities have just issued recruiting-posters for the Canadian Navy. The one illustrated measures fourteen feet by nine. They have also published an instructive illustrated booklet, "The Canadian Navy, and How to Join R."

All the three holders of the Dilke Baronetcy, curiously enough, have had exactly the same Christian names, the new Baronet being, like his father and

Colouration n o t Colouration in Fishes.

(See Illustrations.)

(See Illustrations.)

(See Illustrations.)

(See Illustrations.)

(See Illustrations.)

(See Illustrations.)

appreciate in no o t general allustration in appreciate in no division of the animal kingdom are the colours so varieties and brilliant as among fishes, and neither mammals. neither mammals, birds, nor insects so birds, nor insects so rapidly change their colour and markings as the inhabitants of the sea. The fishes of our own waters, like our birds, are of more or less sombre hue; but in the tropics, markedly among the Trigger and Coffer fishes, the wildest and most and Coffer fishes, the wildest and most fantastic colours are to be met with, when brilliant carmines, blues, greens, and yellows are arranged in bands, blotches, spots, and stripes. The colour, the beautiful iridescence, and the white surfaces the white surfaces on the body of a fish are due to the pres-ence in the skin of

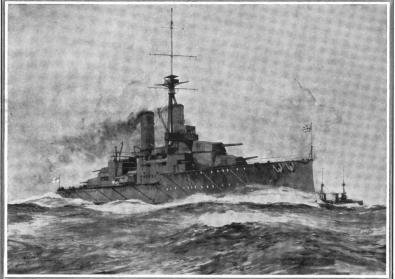
Protective It is



LAID ON THE FLOOR OF WEST-MINSTER HALL: THE MEMORIAL BRASS COMMEMORATING THE LYING-IN-STATE OF KING EDWARD VII. As we have noted, this memorial brass has been placed on the floor of Westminster Hall, where the body of King Bd-ward VII. rested before it was taken to Windsor for interment.

pigment containing cells and certain light-reflecting bodies. Many fishes have the wonderful power of changing their colour with their surroundings and under emotion. On our "Science" page Dr. Andrew Wilson deals with the subject in further detail. subject in further detail

A French In the esting photograph graph greender. Shown descendants of Naun-Pretender. below are shown descendants of Nauadorff, who claimed to be Louis XVII. at a memorial service to that ill -fated Prince in the church of St. Elisabeth of the Temple, in Paris. The figures seated in a row (reading from left to right) are M. Tourtelot and his wife, "Princes" Louis Charles, "Prince" Louis Charles, "Prince" Charles "Queen Madeleine" ("Accullé), "the Dauphin" Charles Louis, and "King" Jean, claimant of the Crown. Naundorff, whose grandson he is, was the most credible of the nineteen people who claimed to be Louis XVII. It is said that he was smuggled into Holland (hence his Dutch name); that Napoleon satisfied himself of the nineteen people who claimed to be Louis XVII. It is said that he was smuggled into Holland (hence his Dutch name); that Napoleon satisfied himself as to his claim; and that a British Government response to a petition of Naundorff's descendants, decided that the French Republic must recognise them as being of French nationality. This is regarded as virtually an admission of their descent from Louis XVII.



AS SHE WILL BE WHEN SHE HAS FORGOTTEN HER CRADLE, THE "THUNDERER" AS SHE WILL BE WHEN COMPLETE.

The "Thunderer," our new super-Dreadnought and a sister-ship to the "Orion," "Monarch," and "Conqueror," was launched on Wednesday.

Her keel was laid on April 13 of last year.—[DRAWN BY CHARLES DEXON.]

grandfather, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. He was born in 1874, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1895. His mother was the late Sir Charles Dilke's first wife, only daughter of the late Captain A. G. Sheil. She lived only two years after her marriage.



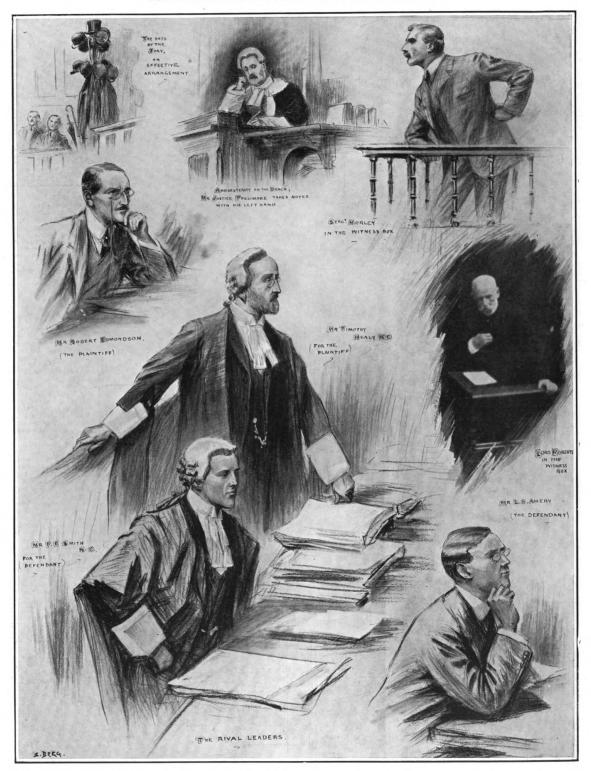
RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT MONTE CARLO, CELEBRATING THE FESTIVAL THE PATRON - SAINT



"THE GREAT-GRANDSON OF LOUIS XVI.": THE HEAD OF A FRENCH "ROYAL FAMILY" WHO IS TO BECOME A FRENCH CITIZEN.

THE SO-CALLED "COWARDICE" CASE: SKETCHES IN COURT.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG; PHOTOGRAPH OF LORD ROBERTS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

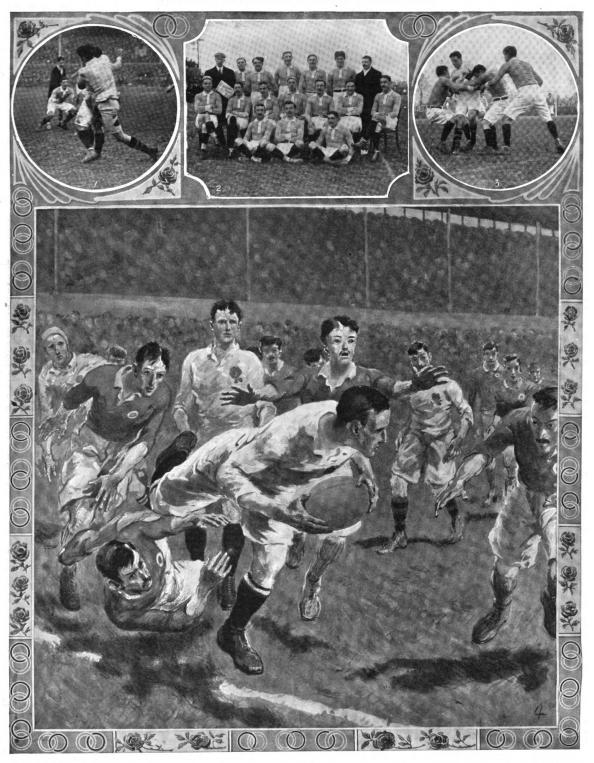


DURING THE HEARING OF THE EDMONDSON v. AMERY ACTION: PERSONALITIES PROMINENT DURING THE PROCEEDINGS.

In this case Mr. R. Edmondson, formerly a sergeant-major in the Imperial Yeomanry, sues the defendant, Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, to recover damages for an alleged libel in a letter written by the defendant and published in a Wolverhampton newspaper, which letter, the plaintiff contends, imputes to him cowardice during the South African War. The defendant admits that he wrote and published the words of which complaint is made, and pleads that, so far as they consisted of statements of fact, they were true in substance and in fact, and so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion they were fair comment upon matters of public interest.

FRANCE AGAINST ENGLAND AT RUGBY: THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

DRAWING BY F. GILLETT; PHOTOGRAPHS BY W.G.P. AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

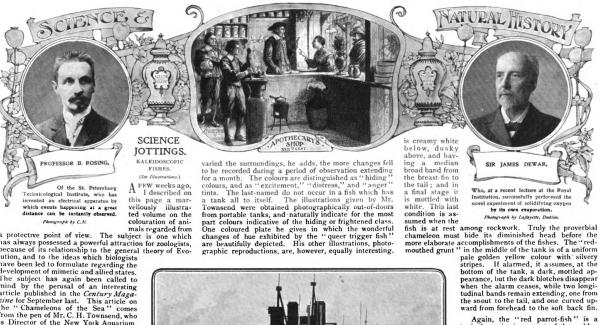


I. ENGLAND TO THE FORE: A FRENCHMAN WELL | 2. THE VISITORS: THE FRENCH TEAM, WHO WERE | 3. FRANCE TO THE FORE: LAMBERT FAIRLY TACKLED.

4. A BRILLIANT SINGLE-HANDED TRY: ADRIAN STOOP'S BEST PIECE OF WORK DURING THE MATCH.

The Rugby match at Twickenham, on Saturday of last week, between England and France, resulted in a decisive win for the former by thirty-seven points to nil. At no time, save at the very beginning of the game, did the French fifteen appear dangerous, but, in fairness, it must be pointed out that by some the opposing pack are regarded as the best that have ever represented England, while the French team had several of their best men not available, including their three best three-quarter backs, some of the forwards originally selected, and G. Combes.

who has been described as the finest full-back France ever had.



Photograph by C.N.

distance can be instantly observed.

**Colouration of animals regarded from a protective point of view. The subject is one which has always possessed a powerful attraction for zoologists, because of its relationship to the general theory of Evolution, and to the ideas which biologists have been led to formulate regarding the development of mimetic and allied states. The subject has again been called to mind by the perusal of an interesting article published in the **Century Magazine* for September last. This article on the "Chameleons of the Sea" comes from the pen of Mr. C. H. Townsend, who is Director of the New York Aquarium, an institution the counterpart of which, I regret to say, London cannot show, or apparently, from past experience, maintain. That many fishes can alter their hues to suit and match the character of their surroundings has, of course, long been known as a zoological fact. The common flounder, the sole, and other bottom-living fishes approximate so closely to the sand on which they lie, that the greatest possible difficulty is experienced in even seeing them, and their colour can be altered to suit the special tint, dark or light, of their environment. Anyone who has speared flounders knows that it is the slight movements of the fishes which alone serve as a guide to their locality on the sand.

Mr Townsend's observations apply

Mr Townsend's observations apply more especially to tropical fishes, whereof his aquarium possesses many interesting specimens. He experimented in the production of colour-changes by various methods, simulating the natural conditions under which the transformations occur. When the fishes are frightened, when food is thrown into the tanks, when the electric light is turned on and off, and by other methods the chameleon-like habits of the fishes are exhibited. These results naturally correspond with the idea that protection from enemies is at least one service which colour-changes discharge to their exhibitors. But Mr. Townsend found that the mere environment had its share in determining these changes. He tells us that, in part, they are dependent on the construction of the tanks, on the nature of the bottom, and whether white sand or gravel was used, and on the presence or absence of artificial rockwork. The more

GERMANY JAPAN

THE DECLINE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH NAVY: OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOUR'S WAR-VESSELS COMPARED WITH OURS AND THOSE OF OTHER POWERS.

AR - VESSELS CUMPARED WITH OURS AND THE STREET WAS 18 of ago France's war fleet was second amongst those of the world. It will be that there are those in France who advocate a much larger vote for naval purparts that there are those in France who advocate a much larger vote for naval purparts.

A very typical example is found in the "Nassau groper" fish, a common West Indian species. In one of its phases this fish is uniformly dark; in another it is creamy white; in a third it is dark above, with white under parts; in a fourth, the upper part is banded, the lower half creamy white; in a fifth, the dark colour is suffused with red; in a sixth, the body

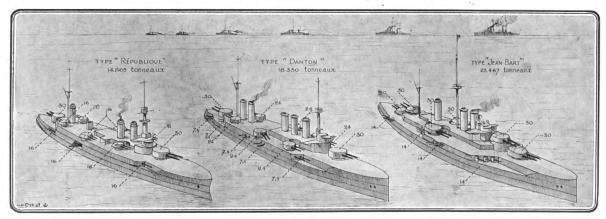
the snout to the tail, and one curved upward from forehead to the soft back fin.

Again, the "red parrot-fish" is a typical species in respect of the sudden changes in colour it exhibits. When swimming, the lower surface and lower fins are red. Then, at the same time, the sides and upper surface become dark brown. Certain scales remain pure white, giving the fish a spotted aspect, the head and back fin darken, and the tail grows crimson red, its pale bands turning to a pure white. In its palest state this fish is almost devoid of colour, has few markings, and resembles more a dead fish than a living one. The "blue tang" fish has two special changes—one a bright blue, the other a creamy white. The latter phase is assumed in its quiet moments, when it settles on the white-sand tank bottom. The least disturbance reproduces the blue colour. The "red grouper" is settles on the white-sand tank bottom. The least disturbance reproduces the perfect harlequin of a fish. The illustration shows two of its changes—one in its normal state (rich fawn colour), and another a red phase assumed for rest or concealment, or when it is frightened.

These colour-changes are effected by the alterations of colour-cells lying in

concealment, or when it is frightened.

These colour-changes are effected by the alterations of colour-cells lying in the under-skin of the animal, cells which are under the control of the nervous system. The changes therefore reflect exactly the nervous state of the animal, though doubtless some are mechanically exited by mere reflex action, such as is represented by light or darkness or the surroundings. The common frog shows such colour-changes in a mild fashion, growing lighter-tinted in the light and darker in the shade. But the marvel of it all is the wondrous adjustment of a living body to its surroundings, and no less the harmony which results from the play of nervous orders dominating a complex mechanism.—Andrew Wilson.



EPUBLIQUE," "PATRIE," "JUSTICE," "VÉRITÉ," "LIBERTÉ," "DIMOCRATIE"; FOUR 30-CENTIMETRE GUNS; EIGHTEEN 16-CENTIMETRE GUNS, OR TEN 19-CENTIMETRE GUNS. 1905-1911: "DANTON,"

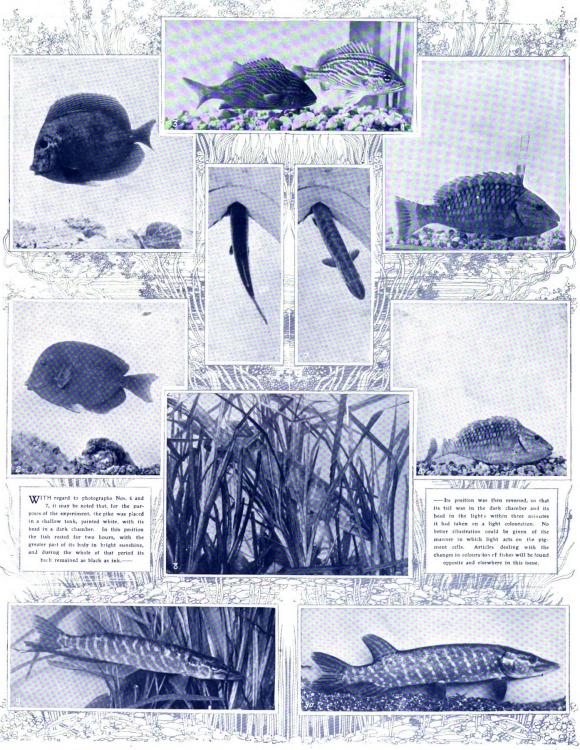
CONDORCET," "MIRABRAU," "VOLTAIRE," "VERDINAUD"; FOUR 30-CENTIMETRE GUNS. TWELTON 21-CENTIMETRE GUNS, TWENTY 75-MILLIMETRE GUNS. 1910-1913: "JYAN-BART," "COURBET"

TOPICS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

"DREADNOUGHTS" OF FRANCE: BATTLE-SHIPS OF THREE PROGRAMMES.

The diagrams illustrate three French programmes of caval construction. It will be noted that tonnage is increasing rapidly, as it is in the cases of the other war-vessels of the world. The "Dreadnought" displace 18,600 tons; the "Neptune" class, 19,250 tons; the "Neptune" class, 20,600 tons; the "Thunderer" displaces 22,660 tons.

FINNY KALEIDOSCOPES: FISHES THAT CHANGE COLOUR CHAMELEON ~ WISE.



- 1. ATTER IT HAS BEEN DISTURBED: THE BLUE TANG WHEN IT IS BRIGHT BLUE.
 2. IN IS NORMAL, PLACID STATE: THE BLUE TANG WHEN IT IS OF A GHOSTLY WHITENESS.
 3. DARK AFTER FRIGHT AND PALE DURING MIID EXCITEMENT: THE RED-MOUTHER GRUEN, AS IT IS AFTER DISTURBANCE AND WHEN A LITTLE FLURHED.
 4. AS IT IS WHEN PLAYING, OR FIGHTING, OR FRIGHTEND: THE RED PARROT-FISH WHEN IT IS DARK RED.
- 5. As It is when Almost Colourless and Resembling a Dead Fish; The Red Parrot Fish when It is Pale.

 6. The Effect of Darkwiss on a Pike: The Fish Dark in Colour when its Head is is a Hole, and its Evis are these "Blundfolder."

 7. The Effect of Light on a Pike: The Fish Light in Colour when It is in the Light, and so in a Position to See.

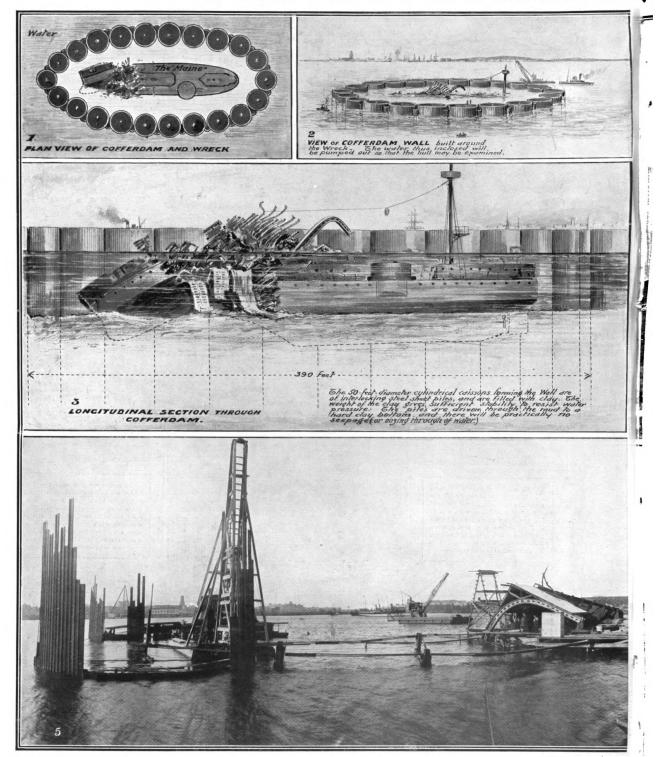
- A Young Pike among Rush Stems, Showing its Protective Marking of Yellow Bares.
 A Young Pike; One of the Fibhes which Change their Colore and Markings Saveral Times deling their Laves.
- THER LIVES.

 10. AS IT IS WHEN IT GROWS AND MOVES INTO MID STRIAM, WHEN THE BARS HITHERTO PRESENT ON ITS BODY, WOULD BE T-O CONSPICUOUS: A PIRE WITH ITS BARS CHANGING INTO SPOIS.

"The methods by which fishes produce changes in appearance are fairly well understood (we quote the "Century"). The chromatophores, or colour-cells in the under-skin, are contractile. and as they may contain red, blue, yellow, or other pigment, the different colours result from nervous action upon one or more kinds of cells. . . . It does not appear that there is any phase of colour in the numerous species under observation which can be called the permanent life-colour. Frequent changes take place, which are dependent upon activity, rest, play, anger, fright, temperature, food, distress, light, or other causes." The blue tang is an excellent example of this: when in the least disturbed, it assumes a bright blue colour. (See Article on opposite Page.)

THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" TO BE LEFT ON DRY IL

HOW A WALL OF COFFERDAMS WILL BE BUILT ROUND THE J



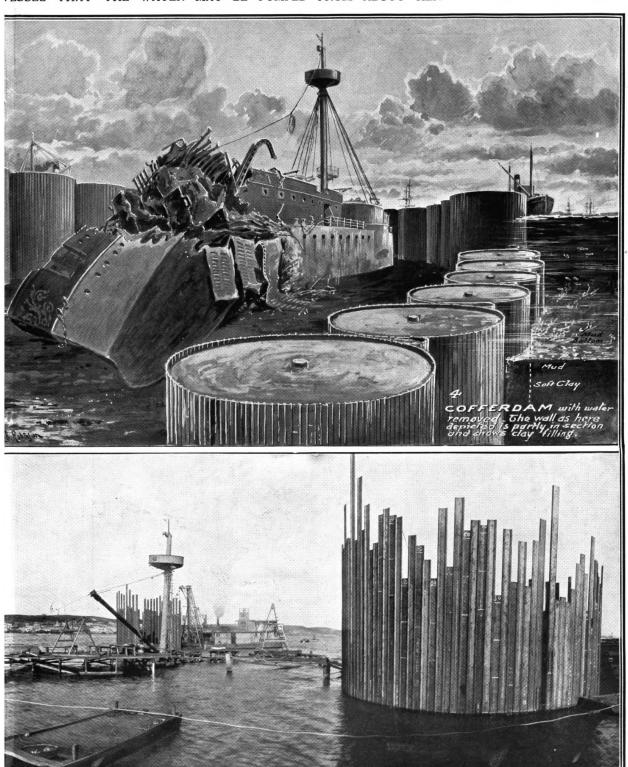
^{1.} HOW THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" WILL BE SURROUNDED BY A WALL OF COFFERDAMS MAKING A
WATERTIGHT ENCLOSURE FROM WHICH THE WATER WILL BE PUMPED, THUS EXPOSING THE VESSEL,

3. THE POSITION THE WRECK WILL HAVE INSIDE THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE WATER.

Numerous plans have been suggested for the uncovering of the "Maine," which, it will be remembered, was sunk in Havana Harbour by an explosion shortly before the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States. Most of these allow for the raising of the battle-ship from the water by means of wire cables and powerful screw-jacks, or apparatus of a similar nature; as did that illustrated in this paper not very long ago. Now, the army engineers have decided that, as the vessel was practically cut in two, it would not be possible to raise her in her present condition without further distorting her and thereby making impossible the careful examination of position which will be necessary if the manner of explosion and whether it took place within or without the ship,

LAND BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE SURROUNDING SEA:

VESSEL THAT THE WATER MAY BE PUMPED FROM ABOUT HER.

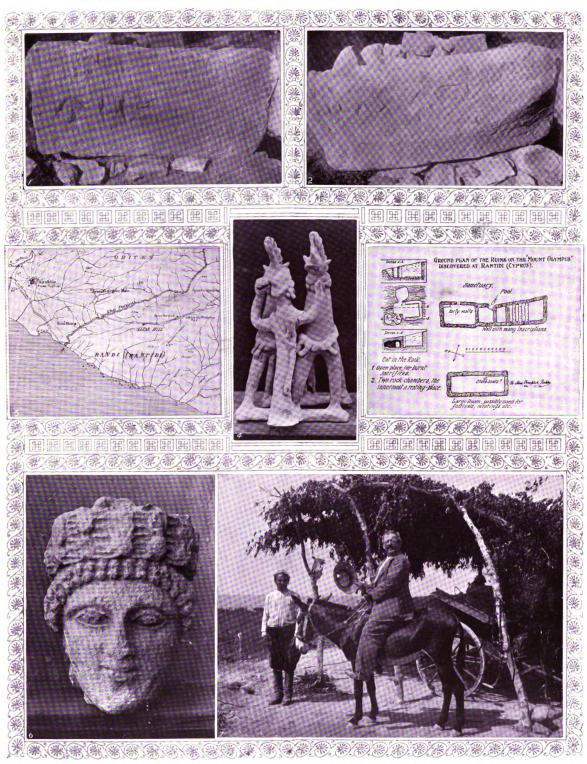


^{1.} THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" AS IT WILL BE WITHIN THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS AFTER THE PUMPING OUT OF THE WATER FROM THE SPACE THUS ENCLOSED HAS TAKEN PLACE.

^{5.} BUILDING THE WALL OF COFFERDAMS ROUND THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE"-THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK IN THE HARBOUR OF HAVANA.

or both, are to be determined. The hull will be examined, therefore, in situ. To quote the "Scientific American," on whose drawings ours are based, by permission: "Briefly stated, the plan consists of providing an elliptical watertight wall of cofferdams entirely around the vessel, pumping out the water from the space as thus inclosed, and removing the mud from the unwatered bottom so as to leave the hull open for a careful survey of its condition. . . when the cofferdam has been completed, centrifugal pumps will be employed to remove the water, and it is probable that a large portion of the mud can be removed by the same method." The water-tight wall is now under construction. The photograph here given shows this: the drawings illustrate the method as a whole.

THE DWELLING-PLACE OF DIVINITIES?—A "MOUNT OLYMPUS" IN CYPRUS. THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF DR. MAX OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER AT RANTIDI.



- I. ADVANCED AS PROOF THAT THE RANTIDI HILL IS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS," ON WHICH THE GOOD WERE SUPPOSED TO DWELL AND ON WHICH ALTARS WHEE EXECTED TO THEM: THE SHOWE LEDGE WITH THE INSCRIPTION "I AM CONSECRATED TO ZBUS."
- FOUND ON THE HILL OF RANTIDI, WHICH, IT IS BELIEVED, IS A
 "MOUNT OLYMPICS"; THE STONE LEDGE FROM THE ALTAR OF
 THE CHIP OF THE GODS, SHOWING THE INSCRIPTION "I AM
 CONSERATED TO ZEES."

- 3. The Position of the Newly Discovered Dwelling-Place of the Gods in Cyprus; The Location of Rantidi and the "Mount Olympus," Rantidi Hill.

 4. Made in the Fabridi Hill.

 4. Made in the Fabridi Described as "Snow Men's Work"; A Soldier with a Sword in Terra Cotta)—Pigi res Similar to which were Found at Rantidi before the Great Discovery.

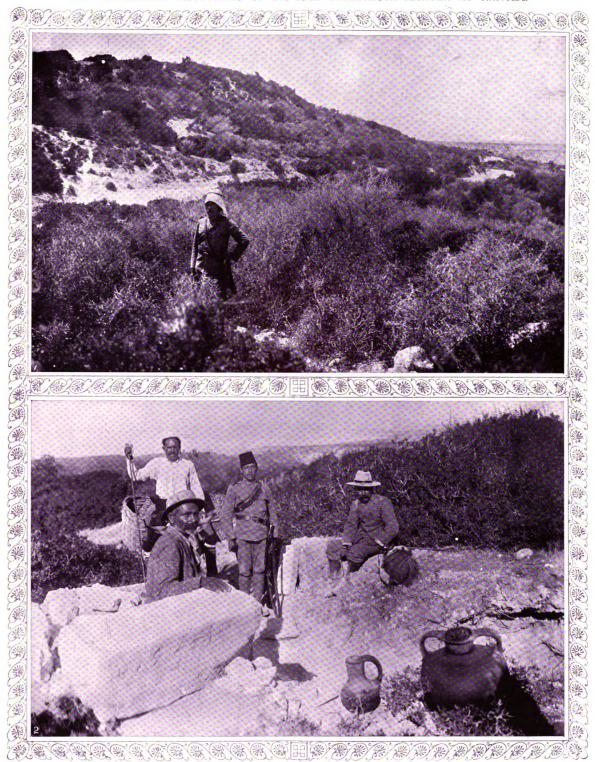
 5. Beliaved to Prove that Rantidi Hill is a "Mount Olympus"; A Place of the Renework which are Declared to Snow that the Place was Sacred to the Worship of Various Drites.
- 6. The Goddess a Shrine to Whom, Discovered on the Hill of Rantidi, Led to Further Excavations, and the Belief that the Place is a "Mount Olympus": A Fine Head of Aphrodite.
- 7. The Discoverer of the "Mount Olympus".

 7. The Discoverer of the "Mount Olympus".

 Dr. On-verlish-Richter at the Bower in which He Slept while Photographing Rastidi Hill and his Discoveries there.

THE SACRED HILL OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY: A CYPRIAN "MOUNT OLYMPUS.

THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF DR. MAX OHNEFALSCHARICHTER AT RANTIDI.



 WHERE IT IS BELIEVED ZEUS AND OTHER GODS WERE THOUGHT TO DWELL AND WERE WORSHIPPED: RANTIDI HILL, DESCRIBED AS A "MOUNT OLYMPUS."

2, THE SCENE OF DISCOVERIES WHICH PROVE THE WORSHIP OF FOUR GREEK
DIVINITIES ON RANTIDI HILL, SHOWING (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND) THE STONE
LEDGE WITH THE INSCRIPTION, "I AM CONSECRATED TO ZEUS."

Continued.]

—He bases his argument on numerous "finds." In July of last year he was able to report the discovery on Rantidi Hill of an extremely ancient shrine to Aphrodite. His further excavations show, he avers, that the hill is a "Mount Olympus," for he has unearthed relies which indicate that it was ascred to the worship, not only of Aphrodite, but to that of other Greek gods, including Zeus and Apollo. The most important of the discoveries was a stone ledge bearing the words, "I am consecrated to Zeus." "Until my discovery of this Mount of Divinities at Rantidi," writes Dr. Ohneldshe-Richer, "the dwelling-place of the Greek divinities existed only as a fantasy of the poets. The most eclebrated "Mount Olympus' is that range of mountains which separates Macedonia from Thessaly. Now we see for the first time that the creations of the poets were based on more than mere imagery. On Rantidi Hill a number of Greek divinities had, as it were, their proper habitations, and there were worshipped separately or as a body." It may be here noted that in ancient geography various mountains were given the name Olympus: indeed, Tozer enumerates no fewer than fourteen. It may be recalled, further, that Homer describes the gods as having their palsees on the top of Olympus, and as spending the day in Zeus' Palsee, in which they sat in conclave while the Muses sang and played the lyre to them, and the younger gods danced.



ART NOTES.

THE Royal Academy is most deftly slipping from the clutches of the critics. A note of resentment and alarm underlies the comments in the Press on the election of Mr. C. H. Shannon, Mr. Mark Fisher, and Mr. D. Y. Cameron: with another such batch sent to join Mr. Orpen and Mr. Strang among the Associates, half the case for the plaintiffs will collapse. Doubtless the "International" and the "New English" will continue to turn up their young and elderly noses, but they will be forced to hurry forward many other talented "outsiders" before they can logically resume their talk of the high distinction of rejection or exclusion. Another vacancy has been made within the last few days by Mr. MacWhitter's death; and unless Mr. Wilson Steer and Mr. Augustus John refuse to allow their names to be submitted for election, they will soon add to the loneliness and discomfuture of the attacking party.

To send an independent painter to

To send an independent painter to the Upper Chamber of Art is much like sending a Liberal politician to the House of Lords. He is apt to lose himself in the majority. Men like Mr. Clausen and Mr. Sargent have, it is true, remained true to their artistic faith even after long years of sittings on Academy committees and at Academy banquets; and their taste in pictures has not seldom gained admittance to the summer exhibitions for pictures that have irked the very common sense of the average hanging committee. But now, by a combination of the deletion and insertion of names, the younger party will hold together and gravely oppose the policy of the old. Mr. MacWhitter's death not only lets in new blood, but robs the old Academy of one of its most typical painters. Some day we may be interested in his work as the reflection of an essentially British epoch, but of late years he had been the butt of the enemy. How frequently is it asked how much his "June in the househ buttof the enemy. How frequently is it asked how much his "June in the buttof the enemy. How frequently is it asked how much his "June in the househ buttof the enemy. How frequently is it asked how much his "June in the househ buttof the enemy. How frequently is it asked how much his "June in the househ but of late years he had been the butt of the enemy. How frequently is it asked how much his "June in the househ his "June in the June of the household have been a such as a

If the Academy promises to disarm criticism in regard to its membership, we recollect with even more interest that it also finds a solution for the long-standing difficulty of the Chantrey Bequest. The commission of inquiry failed to suggest a remedy so simple. The

Trustees were told they should be more catholic in the range of their purchases. "See," they said, "no C. H. Shannon has been bought, no Lavery, no Orpen, no Strang, no Mark Fisher." But the Trustees cared not to forego the pleasure it gave them to distribute their favours among members of their Royal Academy—in other words, among themselves. With Messrs. C. H.



PERFORMING THE CEREMONY FROM WHICH HE TAKES HIS NAME: THE ROSE CAVALIER PESENTS THE SILVER ROSE TO SOPHIE VON FANINAL (FRAU NAST) IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER." Count Octavian, the Rose Cavaller, is so called because he undertakes, on behalf of Sophie von Faninal's fiance, a certain Baron, the duty of presenting to her, according to old Viennese custom, the silver rose of betrothal, a symbol nomewhat analogous to cur engagement ring.

Shannon, Strang, Mark Fisher, Orpen, and Lavery elected, they may still practise their charities at home. Fortunately none of the purchases of the Contemporary Art Society (formed to correct the incompleteness of the Chantrey collection) have forestalled the good intentions of the Academy, although in securing a bronze by Mr. Ricketts we must suppose that Mr. C. H. Shannon had a half share in the pride and pleasure of the transaction.

E. M.

MUSIC.

THE most devoted admirers of M. de Pachmann may be forgiven if they found in the master's playing of the Chopin B minor Sonata at Queen's Hall last week not only a satisfactory excuse for his not having given it before, but some consolation for the thought that he may not give it again. One has heard symphonies played at the Queen's Hall in much the same spirit that the Polish pianist displayed in his treatment of the sonata. He took amazing liberties with the tempi, and was so intent upon details that he seemed at times to forget they are but part of an artistic whole. Happily the sonata came first on the programme: long before the recital was completed M. de Pachmann found his audience metaphorically at his feet. Surely he has never played the "Etudes," or those he chose from Opus 25, with more delicate intimacy or clearer artistic perception of the fine shades.

VELASQUEZ

PHILIP IV BEFORE THE ADMIRAL'S

PORTRAIT .

A few hours after M. de Pachmann had left the hall, the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society assembled under the irrepressible bâton of Mr. Arthur W. Payne. Needless to say, the orchestral part of the entertainment could hardly have been more spirited, and Herr Schelling's glittering performance of the solo part in Chopin's Pianoforte Concerto in E minor was most attractive. Miss Ruth Vincent, by her beautiful rendering of Micaela's song from the third act of "Carmen," reminded her audience of the nights when she made a legitimate success in grand opera.

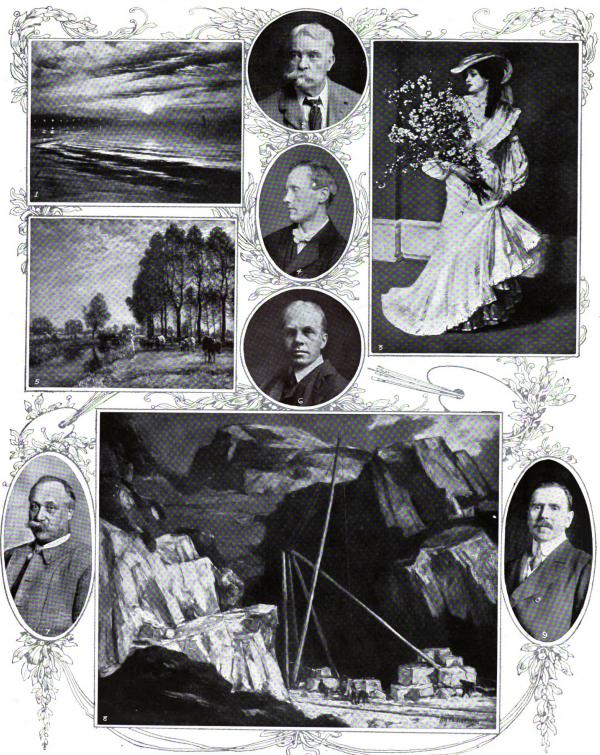
Having endeavoured with the greatest possible success to emulate the Fat Boy of "Pickwick" by making our featured from the fat Boy of "Pickwick" by making our featured from the fat Boy of "Pickwick" by making our featured from the fat Boy of "Pickwick" by making our featured from the fat Boy of "Pickwick" by making our featured from the fat Boy of "Der Rosenkavalier" would appear to have returned to other methods, and the production at Dres den of "Der Rosenkavalier" would seem to have created such a storm of applause that we may hope to see it over here, provided that our national opera house or Mr. Hammerstein can afford to pay the fees for performance demanded by the talented composer. If the work is nearly as good as it is said to be, the price should be well worth paying. "The finest comic opera since Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro'" is one verdict! Doubtless Dr. Strauss will feel he has been understood at last, though it is not quite clear why Mozart should be dragged in.



A STRAUSS OPERA IN THE LIGHTER MANNER: RIVAL LOVERS AND AN ANGRY FATHER IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER." It turns out that Count Octavian, who has acted as Rose Cavalier for the elderly Baron von Lerchenau (Herr Perron), in the latter's betrothal to Sophie von Faninal, really loves the lady himself. He wounds the Baron in a duel, and Herr von Faninal (Herr Scheidemantel) is furious at the turn affairs have taken.

HONOURED BY THEIR FELLOWS: ELECT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KOESTER, RUSSELL, MANSELL, BERESFORD, ANNAN, G.P.U., AND RECORD PRESS.

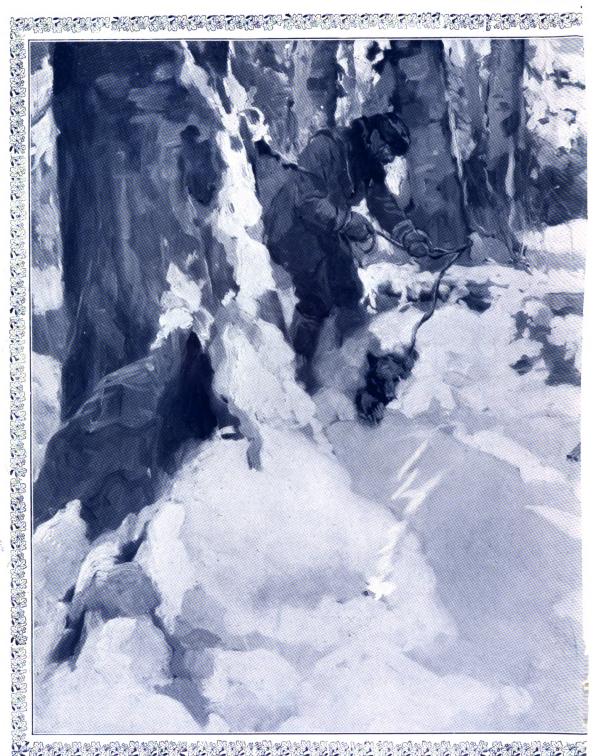


- "MOONRISE AT RAMSGATE."—BY FRANK SHORT, THE NEW R.A.
- 2. MR, MARK FISHER, THE DISTINGUISHED LANDSCAPE PAINTER, ELECTED A.R.A.
- 3. "SPRING TIME." BY JOHN LAVERY, A NEW
- MR. C. H. SHANNON, THE WELL-KNOWN PAINTER OF PORTRAITS AND SUBJECT-PICTURES, ELECTED A.R.A.
- 5. "ON THE STOUR."-BY MARK FISHER, A NEW A.R.A.
- 6. MR. D. Y. CAMERON, THE PROMINENT ETCHER,
 ELECTED ASSOCIATE ENGRAVER.
- MR. FRANK SHORT, THE FAMOUS ENGRAVER, ELECTED R.A.
- 8. "THE QUARRY."-BY D. Y. CAMERON, THE NEW ASSOCIATE ENGRAVER.
- MR. JOHN LAVERY, ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED BRITISH ARTISTS, ELECTED A.R.A.

Two elections have been held at the Royal Academy recently. At the first, Mr. Frank Short, A.R.A., was chosen to be an Academician, and Messrs. Mark Fisher and C. H. Shannon became Associates. At the second, Messrs. Ernest Newton, the architect, and John Lavery were elected Associates, while Mr. D. Y. Cameron was elected an Associate Engraver.

BETRAYED BY THEIR "BLOW-HOLES" IN THE SNOW:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

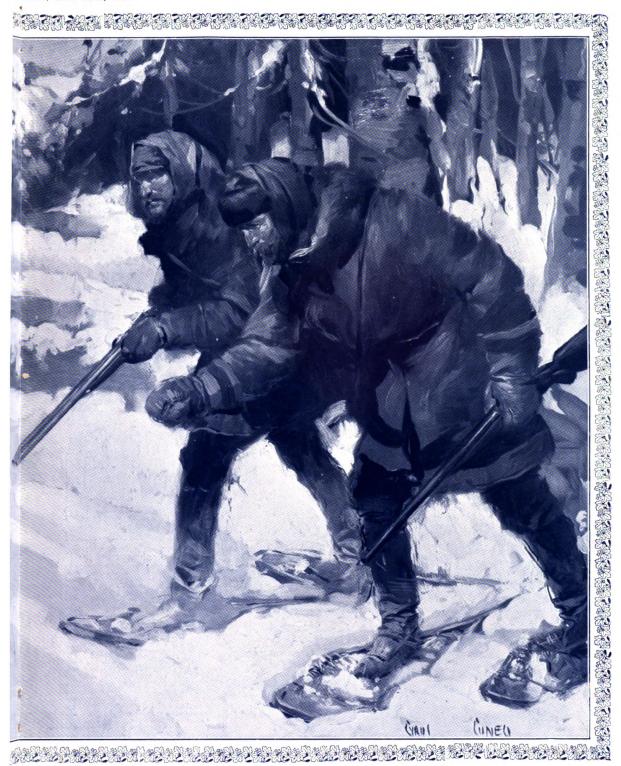


THE QUEST OF SLEEPING BEARS: HUNTERS LOCATING THE ANIMALS THAT THE

Our Artist writes: "Bears are most easily found and taken captive when they are hibernating. When about to enter upon their long winter sleep, e in the snow caused by the steam of the hidden beasts' breath. The smaller bears thus found are usually tied to trees, so that they may be

': BEARS TAKEN CAPTIVE IN THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.

A ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



HEY MAY TIE THEM UP WHILE THEY ARE HIBERNATING, IN THE NORTH OF CANADA.

on the animals get into hollow trees or dig shallow pits in which to rest. Later, the snow covers them. The hunters locate their quarry by the blow-holes y is taken easily when they awaken. The larger bears, which would, of course, give much trouble under these conditions, are generally shot at once."



MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE,

Whose Book on Rachel, the great French Actress, and the Theatrical Life of her Time, is to be Published by Messes. Chapman and Hall.

Culloden, came into my study and looked round at the books. "Knox and Burns," said he, "the two Curses of Scotland." But this blasphemer was of Clan Vourich; he was not a Lowland Scot, or he "would never have been heard to speak so free."

heard to speak so free."

The birthday of Burns, Jan. 25, is upon us as I write; we are bestirring ourselves north of Iweed: the haggis will be hot i' the mouth, and the enthusiasm, in Mr. Henley's phrase, will be "myriad-mutchkined." What is a mutchkin, what is the etymology of the word? Does the object contain more or less than a Hawick gill or a tappit hen? In a little book on Scott I wrote, it seems that "to the Southern reader Burns is barred by the dialect." I spoke in my haste; all depends on the reader. No Scot, fasting from drink, ever wept bitterly on the banks of Doune, in memory of Burns, like Tennyson (not a man easily given to crying), or spoke of Burns with more rapt enthusiasm than Keats. But these twain were not specimens of the ordinary reader in any land.

3 Car Data Cartain

FORMERLY REACHED BY PREACHERS FROM CAMBRIDGE DRIVING

OVER PLOUGHED FIREDS BY DETWELL CHURCH.

The living of Burwell is in the gift of Cambridge University, "burdened with the condition that on Mis-Lent Sunday a sermon shall be preached there by the Vice-Chancellor or his deput, The roads were fonce; in such a state that the cortège took to the newly ploughed fields in preference."

I meant, I fear, that when Burns writes Scots the ordinary Southern reader, not a very keen reader, finds in "the dialect" an excellent plea for not reading Burns, as for not reading Scott's novels. He makes just the same apology for not reading Chaucer. Nay, I have heard a young Chaucer. Nay, I have heard a young English lady to whom a young man unadvisedly spoke of Miss Austen, say "I do not read Early English." It is not so much that the dialect of Burns is difficult (though in places it really is), but that the much that the dialect of Burns is difficult (though in places it really is), but that the pensive public makes dialect an excuse for not reading him. The Scot is ashamed to make this secuse, but I think many of the diners at Burns dinners would be ploughed in examination on his vernacular. Explain "cootie," "An' dautit twal-pint hawkie's gaen as yell's the bill" (And the petted twelve-pint cow has turned as barren of milk as the bull); "reestit gizz." These, I think, would stump many a reveller, even before dinner.

On this subject—is the Southern reader.

Defore dinner.

On this subject—is the Southern reader debarred from Burns by his dialect?—the editor of the People's Friend has put questions to six English men of letters. But they are not the ordinary readers of whom I was thinking; and, of course, I did not mean that Burns was barred by his dialect when he was writing in plain English, or even when he merely uses the

Scottish spelling for a few familiar English words. He does nothing harder than that in most of his songs—

The trumpets sound, the hanners fly,
The glittering spears are ranked ready
The shouts of war are heard afar,
The battle closes deep and bloody.
It's not the roar o' sea or shore
Wad make me longer wish to tarry,
Nor shouts o' war that's heard afar;
It's leaving thee, my bonnie Mary,



REACHED VIÂ THE GATES OF HUMILITY AND VIRTUE: THE GATE OF HONOUR AT CAUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"The spirit in which he built is exemplified by the three gates through which we successively pass... This Gate of Honour is really a wonderful little gem of architecture, quite, unique in its design, which is due to Dr. Caius himself... The paved footway into which the Gate of Honour leads ... is still the route along which the students pass to receive [honours] in the Senate House."

"BESIDE THE REVEREND WALLS" OF CAM-"BESIDE THE REVEREND WALLS" OF CAM-BRIIGE AND ELY: COLLEGE, CATHEDRAL, AND VILLAGE CHURCH IN THE LAND OF THE LIGHT BLUE. Reproductions from Drawings by Mr. F. L. Griggs, illustra-ting the Rev. Edward Comboure's "Highways and Byronys in Cambridge and Ely" "O Country of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

The least philological

MR. H. G. WELLS,
Whose latest Novel, "The New Machiavelli," which has recently been Published
by Mr. John Lane, is creating much
Discussion.

The least philological Southern reader can understand that as easily as any Caledonian. "Thou lingering Star" is all in pure English. For "Ae fond kiss and then we sever" the Southern reader has only to know that "ae" means "one." So English is the poem that, if memory deceive me not, Mr. Matthew Arnold once attributed it to Byron! Among the catechised English Mr. Dowden says that "the dialect is at first an obstacle with Southern readers." I ask no more; the general reader will not take the trouble to surmount any obstacle in poetry. I who speak, I did try to surmount the obstacles, to the reading of "Sordello." Had I tried as hard as if "Sordello" had been printed in Runic characters, I might have succeeded, perhaps; but I did not try quite so energetically.

Mr. Edmund Gosse agrees with me if I say that portions

Mr. Edmund Gosse agrees with me if I say that portions of Burns are fenced strongly by his dialect; and I really mean no more. As a boy he found "practically no difficulty in the sentimental songs," or even most of the humorous songs. But he was bunkered in Tam o' Shanter's "winnock-bunker," and stuck up by "crummock," and "crummock," gravels me. I prefer to read "hummock,"



"ELY'S STATELY FANE": THE CATHEDRAL TOWERS FROM THE WEST FEN ROAD.

"The central point of note in Ely is the cathedral; known to us ever since our school days through Macaular's picture-giving pen, which sets it tefore us as 'Ely's stately fanc'. - Ely stands on the western edge of the Island of Ely, once truly an island, rising from the midst of the fens,"

IN THE VILLAGE TO WHICH A ROAD WAS MARKED OUT BY THE BEST LOCAL PLOUGHMAN: THE CHURCH AT CHERRY HINTON.

"About the beginning of last century ... the best ploughman in the village was employed, so the story goes, to drive his straightest furrow ... as a guide for the road-makers. ... Cherry Hinton itself is not yet absorbed by Cambridge, and remains a bright, spacious village, with a rarely beautiful church. The exquisite Early English chancel is lighted on either side by four ccuplets of lancet windows, in ideal proportion,"

which makes perfectly good sense, just as in "They carved at the meal" (in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"), I read "at the veal." That is sense. You do not carve at oatmeal; you use a spoon. This reminds me of a recent advertisement: "Wanted, a Parlourmaid to carve and valtet the gentleman of the house."

Canon Beeching "is told that in Scotland the admirers of Burns read his poems in the ordinary literary dialect which we find intolerable." "We" are more hard to please than Wordsworth and Tennyson were. Mr. Saintsbury, as a boy, "found no difficulty." I am sure he did not, but he was not a very ordinary boy; nay, was less ordinary than Mr. Gosse, or a born Scot like myself. "Dautit hawkie as yell's the bill" would have beaten me at any age, for dialects differ in Scotland; and in Ettrick Dale we make "bull" rhyme to "cull," not to "fill"; while "hawkie," I think, is really "Hawkie," a pet name for a cow. Mr. A. C. Benson sensibly says that the hawkies and bills should be explained in footnotes, not in a glossary at the end of the book. To hunt for a word in a glossary is an obstacle which no ordinary reader can be expected to clear. Mr. Micawber, we know, used no glossary, and thought that the gowan was something he could "take a pull at" when athirst.

ON THE ROUTE OF THE MOROCCO EXPRESS: PASTORAL AMIDST PROGRESS.

PROTOGRAPH BY HORACE W NICHOLLS



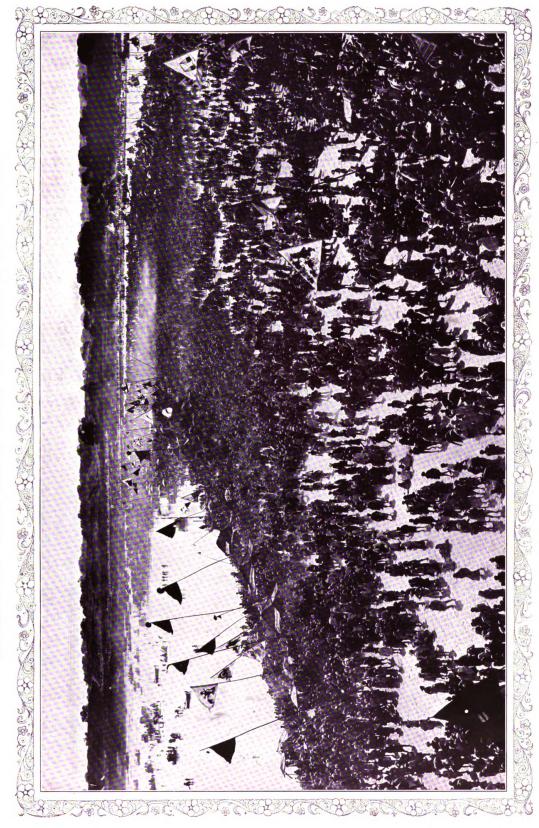
and that mory it to says them take who ding suctions eally difficult the iter's and ck,"

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PEACE IN A TOWN OCCUPIED IN TURN BY ROMANS, MOORS, AND SPANIARDS: WAITING FOR THE MILK FRESH FROM THE GOAT IN RONDA.

Ronda is one of the numerous places of interest on the route of the new Morocco express, which, running between Paris and Algeeiras, provides excellent accommodation for those bound more especially for Gibraltar and North Africa, and makes it possible to traverse the distance which divides the French espital from the little Spanish town which faces the Rock in lifty hours, instead of in sixty-five as previously. There seems no doubt that the new enterprise will prove most valuable to many, not excepting those countrymen of our own who realise the charm of Southern Spain and the unique interest of Gibraltar and of Tangier.



BATHING TO WASH AWAY SINS: BY INDIA'S SACRED RIVER.

o lived in temporary buts on one bank of the river for a month. Caste followed caste, crossing the Ganges by one bridge I recroaning by another, regulated by signaliers on the Fort, while police saw to it that no two castes met, lest trouble should us. It should be noned that butting in the secred river, every foot of which is holy, takes pince daily throughout the years; each of it themselves in its waters cleane themselves of sin, those who die in it perith gloriously, those whose sakes are upon it after death know everlasting peace.

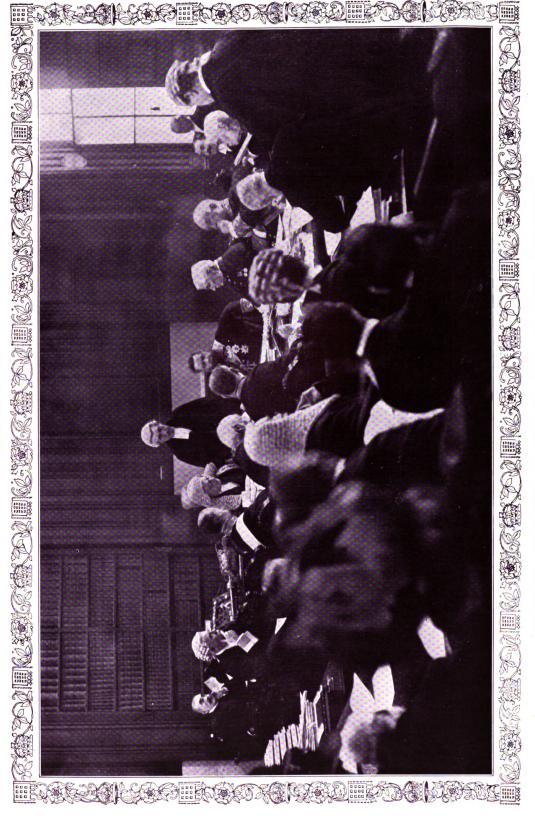
THE WATERS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE GANGES AND THE JUMNA.

Every January the Magh Mela is held, and carnott pilgrims bathe on the sacred spot where join the Ganges, the Junua, and the Sarawati, the last named a most mysterious stream which oozes out beneath the walls of the Allahabad Fort sites a passage underground of some four hundred miles, and is notly wishle on its rapaperates to the eyes of the devout. Every tradity year the Magh Mela is replaced by a Kumbh Mela, an even more important still—indeed, a function that is most imposing, as this photo-graph, taken at the last, bears witness. On that occasion there bridges of bosts were specially exected for the use of the pilgrims.

SEEKERS OF A HOLY STATE: THOUSANDS OF BELIEVERS WAITING TO DIP THEMSELVES IN

KING AND QUEEN AT THE CORONATION. JUDGING THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO WOULD SERVE THE

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE PRECEDENT-SEEKERS: THE COURT OF CLAIMS SITTING IN THE COUNCIL OFFICE. WHITEHALL

The Court of Claims, constituted according to asscient custom, has beld several sittings and has decided for and against a number of the proceedings an echo of the past well in keeping with the great exermonsy of which they are a preliminary. In the photograph of those who assert the right to perform services at the Coronation of our Sovereigns. In most cases, only that fact to thank. There has been about Cozons Hardy, the Master of the Rolls; (on the Inft) Earl Spancer, the Lord Chamberlain: Lord Masnaphten; and Lord Shaw.

The Deserts of Persia. Call works are good reading, as a rule, because of their authors' digressions from strict scientific purpose, and because there is always an interest in unknown countries. But in the two fine volumes to which he has given the tile "Overland to India" (Macmillan), Dr. Sven Hedin has, for the most part, rigorously debarred himself from making any concessions to the non-expert. His book is a description of a journey, in 705-50, from Batum to Quetta (on his way to Tibet), and the distinguished explorer deliberately chose what seems to be one of the dullest the more remarkable is it that the book itself is not dull. Persia, of course, affords great variety of interest, but Dr. Hedin is concerned, not with political questions or archarobogical research, but with such problems as that of the localisation of driftsand in Persia. At the outset of his journey he found himself in the midst of very lively seenes at Batum, and he describes with vivacity the state of virtual anarchy prevailing in the Russian province of Transcaucasia. But on crossing into Turkish Armenia he passed, paradoxically enough, into a condition of order, and there was a lull in the Persian faction-fights when he reached Teheran. His remarks on Persian affairs are crisp, and it is a pity that he is so sparing of them. "All the leading men bull in the Persian faction-fights when he reached Teheran. His remarks on Persian affairs are crisp, and it is a pity that he is so sparing of them. "All the leading men in Persia," he observes genially, "deserve hanging; for, as the country is now managed, it must advance quickly towards complete dissolution and rith." In Seistan he found plague raging, and the good work of Belgian officials in the Persian service and Anglo-Indian doctors frustrated by the mischievous mollahs, who resented the interference of unbelievers. But our traveller was chiefly interested in the Kevir, the great salt desert of Persia, which he traversed twice to see what it was like. "Chacun à son goût!" Most travellers give it a wide berth. This bed of an old sea is monotonous geologically, devoid of animal or vegetable life, and has no human history. But it is a very dangerous bit of travelling, for if rain comes it turns into a sort of quagmire. Our author keeps an eye on predecessors like Alexander the Great and Marco Polo, and it is interesting to find that—as he seems to establish—Persia, unlike those regions of Central Asia which once held great cities, but are now tracts of sand, has not changed much within historical times. Dr. Hedni's love of animals goes so far that he speaks with affections

goes so far that he speaks with affection of his camels, animals of his camels, animals with which most travellers are in imperfect sympathy. The book is copiously illustrated with photographs (some reproduced in colours) and pencil-sketches of village types. It is dedicated to Sir James Dunlop Smith, and the author bears cordial testimony to the hospitality shown to him by the British officials and soldiers with whom his the British officials and soldiers with whom his adventurous journey brought him into touch. His transliterations of Persian words are odd at times, but are always intelligible, and he does not profess to be a linguist, though he could make himself understood by his cameldivers. drivers.

"Twenty Years If the Himain the Himalaya." laya ever become popular with mountaineers, there will be a special demand for the excellent volume written by Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce, M.V.O., of the 5th

(RITA), (RITA),
New Novel, "Half a is Announced by Messrs.
Hutchinson.
graph by Elliott and Fry.

FIELD, Whose Book, "Via Rhodesia," de-scribing her African Journey, is Announced by Mr. Stanley Paul. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Goorkha Rifles. On the other hand, if most of our leisured citizens continue to find Switzerland more desirable, not a few will be attracted to "Twenty Years in the Himalaya" (Edward Arnold), for the sake of a good story well told. From the opening chapter, in which the reader is carried to prosperous Nepal, and the author sees the vast range of the Himalaya, without either

GRAVE MONUMENTS LIKE ROCKING-HORSES: KAFIR EFFIGIES OVER TOMBS IN CHITRAL GRAVE MONOMENTS LIKE ROUSING-HOUSEST KAPIR EFFICIES OVER TOMBES IN CHITIKAL.

"These western valleys of Chital were at that time inabilited almost cuttively by slave Kalirs, known as
Kalash. . . . They are idolaters. . . . We passed through many Kalash Kafir villages, and occasionally saw
their idols. The weird wooden figures on horseback . . . are, I believe, not made or erected by the slave
tribes, but are purely grave monuments in memory of prominent men belonging to free Kafir tribes."

Reproduced from Major the Hon. C. G. Bruck's Rock. "Twenty Years in the Homalays"—by Courtery of the Publisher,

Mr. Edward Armines The Home Company of the Publisher.

Refreshould from Major the Hon. C. G. Bruck's Rock. "Twenty Years in the Homalays"—by Courtery of the Publisher.

Everest or Makalu, from a point above the Chitlung Pass and the Nepal Valley, the story moves pleasantly through a world absolutely unknown to all Europeans

save a very few, but defined in these pages

save a very few, but defined in these pages by straightforward description and a succession of excellent photographs. If the author were merely an experienced and enthusiastic climber, or even a hard-working officer in a fine regiment, he might make no more than a limited appeal to the general reader, but happily he has the gift of keen observation and a good sense of what is worth recording. Whether on duty or in holiday pursuit of biggame and high peaks, he has looked for the characteristics of men, the habits of animals, the species of fauna and flora peculiar to each district, and he has never forgotten that it is a pioneer's pleasant duty to help those who come after to profit by his mistakes and experiences. This record of twenty varied years has given Major Bruce a measure of knowledge and experience in the little-travelled regions he writes about that is probably unrivalled, and the vast expanse between Bhutan and the Karakoram has yielded many of its secrets to the author: moreover, he has a considerable acquaintance with native dialects, and is frankly concerned for the well-being of those who serve him. It is not easy to name any section of special interest, for the level is well maintained; but attention nay be drawn to the author's travels in Chitral in 1802 with Sir George Robertson's Mission, and the excursion to the strange Kalash Kafir country. The conditions brought about by British supervision are in happy contrast to those that obtained aforetime.

Highways and By-

in happy contrast to those that consumers aforetime.

Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely.

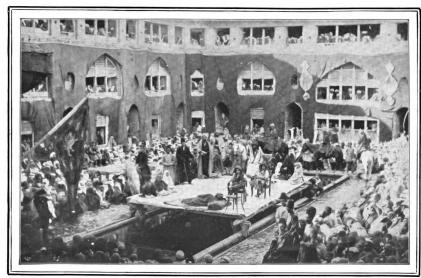
See Illustrations on "Active Plages" and Ely.

Signey No. Least." Plages and Ely. "Ways in Cambridge, ways in Cambridge and Ely." (Macmillain), than to those of the Rev. Edward Conybeare, who has already written a "History of Cambridge," and who, in his quiet parsonage a few miles out of Cambridge, has long been a devoted student of the county's topographical antiquities. His kfuir tribes."

(The Polither, "Cambridge," or all its learning and scholarly accuracy, is no dry-as-dust antiquirian chronicle. The very first sentence shows that the author has a wider outlook than that of the mere archaeologist. "Cambridge," he begins, described by an onvelist as 'a harmony in grey and green."

To a Cambridge man, perhaps the most interesting passages are the biographical allusions, anecdotes, and apt quotations with which it is interspersed.

sions, anecdotes, and apt quotations with which it is interspersed. Thus we read of Wordsworth, as an undergraduate at St. John's, that "College discipline was eminently distasteful to him, and, above all, he detested the obligation to attend the services in the College Chapel." The idea of the solemn Wordsworth being hauled up before the Dean for cutting chapel is disworth being hauled up before the Dean for cutting chapel is dis-tinctly refreshing! The title rather suggests that the book is confined to the towns of Cambridge and Ely, but although they occupy the bulk of it, the remainder of the county, with its beau-tiful and interesting vil-lage churches, is by no means neglected. The numerous drawings by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs add very greatly to the Mr. Frederick L. Griggs add very greatly to the charm of this delight-ful volume. There is a mellow softness about them which combines an almost photographic fidelity of outline and detail with a spiritual-ity that only art can eive.



THE PERSIAN EQUIVALENT OF A PASSION PLAY: A TEKKIEH. OR RELIGIOUS THEATRE, IN TEHERAN.

"Such a show-ground is to be found in every Persian town, in the larger towns several of them. Even in such an insignificant place as Chahrdch there is a tektich. But the passion-play itself is called faziguth. . . . Tebbes has two tektich. One is that of the mollahs or priests; it is more dignified and religiously orthodox, and is more confined to the recitation and intoning of sacred legends, without any thearireal plays." The other "belongs to the Government. . . . Here the play begins at midday and lasts for four hours every day, and is especially arranged to astisfy the religious needs of the people."

The photograph of the tekkieh in Teheran was taken by an Armenian.

Reproduced from Dr. Store licities Book, "Overland to India." by Courtery I four Positions, Macanillan.

DETMOLD ILLUSTRATIONS TO KIPLING'S "THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK."

DRAWN BY EDWARD J. DETMOLD.

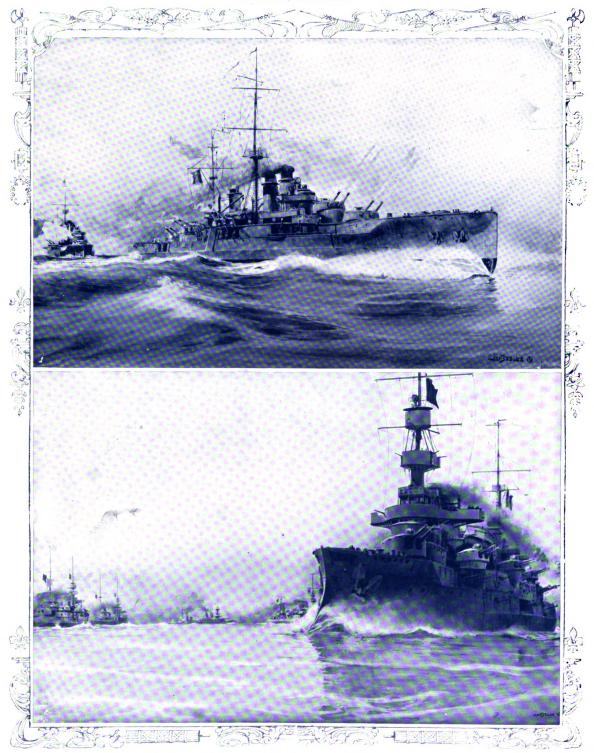


VIII.—"THE SPRING RUNNING."

"'It is hard to east the skin,' said Kaa. . . . 'The stars are thin,' said Gray Brother, snuffing at the dawn wind. 'Where shall we lair to-day? for, from now, we follow new trails.'"

FRANCE'S NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME: FRENCH WAR-VESSELS.

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT SEBILLE.



1, THE LATEST OF FRANCE'S BATTLE-SHIPS: THE "JEAN BART," WHICH IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT BREST, AS SHE WILL APPEAR IN WAR-TIME.

2. FRENCH NAVAL EVOLUTIONS: BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

As we note elsewhere in this issue, there are those in France who are perturbed by the fact that their country's war-fleet, which ten years ago was the second in the world, is falling behind the fighting-fleets of other nations. It is now fifth in battle-ships, fourth in cruiers, and fourth in torpedo-boats. We give here Illustrations of some of its more up-to-date units. The battle-ships "République" and "Patrie," launched in 1902 and 1903, displace 14,805 tons, have a length over all of 452 feet and a beam of 79j feet, and carry a complement of 793. Their speed is 18 knots; while their nominal radius is 8400 miles at ten knots. The "Verifie," the "Liberté," the "Liberté," the "Justice," and the "Démocratic" were launched respectively in April 1904. April 1905, and May 1907. They displace 14,900 tons, have a length over all of 452 feet and a beam of 79j feet, and carry a complement of 793. Their speed is 18 knots; their normal radius, 8400 miles at ten knots. The "Jenne," will represent France's most up-to-odate "Dreadnoughts," is under construction at Brest. She is to have a displacement of 23,323 tons, a length of 541 feet between perpendiculars, a breadth of 88 feet 7 inches, and a speed of 20 knots.



"THESE ARE MY WITNESSES, M'LUD"

"NEVER before has such an array of distinguished men and women been gathered together as are here to testify to the supremacy of Sanatogen above all other restorative, reconstituent and revitalising preparations.

"They represent every phase of life, and form a group as comprehensive as it is distinguished.

"They will testify to Sanatogen's value in that prolific field of nervous

disorders which, manifesting themselves in disordered nerves and disordered digestion, extend to Neurasthenia, which bankrupts the sufferer's nervous system and may lead to the most serious consequences.

Nerve Sufferers' Praise.

"They will prove, beyond all doubt, that Sanatogen enables the healthy man to live the strenuous life without unduly feeling its effects; that it gives perfect health to the convalescent, and restores the complete nervous balance even where it has been grievously disturbed.

"Sir Charles Cameron, that eminent Chemist and Public Analyst, will tell you that 'Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food.'

"From among distinguished prelates I will cite the evidence of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Father Vaughan, while from many Members of Parliament whom I might call, Sir Gilbert Parker will depose: 'I have used

Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind,' and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., among distinguished Legal Practitioners, says: 'I believe Sanatogen to be a most excellent food.'

"My literary witnesses include Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Max Pemberton, Mr. E. F. Benson and Madame Sarah Grand, the last of whom will endorse her writing that 'Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion.

I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility and now I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again.'

"Art supplies us with such witnesses as Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., Mr. F. Spenlove-Spenlove, R.B.A., and Mr. Walter Crane, while among actors Sir John Hare will tell you 'I have found Sanatogen a most

valuable tonic and stimulant during a period when I had to work very hard under conditions of great weakness and ill-health. I can heartily recommend it to those working under similar distressing circumstances.'

"In the athletic world such popular cricketers as Messrs. Rhodes, Tyldesley and Sharp will join their testimony to that of Mr. C. B. Fry, who says: 'My experience of Sanatogen is that it is an excellent tonic-food in training, especially valuable as a tonic during the periods of nervous exhaustion, commonly called staleness, to which men who undergo severe training are liable.'

"In the social world Lord Edward Spencer-Churchill will add his evidence to that of Lady Henry Somerset, who says: 'When the body is subjected to a course of Sanatogen, the invigorated nerves are braced to a more healthy tone and the whole human machinery is made fit for fulfilling its functions in the most perfect manner.

"If I may not mention the names of members of Royal and Imperial Families who are known to take Sanatogen, I may at least state that no fewer than ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe have added their testimony to that of over 12,000 other doctors that they have prescribed

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists, price 1s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. per tin. A free descriptive booklet written by a London physician will be sent, post free, on receipt of a postcard addressed to the Sanatogen Company, 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.

Weakness Banished.

Sanatogen with the most gratifying results.



25. Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.
26. Mr. W. Rhodes, the Cricketer
27. The Rev. Father Yaughan
28. Mr. Eden Phillpotts
29. Mr. Max Pemberton
30. Miss Constance Collier

"SAMUEL ROGERS AND HIS CIRCLE."

A LONG life was not wasted upon Samuel Rogers. He died in 1855, at the age of ninety-two and a little over; and no one—says Mr. R. Ellis Roberts in his excellent study— 'Samuel Rogers and his Circle' (Methuen)—with the possible exception of Talleyrand, lived over a period of more startling change, and lived so near the centre of things, and made such good use of his opportunities. Some of the contrasts found within the span of his lifetime are very piquant. He could remember the heads of the rebels stuck upon a pole at

was intimate with Dickens, and witnessed the whole change of manners illustrated by the disappearance of the fashionable custom of getting drunk after dinner. Mr. Roberts does not take Rogers's poetry too seriously. His distinctive gifts, he says, were a caustic tongue and a capacity for friendship. "Ah, I've just been reading your play. So nice, young poetry!" he remarked, with a diabolical dig of emphasis on the "young," to Fanny Kemble. When she answered, "Now, Mr. Rogers, what did I do to deserve that you should say that to me?" he took her affectionately by the chin, as if he had been her father. That is a

enlarging the scope of Grand Opera, everybody will be pleased. At the same time it is impossible to over, look the fact that it may lead people to think that all operas should be treated in the same fashion, and that while the limit of our years remains seventy, it is a pity to spend three hours in listening to one opera when the cream of four might be presented within the same time period. It is permissible, too, to wonder what the late Richard Wagner would say if he could revisit London with full permission to express his complete opinion.

An enthusiastic meeting of musicians managers the

An enthusiastic meeting of musicians, managers, the inevitable millionaires, and others has been held in New





Photos. Topical

A ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK: MAKING THE GARTER BANNERS FOR THE KING AND QUEEN, WHICH WILL BE HUNG IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

At the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, the girls are now making the Garter banners for King George and Queen Mary, which, when completed, will be hung up in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Chapel of the Order of the Garter. These banners are always made on the accession of a new Sovereign, who is the head of the Order. The left-hand photograph shows the King's banner being made, the right-hand that of the Queen.

Caspel of the Order of the Garter. These banners are always made on the armonic of the Caspel of the

characteristic example of his wit, if Mr. Roberts is right about its being blunt with kindliness. The chapters on the poet's circle, or, rather, on a few particular figures in it, such as Byron, Fox, Sydney Smith, are especially excellent, because of the play of personal opinion and criticism, on a great variety of subjects, for which they give the author occasion.

The scason of Grand Opera in tabloid form opened at the Palladium on Monday last, Wagner's "Tannhāuser" being the first masterpiece to be compressed. A cast that includes Miss Edith Evans, with Messrs. Philip Brozel and Lewys James, is rather a striking novelty on the music-hall stage; and, if the venture succeeds in

York, and has decided that English is quite a possible language for singers and deserves encouragement. This is very reassuring.

Miss Marie Brema, who may claim to have satisfied the best public taste with her recent operatic ventures, is now presenting at the Savoy two operas by Emanuel Moór, "The Wedding Bells" and "La Pompadour"; and between the two works a well-thought-out "Water Dance" serves as an entracte.

His many admirers in this country will be pleased to know that M. Léopold Wenzel, the writer of so much delightful ballet music and so many charming songs, is returning to London to take up the bâton at the Gaiety.

It is really remarkable

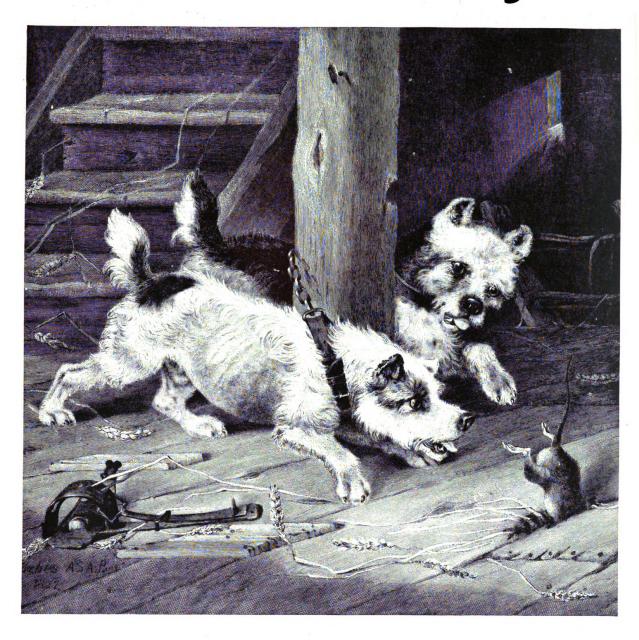
that no one seems to have been struck by the fact that in spite of the regular daily cleansing with tooth-powders and pastes, the teeth, and particularly the back teeth, frequently become decayed and hollow. Is not that a convincing proof that tooth-powders and tooth-pastes are entirely inadequate for the purpose? Our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with the tooth brush.

On the contrary, it is just in those localities which are difficult of access, such as the backs of the molar teeth, the interstices between the teeth, hollows and cracks, that the decay and destruction of the teeth appear most frequently, and are most likely to occur. In consequence, if anyone wishes to preserve his teeth intact—that is to say, to keep them healthy, this can be effected in one way only—by daily cleansing and rinsing the mouth and teeth with the antiseptic dentifrice Odol.

During the process of rinsing, this preparation penetrates everywhere, reaching alike the hollows in the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars. Odol destroys the microbes and arrests all bacterial and fermentation processes which attack the teeth. It follows that everyone who uses Odol regularly every day takes the greatest care of his teeth and mouth that scientific discovery has up to the present time made possible.



BUCHANAN'S Scotch Whisky



"BLACK & WHITE"

BRAND.

LADIES' PAGE.

"LUGENISTS" are at bitter strife. But perhaps in the first place you have no idea what "Eugenies" and the Prufessors of the same may be-like George Augustus Sala when somebody told him a tale of a fox's "pad." and he inquired if it was what the fox sat down on. The story about which he made this faux "paw" was not a bad one. There was an English hunt in Rome in those days, and the tale told was that "The Captain brought home the pad, and sent it to the cook to dry on the top of the stove, and the fellow actually grilled it and dished it up for breakfast with fried parsley"—whereupon the innocent London journalist—the greatest one of his day, too-propounded the query above cited. When the table laughed at him, Sala retorted that no one man can know quite everything, and asked his deriders (taking his illustration from the art of steel engraving, to which he had been trained in youth) some conundrums for Nimrod: "What is the best way of laying a soft ground, or knocking-up a plate that has been over-bitten; or how would he use the roulette in half-tones?" No, as Sala concluded, "we cannot any of us know everything"; which original and profound observation may lead us back to "Eugenies."

Well, that means race-culture—the study of all that may improve the human creature of the future. The special point around which a discussion by experts is now raging is whether it is really mischievous or, on the contrary, positively beneficial for children to have drunken parents? The question seems to answer itself: the ill-fed, half-clothed, frightened and wretched child of the drunken father or mother is usually to be recognised almost at a glance as physically and morally injured by the conditions of its life. However, the point is whether such children are really endowed with less vital force, less well-developed frames, senses, and brain-power, than those of sober parents. Professor Pearson and a lady colleague have made a series of inquires in Edinburgh into this question, and they actually have declared that the children of the drunken parents are, on the whole, superior to those of the sober! It can hardly be repretted that Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge (a lady and gentleman on each opposing side, like mixed doubles at tennis) have just issued a long essay denying the accuracy of all the other writers' statistics and deductions. Professor Pearson, no doubt, has his rejoinder now in the Press. But, in the meantime, we need not forthwith "take to drink" in order to bring up a superior family. We may bide a wee before immolating ourselves on the altar of this school of "Eugenies" by conscientiously giving up sober habits.

This really curious discussion between high scientific authorities on the very threshold of the new science is significant of the difficulties of doing for the human race what has long been done for plants and for the lower



A dress of gracefully edraped Ninon-de-soie over satin, the cross-over corsage and tunic trimmed with gold embroidery

FOR SMART EVENING WEAR

animals in the service of man. But even if an agreement be reached as to what conditions are desirable, how can free men and women be coerced into abiding by the decision? Cupid in chains is not a poetical idea! Literature, the drama, and our conventions are all for love—in this sentimental land at least. Lord Beaconsfield's cynical remark may be endorsed by daily observation: "All the men I know who married for love either beat their wives or live apart from them." Never mind. In theory, at any rate, we ought to ignore all prudential or "Eugenic" considerations, and marry for love and love alone. We show that we do not practically believe in heredity. The children of the consumptive, of the disposmaniac, of the insane will marry as readily as others. Even laws to ensure the present health of marrying couples are resented and evaded. There is a new illustration of this fact. In the State of Washington, on the Pacific coast, a law was recently passed requiring a medical certificate of average good health to be produced before a marriage license can be obtained. The result is that a certain little town in Canada, near the State of Washington, is obtaining the name of "the honeymon town," from the number of couples who make the journey there to be married under the ordinary lax law still prevailing in Canada.

Well, it has always been a misfortune that Cupid

Well, it has always been a misfortune that Cupid shots with bandaged eyes, so that he cannot plant his darts just where all the conditions make it desirable! It is possible, nevertheless, to train whole nations to marry under restrictions. The French marry for moneyit is well understood that a middle-class girl without a dot is foredoomed to celibacy in France. The Japanese do not dream of choosing their lives' partners for themselves; boys and girls alike are disposed of by their elders. "Why is there so much in English novels and poems about love, teacher?" asked Lafcadio Hearne's pupils in Japan; "we think it is very unpleasant." The hatem-secluded women of the East, of course, can neither choose nor be chosen by their replatives, in every case. It is true that "prudence" in such marriages is held to apply solely to financial and the like worldly considerations. However, if these conditions can be so effectively imposed by custom upon whole nations in youth, it is equally possible that in days to come "Eugenic" conditions may equally be bowed to by all. But certainly the "Eugenists" must by no means begin by trying to persuade us that it is well for parents to be drunkards.

The large demand for Pebeco tooth -paste results from the fact that one of the greatest of living dematologists is responsible for its formula, and that it cleanses and whitens the teeth, arrests decay, and tones up the entire mouth to a state of perfect healthiness and freshness and "cleanness." Pebeco is sold in tubes at one shilling, or by most chemists and stores; but the proprietors will send a free sample tube for three penny stamps for postage. Address P. Beiersdorf and Co., 7, Idol Lane, London.

Actual Case measures 12 by 8 by 13 in

MCO Bouillon Spoons Free to Users of Lemco Users of Lemco always get the most highly concentrated form of prime beef which the world can provide, and an invaluable help in kitchen, sickroom, and nursery alike, but now they may also get, free of cost, these beautiful Lemco Bouillon Spoons, delightful reminders of the value of Lemco in making delicious soups and gravies. Lemco Bouillon Spoons are specially made in Standard Silver Plate by Elkington & Co., 22, Regent Street, S.W., and 73, Cheapside, E.C., and are guaranteed to stand twenty years of ordinary wear. Such is their distinctiveness and quality that they will add elegance to the most refined tables in the land. LEMCO by Messrs. Elkington & Co. 22, Regent Street, S.W. and 73, Cheapside, E.C. In Kitchen In Sickroom In Nursery The absolute purity of Lemco (vouched for by scientific experts) is of the utmost value to invalids, and the entire absence of fat makes Lemco Bouillon acceptable and digestible even when beef tea disagrees. With Lemco at hand the home cook can impart an appetising touch to scores of simple dishes, and make A daily glass of Lemco and hot milk, especially during cold and inclement weather (\frac{1}{8} \to \frac{1}{4} \text{ teaspoonful of Lemco} to \frac{1}{2} \text{ pint of hot milk) often works gravies, soups, stews, and hashes doubly delicious. For True Economy Lemco easily stands supreme. wonders with ailing, delicate children— the children enjoy it, too. HOW TO GET **LEMCO** BOUILLON **SPOONS** The Set of Six Spoons for coupons representing 6 lbs. Lemco, and 4d. in stamps to cover packing and postage. This offer is open till Oct. 31, 1911. Lemco Weight Coupons will be found immediately under the capsule of each jar.

LEMCO, 4. LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

Investigate Avery Farming and Threshing Machinery

You will see here illustrations of three Avery Machines.



The Avery Thresher is built extra strong. Has much larger capacity than most machines and will clean and save the grain better. Small and large sizes.



Avery Gasoline Farm Tract

The Avery Gasoline Farm Tractor. The most wonderful medium size general power machine built today. Will haul heavy loads on its own body, pull plows and other machines in the field, and drive other machines by belt power.





Write for our Complete Free Catalog containing illustrations of Machines, Working Scenes and Complete Descriptions.



The Avery Double Cylinder Undermounted Steam Traction Engine. For Plowing, Hauling and Threshing. Only engine of its kind. Built like a Railroad Locomotive in general design. Much superior to ordinary style. Small and large



Avery machinery is already in successful operation in nearly every grain growing and corn raising country in the world. It has been tried out and has proven successful. We are also thoroughly familiar with the requirements of export shipments, packing, marking and invoicing which insures Avery machinery reaching destination in perfect condition and without delays or added expense to you.

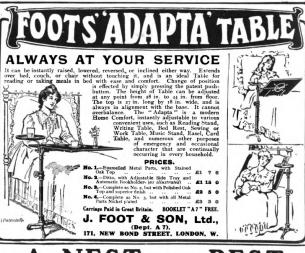
Ask for complete free catalogs. Say which machine you are particularly interested in. Full information and catalogs will be sent at once. Address

AVERY COMPANY, 894 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

Manufacturers of Corn Growing, Threshing and Steam Plowing Machinery.

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for 45 years.





FOR

An ideal Easy Chair that can instantly be converted into a most luxurious Lounge or Couch. Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise, to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly and securely locked. No other



affording easy access and exit. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can also be used as a footstool. When not

> We make the of modern
> Adjustable Chairs.
> Write for
> Catalogue "C7"

J. FOOT & SON 171, NEW BOND ST LONDON. W.

The "BURLINGTON.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of the Earl of Ancaster (of 12, Belgrave Square; Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincoln; Normanton Park, Rutland; and Drummond Castle Perth), who died on Dec. 24, have been proved by his son, the present Earl, the value of the property being £15,0,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. Under the provisions of various settlements he charges the family estates with the payment of £6000 per

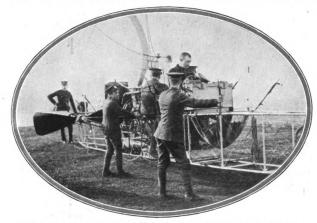
his granddaughter Moyra Goff; £200 to his agent Edward Binns; and £100 each to three servants. Lord Ancaster states he had already made provision for his children, but the bequests to them and his wife under the will are to be in substitution, and not in addition, to those contained in his marriage settlement. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his son who succeeds to the title.

The will of Mrs. Hannah Gouldsmith, of 21, The Boltons, Kensington, widow, who died on Oct. 15, is

who died on Dec. 13, has been proved by Captain Matthew B. D. Ffinch, and John Scott, M.D., the value of the property being £80,711. Subject to small legacies, the testator leaves everything to his daughters, Mary Scott, Edith Maria Mortimer, and Kate Pinder.

Scott, Edith Maria Mottimer, and Kate Finder.

The will of PRINCE FRANCIS VON HATZFELDT.
WILDENBURG, of Draycott House, Chippenham, Wilts,
who died on Nov. 3, has been proved by Princess Clara
Elizabeth von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the widow, the
value of the property being £25,679, all of which he





COMMUNICATION WITH HEADOUARTERS KEPT UP FOR THE FIRST TIME BY WIRELESS ON AN ARMY AIR-SHIP: CAPTAIN LEFROY WITH THE TRANSMITTER ON THE "BETA."

NEWS ARRIVES BY WIRELESS FROM AN ARRIAL SCOUT THIRTY MILES AWAY. LIEUTENANT WATERLOW RECEIVING A MESSAGE FROM THE "BETA."

At Farnborough last Saturday an instructional flight of the Army air-ship "Beta" was carried out under the direction of Major Sir Alexander Bannerman, Commandant of the War Balloon School, and Captain Broke-Smith. The "Beta" was in the air for more than an hour, flying southward, and returning to Farnborough by a wide détour. For the first time communication was kept up between the air-ship and headquarters by means of wireless telegraphy. The receiving instrument was set up on Farnborough Common, near the balloon factors. The first message from the "Beta" came from Alton, a distance of twenty miles. Captain H. P. T. Lefroy, R.E., was in charge of the transmitter on the air-ship, while the receiver was operated by Lieutenant C. M. Waterlow.

annum to his wife, £25,000 in favour of his son Peter, and £10,000 in favour of each of his daughters Alice and Nina. He also gives £25,000 to his son Peter; £10,000 each to his daughters Alice and Nina; £3000, the furniture, etc., at Normanton Park, and 12, Belgrave Squate, and the use of diamonds and pearls formerly belonging to his grandmothers, to his wife; £1000 each to his sons Charles and Claude; £1000 each to his sons Charles and Claude; £1000 each to his daughters Lady Margaret Rutherford and Lady Cecilie Goff; £100 to

now proved, the value of the property being £125,658. The testatrix gives £7500 each to her sons William Alfred and Jesse Devenish; £5000 to her son Charles Cecil; and £500 to the Trowbridge Cottage Hospital. The residue is to be held, in trust, as to £15,000 for her son William Alfred; £10,000 for her son Jesse Devenish; £10,000 for her daughter, Louise Madeline Palmer; and the ultimate residue for her sons William Alfred and Jesse Devenish.

The will of MR. WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Wilmhurst, Weybridge, and of Tokenhouse Yard, City, stockbroker,

leaves in trust for his children, and, in default of issue, to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved-

GIVES YOU ADVANTAGES OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO ITS COST.

or Steck Piano) (Steinway, Weber,

PIANOLA PIANO does not cost so very much more than a good ordinary piano. Yet, as a musical investment, the latter does not even begin to compare with the Pianola Piano.

This instrument is all to you that an ordinary piano ean be, and, in addition, it gives you the ability to play all the music that has been written for the pianoforte.

The Pianola Piano does not handicap your interest in music, it does not limit you to the inadequate repertoire obtainable on an ordinary piano. It brings all music

within your reach, and allows you to become familiar with innumerable compositions which would otherwise be withheld from you. Now which is the better investment: an instrument which means at best a few compositions to which you have to devote much time and drudgery, or one which places at your disposal the world's music to play when and as you like?

We will allow full value for ordinary pianos in part exchange for the Pianola Piano, and a full description, with terms of payment, will be sent to anyone who writes for Catalogue 'H.'

Orchestrelle Company, ÆOLIAN HALL, 135-6-7, New Bond St., London, W.

LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd. (ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)

CAPITAL £14,000,000, in 700,000 Shares of £20 PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £3,500,000. RESERVE FUND

The Rt. Hon. The VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, Chairman.

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West End Office: 1, St. James's Square, S.W. Foreign Branch: 82, Cornhill, E.C.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.
LIABILITIES.
...£14,000,000 s. d. 3,500,000 0 0 76,516,534 5 4 1,571,992 0 11 5,164,539 14,456 3 9 506,229 1 10 £91,386,453 12 0 ASSETS.

6,347,041 8 3

1,511,595 12 2

Investments:

Consols (of which £1,352,000 is lodged for Public Accounts), and other Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government

1,288,200 6 688,399 18 8 Other Investments Advances to Customers and other Accounts
Liability of Customers for Acceptances, as per contra
Liability of Customers for Endorsement, as per contra

9,835,237 5 36,143,785 14 5,164,539 2 14,456 3 1,574,842 18 Bank and other Premises (at cost, less amounts written off) £91,386,453 12 0 DR. PROFIT AND LUSS ACCOUNT.

To Interest paid to Customers

"Salaries and all other expenses, including Income Tax and Auditors' and Directors' Remuneration

"Rebate on Bills not due carried to New Account

"Interim Dividend of 10 per cent. paid in August last

"Investments Accounts (Depreciation)

"Bank Premises Account PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. 715,440 4 3 1,159,192 13 2 62,702 18 0 350,000 0 0 125,000 0 50,000 0

Hivestinents Account (Depreciation)

Further Dividend of 10 per cent., payable
1st February next (making 20 per cent.
for the year)

Balance carried forward £350,000 0 0 156,229 1 10

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and compared it with the books at Lothbury and Lombard Street, and the Certified Returns received from the Branches.

We have verified the Cash in hand at Lothbury and Lombard Street and at the Bank of England and the Bills discounted, and examined the Securities held against Money at Call and Short Notice, and those representing the Investments of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

FRED. JOHN YOUNG, F.C.A.

Auditors.

London, 17th January, 1911.

G. E. SENDELL, F.C.A.

A YEAR FOR LIFE FOR YOUR Capital may be lost through investment, and those dependes penniless. One of the strongest financial institutions in the Empire will for a small annual payment guarantee an annuit cannot fail under any circumstances. Postcard (stating age) Ma Sun Life of Canada, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C

Artificial Safety lock for Safes, Vault, or other Heavy Doors. Not to be confused with ordinary cheap locks with double-bit keys.



Only genuine when the keys, which it is absolutely impossible to measure or cast from an impression, bear the accompanying trade-mark.

506,229 1 10 £2,968,564 17 3

£147,787 19 2,820,776 17 £2,968,564 17 3

Described by the famous E A Pearl of Technical Work.

PROTECTOR 77 3 GERMAN

ent use by the German Imperial Bank (principal establishment, Berlin) for protectio bursting open with gunpowder. Exported to all countries for many years. More that or further particulars see under "Schlösser" (Locks) in Meyer's Encyclopædia ADDRESS: Safe Manufacturers, or direct to the Sole Manufacturer, THEODOR KROMER, FREIBURG, BADEN



Bell's TOBACCO



Age, with its riper experience—its educated palate - finds solace in "Three Nuns." While other Mixtures so frequently disappoint, "Three Nuns" never varies, never fails to please.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

Both are sold at $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. and are obtainable everywhere.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES, 41d, for 10.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

addressed to the Chess Editor. Million Lane, Strand, W.C.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROMEW NO. 343, received from C. A.M. Penange,
J.B. Camara, (Madeira), and F. Hanstein (Natal): of No. 3436 from J.B.
CAMARA, G. A. Anderson (Lacenworth, U.S.A.), and J. George (Quebect):
of No. 1277 from J. George, R. Coggeshall (Boston, U.S.A.), C. Field
junion (Albol, Mass., U.S.A.), and G. A. Anderson; of No. 1478 from
J. George, R. Coggeshall (Boston, U.S.A.), C. Field
junion (Albol, Mass., U.S.A.), and G. A. Anderson; of No. 1478 from
W. W. Evan Jones (Wanstead), and R. Coggeshall; of No. 3479 from
E. J. Winter-Wood and W. Turnpenny (Slipton),
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROMEM No. 3480 received from Sorrento,
F. W. Cooper 'Derby), J. Churcher (Southampton), J. Cohn (Berlin),
H. R. Thompson (Twickenham), E. J. Winter-Wood, A. G. Beadell (WinBuckley) 'Introv. J. D. Tucker Illleley, R. Worters (Canterbury), H. S.
Brandreth (Weybridge), T. Roberts (Hackney), and J. Green (Boulogne).

PROBLEM No. 3482.-By J. W. Abbott Black.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3479.—By C. H. MORANO.

white.

1. K to Kt 8th

2. Kt to Q 6th

3. Q mates

K to Q 6th R takes Kt

A section of Volume II. of "Chess Bouquet." consisting of sixty-four pages, will be ready by March next, to be followed at regular intervals by sections 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, price one shilling, post free. Address, Mr. F. K. Gittins, 8, Eversley Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

A chess tournament is being held at San Remo, under the auspices of the nuncipality, to which all leading players are invited to the number of twenty-four. The prize-list is a very liberal one, and the peculiar feature of the meeting is that only three gambits shall be played the King's, the Seorch, and the Ponns—and play and so-cial intercourse, arranged by the Northern Counties Union, will be held at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, commencing Feb. 20 and concluding Feb. 25. Three contests are to be decided, one for the championship of the North of England and a major and a minor tournament, according to strength of players. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. Coates, 312, Deansgate, Manchester.

CHESS IN LONDON

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Dr. S. E. Smith and Mr. J. Morimer.

White (Dr. S.) Black (Mr. M.) White (Dr. S.) Black (Mr. M.) WHITE (Dr. S.)

I. P to Q R 3rd

Res. "

(Queen's BLACK (Mr. M.) $\begin{array}{c} Q \ R \ to \ Q \ sq \\ R \ to \ Q \ 3rd \end{array}$

P to Q 4th P to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 4th Kt to B 3rd P to Q R 3rd K P takes P B takes P B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th P to R 3rd P to R 3rd P to Q B 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to B 3rd P takes Q P P takes P P to Q Kt 4th B to Kt 2nd

If now Kt takes K P, Kt takes Kt, 11. Q takes Kt, B takes P (ch) wins the Queen. B to K 3rd Castles Q to Q 2nd Q to K 2nd B takes Kt Kt to K 5th P to K B 4th

the Action of th

It is worth noting that the Orchestrelle Company, of Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, has been honoured with a royal warrant of appointment as Manufacturers of Musical Instruments to his Majesty the King.

Sir J. Roper Parkington, Consul-General for Montenegro, has purchased the lease of 58, Green Street, Park Lane, and will be in residence there early this month. The house has been entirely redecorated by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, of Pall Mall East, S.W., under the direction of Messrs. Hobson Richard and Co., surveyors, of Coleman Street, E.C.

In these days, when judicious advertising makes all the difference between success and failure in business, a trustworthy book of reference on the subject is invaluable. Such a work is to be found in Messrs. Mather and Crowther's well-known volume, "Practical Advertising," whose seven hundred pages contain an immense amount of useful information. The price is 3s. 6d.

of useful information. The price is 3s. 6d.

Messrs, Spensers, Ltd., of 53, South Molton Street, W., who are specialists in petrol-gas lighting, claim that their system meets the most exacting demands, the machine in question being absolutely automatic, and maintaining the light at a steady, even pressure, without adjustment, no matter whether one or one hundred lights are in use. A point of great importance, they add, is that the light is unaffected by extremes of cold or heat, or any varying atmospheric conditions: in brief, the gas never alters in quality, it is ready for use day and night, there is no need to start up an engine, and it requires no adjustment.

One of the most convenient and compact of the

One of the most convenient and compact of the smaller works of reference to the aristocracy is "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes," published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., at fifteen shillings.

Arranged as it is in one inclusive alphabetical list, it affords the easiest possible means of arriving at the main facts about people belonging to the classes included in the volume. These comprise, besides beaters of titles and large landowners, members of Parliament, the higher grades of the Services, Judges and Magistrates, King's Counsel, Bishops and Deans, Presidents of Societies, and Royal Academicians.

"Lodge's Peerage" for jour the statute was

of the various trainines, contains over 2400 pages.

In the Furniture Galleries of the Royal School of Art Needlework, in Exhibition Road, may be seen a remarkable clock of Italian work-manship, which, for beauty of design, might well rank with any of the famous master-pieces of olden times. It is modelled in solid ivory, and stands fifty - seven inches high. The purity of the ivory, which is beautifully carved in allegorical figures, is heightneed by emeralds, rubies, and amethysts. The structure is surmounted by a carved figure of "Time." The Royal School of Art Needlework, always rich in treasures of embroidery and lace and antique furniture, may be congratulated on having secured a work of art such as is seldom seen in this country.



A MEMENTO OF THE DUKE OF CON-NAUGHT'S RECENT VISIT TO THE GUILDHALL I THE BADGE WORN BY THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
At the Reception given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Guidhall last Monday, in honour of their return from South Africa. The budge here illustrated was worn by members of the Committee. It is surmounted by the Duke's coronet in gold and enamed, and in the centre are the City Armas, with an ostrich and an African lino on either side. The budge was designed and made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths and Silversmiths and Silversmiths and Silversmiths and Silversmiths and Silversmiths and Silversmiths.



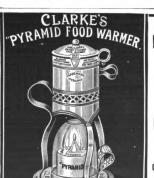
EUGEN SANDOW says :-"PLASMON

the essential food long wished for. and would never be without it.

> Plasmon & Plasmon Cocoa-9d., 1/4, 2/6. Plasmon Oats-6d.

PLASMON IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.





INVALUABLE IN EVERY HOUSE WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD SOLD EVERY WHERE. 26. 376. 57. AND GFEACH.

FOR UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS THE PREMIER NURSERY LAMP OF THE WORLD. **CLARKE'S** "PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHTS

are the only LIGHTS suitable for burning in the above.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID & FAIRY LIGHT WORKS, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LTD.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID & FAIRY LIGHT WORKS, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.







Oakevs wellington" Polish





simple supper

promotes tranquil sleep.

The heavy supper disturbs the digestion and prevents what should be a sweet natural sleep. Choose something light, dainty and sustaining, that tones and nourishes the system while it soothes the nerves.

The 'Allenburys' Diet fulfils these conditions and is quickly made by adding boiling water. It is a partially predigested food made from rich milk and whole wheat—the vital food elements, and forms a delicious supper repast.

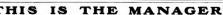
A Large Sample sent on receipt of 3d, stamps to cover postage

Made in a Minuteadd boiling water only

I/6 and 3/- of Chemists



ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., 37, Lombard Street, London.



expects punctuality in his

Watch

£I to £40.

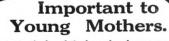
Of all Watchmakers and Jewellers. Illustrated Booklet Post Free.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO., Ltd., 40-44, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.









Every mother is aware of the difficulty of administering to children the old-fashioned aperients such as castor oil, black draught various infusions. These antiquated domestic remedies have an and various infusions. unpleasant and in many cases nauseating taste and often more harm than good results from their use. Experienced mothers, however, have found that the preparation "PURGEN" (especially the "INFANT PURGEN" in pink tablets) supersedes all these old medicines and possesses remarkable advantages over the

- (1.) PURGEN has a pleasing and tempting appearance which has made it popular with both children and adults.
- (2.) PURGEN has an agreeable and aromatic flavour, and children generally look upon the tablets as a confection or sweetmeat.
- (3.) PURGEN always acts with certainty and causes no pain; and even in large doses it is quite innocuous.

The "Adult" and "Strong" grades of PURGEN are nowadays an indispensable remedy for grown-up persons, more especially for ladies during confinement, as they are pleasant to take and never cause nausea or discomfort

under any circumstances. Children, therefore, need no longer be tormented with castor oil, or adults with Epsom salts and such like drugs so borrible in taste.

PURGEN can be obtained from leading chemists and stores, or Sample and Booklet will be sent, post free, on application to

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,

14, Newman Street, London, W.



THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

If a motor-car would take real interest in the disabilities under which motorists still labour, and would act as a member of the Parliamentary Motor Party when measures affecting automobilism are mooted, some mitigation of the burdens and injustice under which we writhe at the moment might come about. Every car-owner in the House should, party or no party, support the reapportionment of the license fees, and the abolition of that absurdity of the Statute Book, the speed limit. The latter, in particular, should have attention, if only for the sake of consistency and reasonableness, seeing that each and every member who owns a motor-car knowingly infringes to a greater or less degree this clause of the Motor-car Act every day. It is something worse than absurd that legislators should continue to countenance a law, and the punishments for its infraction, which they know they break, and cannot very well help breaking, every time they move en automobile. F every member of the House of Commons who owns

If a Parlia-mentary Motor Party were in-stituted, they would find much work ready to their hands in their hands in the gist of the resolutions agreed to by a conference of representatives of the R.A.C. and associated clubs. Briefly, the conference finds no sufficient reason for any additional tax on motor-vehicles, and that the present

whicles, and that the present taxes are oppressive and unfair; that a reduction of 50 per cent. of the tax should be made in respect to cars four years old and over; that motor cycles and motor attachments not over 2-h.p. should pay ten shillings per machine; that no petrol-tax should be paid in respect to motor-buses running in large towns; that quarterly licenses should be issued at one-third the annual charge; that the maximum weight of a motor-cab for hackney carriage The car was recently supplied to Lord James of Hereford by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company, of Adderley Park, Birmingham. It has a limousine de luxe body, with high driver's doors. It is painted in dark blue, and upholstered in moreco to match.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD'S NEW CAR 1 A 24-30-H.P. 6-CYLINDER WOLSELEY.

license of fifteen shillings be increased to 30 cwt., and that the tax in respect to horse-drawn vehicles be increased 50 per cent., that amount to go to the Road Board.

that season in the year marks much consider-ation of motor-cars ordered or to be ordered. To those so con-sidering I would really recom-mend attention



readytotakethe road again, in three minutes.

* All motorists are aware of the baulking effect of fixed head light swhen steering a car round a sharp bend in the dark. The beams of light are profight are pro-

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE INDIAN GIRL: PRINCESS LEILA OF GONDAL, IN HER MOTOR-CAR.

OF GONDAL, IN HER MOTOR-CAR.

Gondal is an independent Naive State in the Bombay Presidency, and the present Thakore, Sir Bhagwal Sinhlji, is one of the most progressive of Indian chiefs. He has entirely done away with the purdah system, and the voung Princesses are charming, accomplished girls who can hold their own in all outdoor sports. Her Highness the Rani was the first Rajput lady to go to Europe and to accompany her husband on a tour of the world,

to a copy of the 1911 Humber Catalogue. In the matter of powers there is

powers there is a range to suit all pockets and tastes, beginning with the a limousine de laze body, with high drivers d upholstered in moreco to match.

ers and four guineas tax, to the 28-h.p., in which stroke and bore are 105 mm by 140 mm. respectively, and which pays £8 8s. to the State. Each of the five powers has a four-speed gear-box, and is moreover, equipped with Humber detachable wire-built wheels and Humber shockabsorbers to the rear springs. The Humber detachable

The beams of light are projected straight forward in the long it udin al direction of the webicle, and while they illuminate the boundary wall or hedge of the road in the minutest detail, the surface of the road in the actual path of the turning vehicle is enwever good, are and to accompany her husband on a tour of the world, we hicle is entirely obscured. Indeed, one's lights, however good, are at such moments a let and a hindrance, and it would be well if they could be doused altogether for the time. But better still, of course, would it be were it possible for the lamps to turn with their focal centres parallel to the steering-wheels, when the beams of light would be most usefully cast in the line of actual progression. The motoring bodies having failed to move in the matter, the motor Press made representations to Mr. John Burns, who has vicariously replied to the effect that the anomaly in the regulations has been noted for amendment—when any amendments are made.

The Royal Mail Stean Packet Company, of 18, Moorgate Street, E.C., has just issued a handsome pocket-case enclosing a useful diary for the current year. Some extremely neat little maps are included, and many particulars relative to the business carried on by the line.

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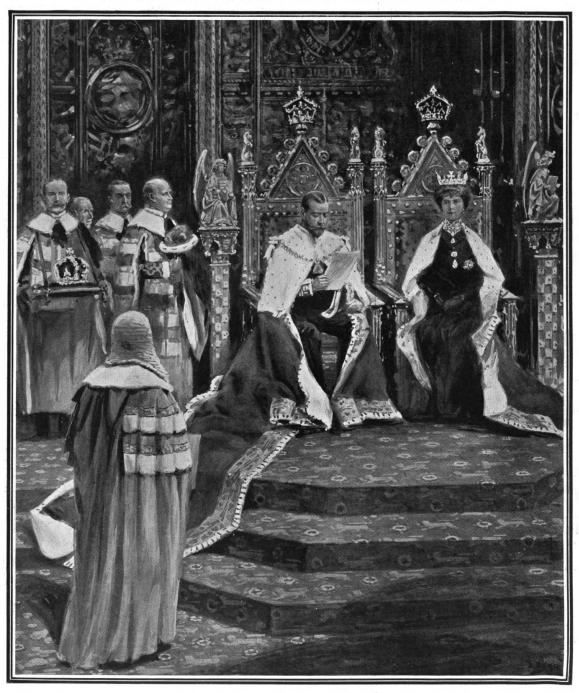
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"I, GEORGE, DO SOLEMNLY . . . DECLARE THAT I AM A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT": THE KING RECITING THE TERMS OF THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

On the occasion of the State Opening of Parliament the other day, and immediately before reading the Speech from the Throne, the King recited the terms of the Accession Declaration as follows: "I, George, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant Succession to the Throne of my Realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my power according to law." Our Illustration shows the Lord Chancellor facing the King, He it was who handed to his Majesty the paper from which he read the Declaration, and the blotting pad, with silver instand attached, and the pen he used when signing it. On his Majesty's right may be seen Lord Winchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance; Lord Carrington, the Lord Great Chamberlain; Lord Morley, Lord President of the Council; and Lord Crewe, bearing the Imperial Crown.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpocl. Street Station dep. 8, p. p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE" AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

GRADUALLY Mr. A. E. W. Mason is mastering the difficulties of the atrical technique, and his new St. James's piece is no mere adaptation of a novel or tale—it is really a play, and a play with an interesting, not to say exciting, plot. Flaws there are still, no doubt, in the author's stage-craft—loose ends which he fails to pick up, repetitions of story, diffuseness of dialogue. But he knows now the trick of surprise, he can hit off character in a few vigorous strokes or by the slower process of suggestion, and he can elaborate a scene that is dramatically instead of being only rhetorically emotional. Thus you may call the first act of his new drama, with its atmosphere of Indian isolation, a prologue if you please, but its picture of a woman of refinement and spirit shut up in a tent with a husband whose drunken habits have developed in him hallucinations and fiendish cruelty, appeals strongly to the imagination; while the after-scene, in which the guest, returning to recover his pipe, discovers his bostess practising with her rifle, suggests grim possibilities, and is just cut short at the right moment. On that encounter Henry Thresk, as a former sweetheart of hers, kept silence whem Mrs. Ballantyne was put on trial for murdering her husband, and so secured her acquittal. But he did not escape altogether the consequences of his perjury. For, two years later, he comes across the widow at an English country-house, and has to endure a long cross-examination from relatives of a young man who wishes to make Stella Ballantyne his wife. It is a propos of this state of things that we reach what all along has seemed destined to be the crucial moment of the play—the meeting between the heroine and her chivalrous defender. Out of mixed motives, which do not exclude the hope that Stella Ballantyne's troubles may give him a chance of winning back her love, the "witness for the defence" urges her to tell her secret to her fiancé. In a scene charged with pa THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE" AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

unselfishly; and Mr. Alfred Bishop, as a new-style Quixote, and Mr. Leslie Faber, as a very boyish lover of thirty, play their parts with the nicest sense of comedy.

"THE POPINIAY." AT THE NEW THEATRE.

The authors of "The Popinjay" are largely indebted to Alphonse Daudet. For their story adopts in outline, at least, the scheme of "Rois en Exil," Though Messrs. Boyle Lawrence and Frederick Mouillot, to be sure, have relied on the methods of commonplace melodrama. Conceive a King, who is a lively prodigal and is rather glad of the revolution that drives him to Paris—the city of pleasure—inasmuch as he prefers vice to his kingdom and other women to his wife; suppose that wife a most handsome and dignified Queen, who wishes to preserve the rights of her little son, and keeps up on his behalf, even in exile, a most gorgeous Court; and you will agree that here is the sort of material to provide a showy setting for the talents of Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson in the style of drama, spectacular and stagily effective, which the patrons of the New Theatre relish. Truth to tell, there is not much glamour of romance about the play; nor overmuch plausibility or coherence; and the dialogue and speeches are curiously prosaic in style. But there is no little fun in the piece, and the authors had a happy inspiration in imagning the banished King to be in the hands of and to be run financially by a firm of universal providers. It is the Queen who makes this piece worth seeing—the Queen as Miss Neilson portrays her: royal in dignity, austere towards her scapegrace husband, tender as mother, ferce in defence of the honour and future of her child. Beauty is the feature of her performance—beauty which lifts the whole play at times, the baldness of its writing notwithstanding, on to the plane of popetry. A clever piece of acting, nicely contrasted with Miss Neilson's, is that of Miss Miriam Lewes, representing a siren who is called upon to fascinate the wastrel King. The King himself is made delightfully humorous and jovial

shreds and patches as "The Popinjay."

"GRACE." AT THE DUKE OF YORKS.

"Grace," the most serious play Mr. Somerset Maugham has written since his "Man of Honour," was revived last Monday night at the Duke of York's, and met once more with a flattering reception. It deals, you will remember—as, indeed, do most of our serious plays nowadays—with a wife's lapse from loyally to her marriage vows, and it describes her remorse, especially when she is confronted with a case of seduction that ends in suicide, and her desire to make confession to her husband, which her counsellors very wisely check. There are many admirable touches of observation as well as of stagecraft in the piece; it is a strikingly well-made play, and it contains individual scenes that are plangent in their emotional appeal, varied by comedy that is sometimes of Mr. Maugham's very best brand. And yet the sensitive ear cannot but be conscious of a note of artificiality, here muffled perhaps for the most part, yet audible enough when such a character is on the stage as Grace's dowager mother-in-law. This dame of the old régime, as Lady Tree pictures her, might almost be a caricature of Robertson's Marquise in "Caste," and however much, perhaps, the actress may exaggerate the humours of the part, it is the author who supplies the outline. Still, "Grace" was far too good a piece of work to be allowed to pass into oblivion after a short run. It marks a return to Mr. Maugham's better manner, and, of course, it affords Miss Irene Vanbrugh opportunities for acting of a rare intensity and sensibility. Her Grace is one of her most affecting impersonations, and it is associated with the excellent performances of Mr. Dennis Eadie. Mr. Gwenn, Mr. Wontner, Mr. Athol Stewart, and Miss Lillah McCarthy.

PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the first Parliament of King George was marked by the usual ceremonies and debates. There was a magnificent spectacle in the Upper House when their Majesties occupied the throne, and the interest of the scene, rendered familiar during the late reign, was increased by the presence, for the first time, of the High Commissioners of the Overseas Dominions, who were placed in a conspicuous position near the Ambasadors. Both the King and the Queen looked well in their robes of crimson velvet. The diamond crown worn by the Queen on her simply dressed hair, and the two cuttings of the "Star of Africa," which shone among her necklaces, produced a most exquisite effect. King George, who wore beneath his robe the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, read the Speech while seated on the throne, with his cocked hat on his head; and his delivery was so distinct and effective that every word was heard in the gallery at the end of the Kouse. The Speech they have been the two Houses "with the object of securing the more effective working of the Constitution." In debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour described the language of this reference as studiously moderate; but he looked forward to "stormy times" unless the Government would act upon the broad principles upon which all were agreed. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, while promising ample opportunity for discussion, expressed the hope and belief that the proposals of the Government would reach the House of Lords in time to be considered there before the date of the Coronation. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who had just been appointed Chairman of the Labour Party, and who is likely to give to its leadership a note of intellectual distinction, declared that the Parliament Bill was under a satisfactory minimum, and informed the Government that the attitude of his Party towards them would depend on their measures. An interesting feature of the opening proceedings was the reference to the Committee of Privileges of the conduct of Lord Roden in voting

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

In a Supplement to this week's issue we present our readers with another addition to our series of reproductions, in colour, from famous pictures. The subject is the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the Hon. Lavinia Bingham, Countess Spencer, one of the most charming of the great master's studies of women. Sir Joshua Reynolds was for many years the most distinguished portrait painter in London. In 1768 he became the first President of the newly founded Royal Academy, and was knighted by George III. soon afterwards. Between 1769 and 1790 he exhibited 247 paintings at the Academy. In 1784 he succeeded Allan Ramsay as Portrait Painter to the King, and painted his masterpiece, "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse." The portrait of Counters Spencer which we reproduce is in the collection of Earl Spencer at Allthorp. It shows her wearing a frilled hood. Sir Joshua painted two other pictures of her, one in a wide straw hat with blue ribbon; and the other, with her son, Viscount Althorp. These are also among the family portraits at Althorp, together with a portrait of Lady Spencer's sister, Anne Bingham. The Hon. Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Lucan, married the second Earl Spencer on March 6, 1781. She died in 1831. died in 1831.

In connection with the remarkable photographs given in our last Issue illustrating the change of colour in fishes, we should have mentioned that these photographs, together with an article of which we printed a portion, were supplied by Mr. Francis Ward, who has for many years been gathering material on this interesting subject. He has in preparation a book upon it which will be eagerly awaited by lovers of natural history.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

JOHN MURRAY.
The Life of Sir William Howard Russell. J. B. Atkins. John The Lone Heights. Paul Neman. 6r. SIMPKIN. MARSHALL.
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RUDALL CARTE.

The Musical Directory, 1911. 3s.

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os. N. P. VII.

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Where Truth Lies. O. Madox Hueffer. The Lion's Skin. Rafael Sabatini. 6s. The Third Wife. Herbert Flowerdew. A Lady of the Garter. Frank Hamel,



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE other day, a British magistrate placidly proposed, apparently in so many words, that not only posed, apparently in so many words, that not only beggars should be punished, but also anyone who gives to beggars. Legally, this may be stated in the following two judgments: (1) that every poor man may be presumed to be deceiving; (2) that every rich man may be presumed to be wilfully deceived. The first opinion, if not quite logically clear, is quite legally established. The second is new, and seems even slightly improbable. I wish I knew what that magistrate meant. Does he mean that it is a crime to give

help where it is needed? Or does he mean that it is a crime to make a mistake about where it is needed? On either line of thought, I should enjoy watching him draft the Act of Parliament.

This is a moral matter, on which we must get our ideas clear; and I propose to clear my own ideas and yours, whether you like it or not. What is a beggar? A beggar is a man who asks help from another man solely in the name of something extraneous but common—as kinship or charity, the Fatherhood of God, or the brotherhood of man. He does not ask for the bread because he can at once give you the money, as in commerce. He does not ask for the bread because he does not ask for the bread because he will soon be able to pass you the mustard, as in Society. He asks you for the bread because you are supposed to be under an ancient law of pity, by which (as it is written) if a man ask you for bread you will not give him a stone. That is what a beggar is. He is a man who begs—that is, he is a man who asks without any clear power of return, except the opportunity he offers you to fulfil the opportunity he offers you to fulfil your own ideals.

Thus, a man drowning in mid-Thus, a man drowning in midocean is a beggar; a man hailing
wildly from a desert island is a
beggar; a total stranger cast up on
an alien coast (as any of us who like
yachting might be any day) is a
beggar. That is to say, any help extended to them must rest solely on the fact that they have the human form or the appearance of agony. It cannot possibly rest on any assumption that they will pay it back in service to the they will pay it back in service to the State. The man drowning in the sea might be Jack the Ripper. The man hailing from the desert island might be Peter the Painter. As for the man wrecked from the yacht—well, really, if you think of some of the people who go about in yachts, you will feel that Jack the Ripper and Peter the Painter are pillars of the commonwealth in comparison. Briefly, any person, in any position, is a beggar who has nothing but thanks to give for a nothing but thanks to give for a service.

It is unnecessary to say what we do to such people when they are poor—

that is, when we are practically sure that they will never have anything to give but the thanks. We jail them like thieves. To anyone who really respects our modern law (if there is anyone who respects it), the phrase in the New Testament must sound strangely and even weirdly optimistic. The sacred text takes for granted that a common man, if asked for bread, will not give a stone. But when a man asks us for bread, we pelt him with stones. Nay, we do more than pelt him, we surround

him with stones; we brick him in and bury him with stones. When next you or I pass one of our great modern prisons, let us lift up our eyes to those polished, flat, interminable walls. Let us to those polished, flat, interminable walls. Let us admit the calm enormity and the cold weight of those serried and cemented rocks. And then let us remember that many men must be sealed inside them simply because they asked for food. It has the horrible felicity of some Scriptural prophecy. They asked for bread; and they received—these stones. So far all is simple. A beggar is any man who

THE FAMOUS BOER LEADER WHO SURRENDERED TO LORD ROBERTS AT PAARDEBERG: THE LATE GENERAL PIET CRONJE.

AT PAANDEBERG: THE LATE GENERAL PIET CRONJE.

General Piet Cronje, who played a very prominent part during the earlier stages of the South African War, and whose fate it was to have to surrender to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg, came of a fighting family, and was the greatest member of it. He it was who was responsible for the act that ended, in 1881, with Majuba, breaking up an auction of goods of passive resisters to taxation, an incident which led the Boers to proclaim a Republic and appoint the triumvirate consisting of Krüger, Pretorius, and Joubert. In the last South African War, Cronje appeared before Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, and certainly would have attempted to take the last-named place by assault but for the strict orders of President Krüger. At Paardeberg, bis surrender was undoubtedly necessary, and Lord Roberts himself, knowing it to be honourable, spoke exceedingly well of was unaboutedly necessary, and Lord recerts himself, knowing it to be monourable, spoke executingly well of the gallant defence be had made. The war ended, the General was known in public only as lecturer in the United States, but there were many to remember his great strength of character and ability, and to regard him not only with interest, but with friendship.

> asks in the name of charity, like a drowning man, or a man on a desert island. But the first man may be a drowning Duke; the second may own many other islands, by no means desert. In big civilisations, however, crowded and full of familiar custom, we come to know pretty quickly when a man is really poor, when he will probably never be able to repay us except with gratitude. Then, we put him in jail. That is all

quite simple, if scarcely with a Christian simplicity. But what is far from simple is this new, portentous proposal that the rich man should share with the poor man the same pulverising punishment; justly due to both because they have both been equal partners in the act of Christian charity. Hitherto our law has given a special and hideous meaning to the sentence, "It is better to give than to receive."

In the slums of London or Glasgow this has, indeed, been true.

is of London or Glasgow this has, in... To give only meant being blamed
by economists. To receive meant
being walked off by policemen. But
if the alms-giver is to be punished
too, we shall really see tremendous
larks. As far as I can see, all the
generous rich will be put in jail,
leaving only the mean rich to govern leaving only the mean rich to govern the State, a condition to which we have, indeed, through many causes, been tending, but which we never thought would be completed and crowned by such a coup - d'état as this. Already to ask is a crime, though it is not a sin. Now, apparently, to give is a crime, though it is actually a virtue.

But, indeed, any such nonsense can be stopped and answered by one quite simple question. All this cold, fishy philosophy about the wrongfishy philosophy about the wrong-ness of giving prompt and personal help to the poor arose nearly a century ago, when people really be-lieved in "science" and scientific keys to social life. Before that time, philanthropy had been mainly per-sonal, and perhaps excessively so.

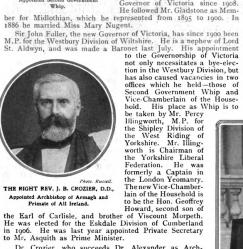
About that time men began to enrich hospitals and soup-kitchens and rich hospitals and soup-kitchens and organised charities generally; so that when they said, "Do not give to beggars," they also meant (to do them justice), "Do give to hospitals, soup - kitchens, etc." If a man refused a penny to a starving vagabond, at least there was a box somewhere into which he could drop it safely. Is there a box now into it safely. Is there a box now into which he can drop it safely? The answer is, unfortunately, that there are very few.

Of course, just as there are honest beggars there are honest chari-ties. Of course, there are settlements that have genuinely settled, as there are tramps that have genuinely tramped. But we are talking about confidence, as in Consols or the Derby favourite. And the plain fact is that some modern men have as is that some modern men have as much difficulty in believing in organised charity as they have in believing in their own personal charity. Why should a man send five shillings to the secretary of a society, instead of giving it to a navvy asking for a bed? He has seen the navvy. He has never seen the Secretary. Some schemes of organised charity declare that every other scheme does more harm than good. There are stupid organisers as

more harm than good. Intereare stupid organises as well as stupid alms-givers. I therefore ask the magistrate quite simply, "What am I to do?" Before I go to prison for the many occasions upon which I have given money in the street, let him tell me where I ought to have given the money. I shall continue to keep my money for anyone I meet who looks as if he required it.



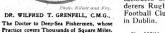
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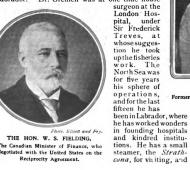
in 1906. He was last year are to Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister.

Dr. Crozier, who succeeds Dr. Alexander as Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, has been since 1907 Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. He was born in 1853, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was for seventeen years Vicar County

ated at Trinity College,
Dublin. He was for
seventeen years Vicar
of Holywood, County
Down, and from 1807
to 1907 he was Bishop
of Ossory, Ferns, and
Leighlin. He has been
Chaplain to the Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland
since 1803, and in 1896
he becamehon, secretary
of the General Synod of
the Church of Ireland.
The new Archbishop is
a keen horseman, and
was one of the earliest
members of the Wanderers Rugby
Football Club
in Dublin.



Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who has been described as "the doctor with the largest practice in the world," is Medical Superintendent of the Mission to Deepsea Fishermen in the Western Atlantic, and the area of his activities measures hundreds of thousands of square miles. He told a thrilling and amusing story of his work in his lecture on Monday at Queen's Hall, where he was introduced by Sir Ernest Shackleton as "the Grenfell of Labrador." Dr. Grenfell was at one time house surgeon at the



THE HON. W. S. FIELDING, The Canadian Minister of Finance, who Negotiated with the United States on the Reciprocity Agreement.



Miss Vivien Gould, who Married Lord Decies on Tuesday.

LORD DECIES, Who Married Miss Vivien Gould on Tuesday in New York.

MR. D. S. MACCOLL,

MROWN art critic,
MROCOLL,
Stancollation.

To the nation, and who has done
such excellent work in arranging
and cataloguing the collection,
having now retired from that post,
the Commissioners of the Treasury
have appointed as his successor

Claude

Phillips, the well-

known art critic, who has been

Not since the burial of the Emperor Will-iam I. has there been such a demonstration of

such a demonstration of feeling in Berlin on any such occasion as took place last Sunday at the funeral of Herr Paul Singer, the leader of the German Social Democrats. The body was followed to the grave by a procession five miles long, in which marched not fewer than 150,000 people, while altogether the crowds that turned out to participate in the mourning numbered, it was estimated, about a third of the population. There were about two thousand wreaths.

Germany regards as a proof of the Kaiser's modernity the fact that he has conferred upon Herr Harry Plate, a master plumber of Han-over, the honour of life-

long membership of the Herrenhaus—the Prus-Herrenhaus—the Prussian Upper Chamber—a distinction usually reserved for the aristocracy and military magnates. It is, in fact, the first time it has been bestowed upon an artiscan. Herr Plate is Chairman of the Hanover Chamber of Commerce and of the German National Association of Artisans' of Artisans' ciation



Assoof Artisans'
Chambers.
He is one of the chief nonSocialist
Labour leand, and was for many years Chairman of the Hanover Plumbers' Trade Union.
He has worked as a plumber in many countries of Europe, and knows several languages. His selection is a notable event in German politics.

harry Jayoud, the famous railroad magnate and financier. Her elder sister married Mr. Anthony Drexel junior. Lord Decies succeeded to the peerage as fifth Baron last July, and is forty-four. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught [Contenued seriok.]







ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS BEAUMONT, Appointed First and Princiral Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King.



SIR JOHN FULLER, BT., M.P., Appointed Governor of Victoria. patients sometimes come three hundred miles to see him. Canada's Finance Minister, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who

has been conducting the negotiations with the United States regarding the Reciprocity Agreement, is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where

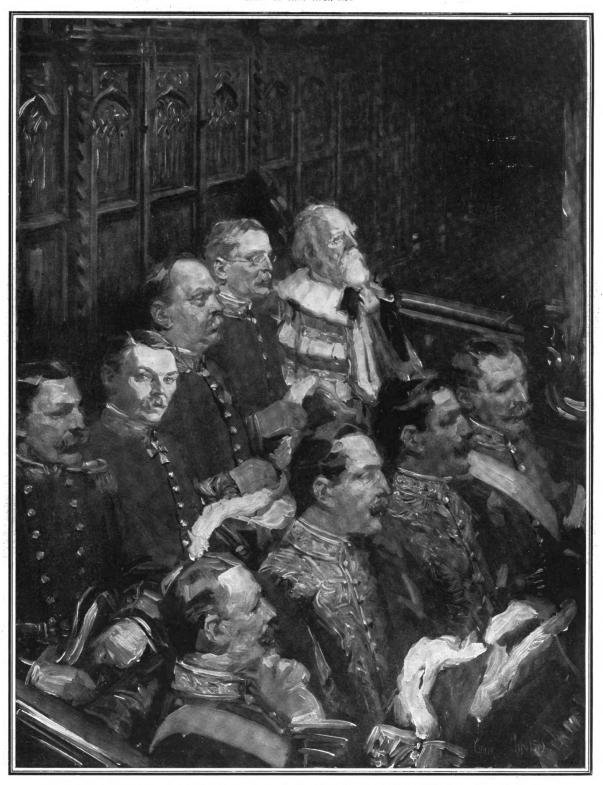


LADY DECIES,

he began his career, at sixteen, as an office-boy in the service of the *Hatifax Chronicle*. It only took him four years to become a leader-writer on that paper, and at twenty-seven he was its editor. He entered political life in 1882, and two years later became Premier of Nova Scotia. He was appointed to his present position by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, and he is now sixty-two.

IMPERIALISM IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT: THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE EMPIRE DIRECTLY REPRESENTED AT THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME:
THE FOUR HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS AT THE CEREMONY.

When King George opened the first Parliament elected in his reign, there were present in the House of Lords the High Commissioners for his Majesty's four gre t self-governing Dominions. Thus, for the first time—it is by the King's own initiative and command—the Empire was directly represented at the opening of the Imperial Parliament. The High Commissioners, who are sitting next to the wall, are seen in the following order in our Drawing (reading from right to left towards the foregreeound of the picture): Lord Strathcon. representing the Dominion of Canada:

Sir W. Hall-Jones, representing New Zealand; Sir George Reid, representing the Commonwealth of Australia: and Sir Richard Solomon, representing the Union of South Africa.



when the latter was Commander - in - Chief of the Forces in Ire-land. Lord Decies has land. Lord Decies has seen a good deal of active service, for which he has received the D.S.O. He fought in the South African War (commanding the 37th Imperial Yeomanty), and also in Matabeleland, in 1896, and he commanded the Tribal Horse in Somaliland.

The deepest sym-pathy has been evoked for Sir Ernest Cassel and Mr. Wilfrid Ashley

THE LATE MRS. WILFRID ASHLEY.
Only Child of Sir Ernest Cassel, and Wir. Wilfrid Ashley, who was Sir Ernest Cassel's onlychild. Mrs. Ashley, had been in very delicate health for some two years, and last hope of effecting an improvement, but to no avail. She married Mr. Ashley, who represents the Blackpool Division as a Conservative, in 1901, and she leaves two little daughters, Miss Edwina Annette Cynthia Ashley and Miss Ruth Mary Ashley. Before her illness Mrs. Ashley played a distinguished part as a London hostess in her beautiful home in Bruton Street, but latterly she had lived in Hampshire.

Mr. Michael Finucane, who was a native of Limerick, had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, chiefly in Bengal, before he was appointed, in 1903, one of the three Estates Commissioners for Ireland under Mr. Wyndham's Land Purchase Act, the other two Commissioners being Mr. Frederick Wrench and Mr. W. F. Bailey. In 1909 Mr. Frinucane was appointed a Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, and he was also an Irish Privy Councillor.

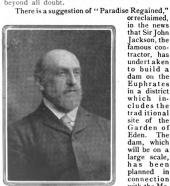
Mr. D. Graham Phillips, whose career as an author was so cruelly cut short by the bullets of a crazy violinist, was distinguished both as a journalist and a novelist. Among his best-known books are "The Great God Success," "Her Serene Highness," "White Magic," and "The Husband's Story." His novels give realistic pictures of American life. Living high up in a New York building, he wrote at night, when the city was quiet, from about ten p.m. to three or four a.m., a habit which he had acquired as a journalist.

Journalist.

Sir Lewis Beaumont, who succeeds Lord Fisher as First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King, is the senior Admiral on the Active List, and has had a long and distinguished career. He took part in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6, and he has held the chief command in the Pacific, in Australia, and at Devonport, the last-named service terminating in 1908. In Australia he personally attended King Edward, the Prince of Wales, during his Colonial tour. Sir Lewis Beaumont was also at one time Director of Naval Intelligence. In 1904 he represented Great Britain on the International Commission of Inquiry into the Dogger Bank Incident—a task which he performed with painstaking thoroughness, the case for this country being established beyond all doubt.

There is a suggestion of "Paradise Regained," or reclaimed

The Young American Novelist who was Shot by a crazy Musician.



SIR JOHN JACKSON, M.P. ho has Contracted to Build a great Dam the Euphrates to Irrigate Mesopotamia.

famous con-tractor, has undertaken to build adam on the Euphrates in a district which includes the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The Game which will be on a large scale, has been planned in connection with the Mesopotamian undert aken sopotamian irrigation

THE LATE MR. D. GRAHAM PHILLIPS

Earl Cawdor, whose much-regretted death occurred on Wednesday morning, after about six weeks' illness, was an aristocrat who was by



HERALDICALLY INCORRECT: AN EXTRAORDINARY FLAG

HERALDICALLY INCORRECT: AN EXTRAORDINARY FOOR PAPOLEON I., FOUND AT GAP.

This flag, found at Gap, and now in the Museum of that is heraldically incorrect. It is orannested with a husting of the Chasseurs, whose uniform (that of a Colondt) the Emmearly always wore. The five hundred gold bees are correctly placed with beads upwards; the born should be reversed. This flag certainly belonged to Napoleon, who, passing through Gap on his return from Ella, on March 5. 1815, left it in that town.

87 Coursey of M. Gabriel Martin, Director of the Gar Minseum.



THE LATE LORD CAWDOR, rly First Lord of the Admiralty and a Mer Conference on the Constitutional Ques

nature a dominant man of business. He was born in 1847, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. As Viscount Emlyn, he was M.P. for Carmarthenshire from 1874 to 1885, and he had been Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire since 1896. In both counties he

took an active part in local affairs. He was a member of the Carmarthenshire County Council, Colonel of the Militia Artillery, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Pembrokeshire. In 1880 he became one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and from 1886 to 1893 he was a Commissioner in Lunacy. In 1895 he became Chairman of the Great Western Railway, and carried on a way, and carried on a way, and carried on a strenuous policy of



Great Western Railway, and carried on a strenuous policy of progress, inaugurating, among other things, the Fishguard route. His work became known in railway circles as "the Cawdor forward policy," and he was recognised as a leading authority on railway management. His appointment to a high political office was remarkable for the fact that he did not rise from a subordinate post. He was selected by Mr. Balfour in 1905 to succeed Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty, and the choice was justified by the excellent work he did in conjunction with Lord Fisher, then the First Sea Lord. Lord Cawdor married, in 1868, Miss Edith Turnor, a granddaughter of the ninth Earl of Winchilsea, and he leaves six sons and four daughters. His eldest son, the new Earl, as Viscount Emlyn, contested Pembrokeshire a few years ago. He was born in 1870, and, like his father, was at Christ Church, Oxford. He was formerly a Captain in the Carmarthen Artillery. He married, in 1898, Miss Joan Thynne, a relative of the Marquess of Bath.

Norway has set an example to other nations and given a stimulus to the political advancement of women by electing a woman to Parliament. Miss Anna Rogstad, the lady in question, is the first woman to take her seat in the She is a teacher by profession.

Sir Edward Grey begins the new Parliamentary Session under the weight of a painful family bereavement, in the death of his brother, Mr. George Grey, who was mauled by a lion during a hunting trip on the Athi River on Jan. 29, and died last week in hospital at Nairobi. Mr. Grey was born in 1866, and was heir - presumptive to the Baronetcy held by Sir Edward.

Edward.

Sir William M. Ramsay, who is resigning the Professorship of Humanity at Aberdeen University, must not be confused with Sir William Ramsay of chemical fame, and of University College, London. Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, of Aberdeen, was appointed to the Chair of Humanity there in 1886. He has travelled widely in Asiatic written many books on early Sir William M. Ramsay.

Turkey, and has written many books on early Christian g ography and history and other subjects.

SIR WILLIAM M. RAMSAY,

Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen Uni-versity, who has Resigned.



RECITING THE LORD'S PRAYER, THE APOSTLES' CREED, AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR £2: BOYS COMPETING WITHIN THE RAILINGS OF A TOMB.

By the Glanville Bequest, five bors receive £2 each for reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Aposli's' Creed, and the Ten Commandments. The money goes to those making the fewest mistakes. Each boy places his right hand on the tomb while declaiming. The custom is nearly two hundred years old. Our photograph shows the most recent competition, with Canon Shearme acting as judge.



MR. ARNOLD HILLS. Directed the Building of the "Thunder by Telephone from his Invalid Couch.

Mr. Arnold Hills, the Chairman of the Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Com-pany, who is partly paralysed, directed the build-ing of H. M.S. Thunderer from his invalid couch by tele-

by tele-phone. For the launch he travelled up from his home at Sunhome at Sunningdale by a special train, and attended the ceremony in an invalid-chair. He was loudly cheered by was lou cheered cheered by the work-men as he was wheeled was wheeled about the yard of the works. Mr. Hilis' great wish now is to build an-other battle-ship in Can ning Town.

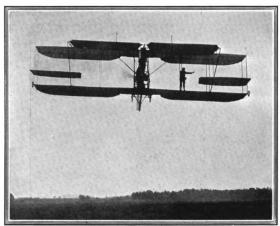
SOLD FOR SOME £20,000: AN IMPORTANT OLD MASTER.



A WORK OF REMBRANDT'S BEST PERIOD: THE CANVAS WHICH HAS JUST CHANGED HANDS.

The authenticity of this Rembrandt was not realised until in examination, made when it was sent to be cleaned, proved that it was a work of the master's best period. "The subject" (we quote the "Times") "is the well-known aneedore related by Livy of Quintur Fabius Maximus. exemplifying the strictness of the Reman discipline. In 213 B.C. Fabius served as legatus to his own son, who was Consul in that year. On entering the camp at Sucesula, Fabius advanced on horseback to greet his son. He was passing the lictors when the Consul sternly bade him dismount. 'My son,' exclaimed the elder Fabius, alighting, 'I wished to see whether you could remember that you were Consul." The canvas is about 7ft, 6 in, by 6ft 6 in. It belonged formerly to the Ashburnham Collection, and was sold with the estate of Sherafold Park, Frant, to Mr. B. Newgass, banker, of London. Now it has passed into the hands of Mr. Charles Sedelmeyer, of Paris, Mr. Joseph Cahn acting as intermediary. It is stated that the price paid was some £10 000. In the border of our page are miniature reproductions (from Mansell photographs) of Rembrands's "Portrait of the Artist', "Portrait of the Artist's Son, Titus,"

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



TO DEMONSTRATE AN AIRMAN'S CONTROL OF HIS MACHINE; MR. CODY CARRYING
A PASSENGER STANDING ON ONE OF THE PLANES OF HIS AEROPLANE.
With the object of showing the complete control he has over the lateral stability of his machine,
Mr. Cody, flying over Laffan's Plain at the end of last week, carried a passenger who stood ten feet
from the centre of the biplane, on one of the planes. The flight was most successful.



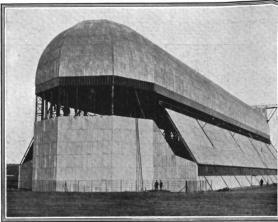
THE TRIAL OF JAPANESE FOR CONSPIRING AGAINST THE LIFE OF THEIR RULER AND MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY. THE PRISONERS BRING DRIVEN INTO THE GROUNDS OF THE COURT, FOR SENTENCE.

The secret trial of those accused of being concerned in a compirary against the life of the Emperor of Japan and other members of the Imperial family ended in the sentencing to death of Dr. Kotoku, the wife, and the sentencing to death of Dr. Kotoku with a wife, and the sentencing to death on the imperious ment for another to aleven The death entence was commuted to imprisonment for life in twelve cases, not including, however, Dr. Kotoku or his wife, who have been executed.

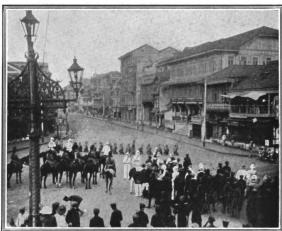


THE LARGEST AEROPLANE IN THE WORLD, THE CURIOUS 2800 - POUND COOLEY MONOPLANE.

The Cooley monoplane is fitted with two 2-cylinder 90-h, engines, running independently and computed to be able to drive the machine at a rate of 125 miles an hour. The souring surface covers an area of 1546 square feet, extended over a set of four wings, each independent of the other, each set at an angle of two degrees, held by planowires, and tested to a strength of 1800 lb.

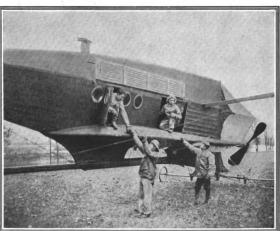


TO MAKE IMPOSSIBLE SUCH AN ACCIDENT AS THAT WHICH DAMAGED THE
"MORNING POST" DIRIGIBLE: HEIGHTENING THE ARMY AIR-SHIP SHED.
It will be recalled that the Lebaudy "Morning Post" dirigible had its envelope ripped up by a girder in
the roof of the Army air-ship shed at Aldershot, as it was being housed in the shed, and thus was rendered
useless. To prevent similar accidents, the roof of the shed is being raised some twenty feet.



FIRING ON RELIGIOUS RIOTERS IN INDIA. MEN OF THE WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT IN ACTION IN A BOMBAY STREET, DURING THE RECENT CELEBRATION OF THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The Moburrum Festival has been the cause of religious riots in India on a number of occasions. Such a one happened early this year, and, the crowd becoming difficult to handle and stoning the police, a detachment of the Warwickshire Regiment was ordered to fire on the mob. Eleven rioters were killed and fourteen were injured. The Mohurrum, a Mussulman ceremony, is particularly likely to cause trouble when its date clashes with that of one or other of the chief Hindoo testivals.

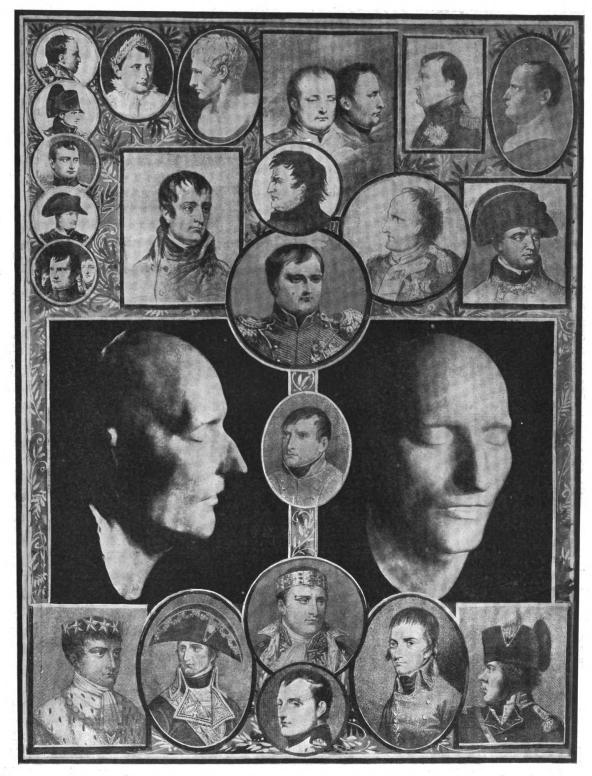


THE ENCLOSED CABIN GLASS-PORTHOLED FLYING-MACHINE: HOW THE COOLEY

THE ENCLOSED CABIN GLASS-PORTHOLED FLYING-MACHINE: HOW THE COOLEY MONOPLANE IS ENTERED AND LEFT.

The monoplane is 81 feet long and 42 feet wide. The car is 37 feet long and 28 inches wide. The mechanism, the pilot, and the engineer are housed in the enclosed cabin shown, which, it will be noted, has glass portholes. The engines are started by pneumatic springs, and are worked automatically: thus the necessity of coming to ground to restart the engines is obviated.

WHAT WAS NAPOLEON REALLY LIKE?-CONTRASTING "PORTRAITS."



THE MYSTERY OF THE FACE OF THE "TERROR OF EUROPE": VARIOUS PRESENTMENTS OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

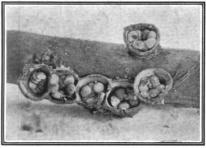
When it is remembered that the great Napoleon lived and was the terror of Europe in comparatively modern times, it is not a little extraordinary to note that there are almost as many "Little Corporals" as there have been artists to paint him, sculptors to figure him, historians to write of him, novelists to romance about him. Each artist has created out of the images of his brain his own Napoleon; sometimes a Conqueror who is sinister, sometimes one who is benigh; now one who is the Man of War, now one who is the Man of Peace. Still, the question remains open; none can say with any certainty precisely what the great Conqueror was like. On this page we give photographs of a number of portraits of Napoleon by well-known artists, and two photographs of the death-mask of the "Little Corporal." It will be noted how very much the presentments differ in detail. Particular intention may be called, perhaps, to certain portraits which, to the majority, will seem extremely unlike Napoleon. We refer more especially to the Canova bust shown on the left-hand side of the centre picture at the top of the page; the picture on the extreme right of the top row; the pictures on the left and right of the one that cuts into the top of the photographs of the death-mask; that between the two death-masks; and the one that is in the bottom right-hand corner, which, it will be seen, given Napoleon, a tip-tilted nose. For the majority of the Illustrations we are indebted to the courtesy of the "Matin," of Paris; they are from M. Armand Daryot's brochure, published by the Maison Flammarion.



papers have contained frequent references to the attainment of centenarianism—if I may coin a word—on the part of both men and women, and the King's kindly telegram of congratulation has followed as a matter of course. It is a courteous thing for the King to do, but one wonders where the information of the centenarian age comes from and by whom it is transmitted.

Who cares very much for old Dame Jones who is believed to be over a hundred years of age? Yet there must be good-hearted souls who send announcements to the King, and inevitably the royal congratulations are received. Somehow or other, I think, if special gifts of money are bestowed when triplets are born—with the obvious risk that they will not all survive—there should be equal gifts allotted to the very old man or woman who has passed the century or even nearly attained it. A few pounds would make the old heart glad, and if it came from Royalty, its value would be trebled, no doubt.

There is always an interest taken in the welfare of the very old. I suppose this arises from the fact that we all desire to live in the land as long as possible, and we view with admiration the spectacle of a life prolonged far beyond the usual limits. But there are modifying thoughts. A few centenarians seem to show an interest in the affairs of the day. Most of them pass into a state of semi-somolence, and a few live in the past entirely. I have always thought that this



NATURE THE IMITATOR: A BIRD'S - NEST FUNGUS. As a glance at the photograph makes obvious, the bird's-nest fungus is so called from its resemblance to a small nest containing eggs. The name is applied to any species of fungus belonging to the group Nidulariacei.

later phase of old age is to be explained by the fact that the brain loses substance as life passes into the senile stage. The brain cells that have done duty in the activity of existence are the first to wear out, and so the older cells which functioned in early life come to the front. Charged with the memories of youth, they account by their renewed action for the babbling of the very old person about the days when he or she was young. This, at least, is my idea of why the old person recalls youthful memories, and takes little interest in the affairs of the day and he hour.

People are always anxious to know how to attain length of days. None of us wish to enter the Valley of the Shadow before our time, though what that time may be is mercifully hidden from all of us. The philosopher may indeed say that he fears not death; the very religious person says very much the same thing; but I have never yet met any man who did not desire to live long and to live happily.

Hence arise questions of the con-servation of life's forces and energies. People hear of long-lived neighbours,





ATTRACTED BY THE LIGHT, GNATS SWARMING ON A LAMP IN A TENT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE NIVASHA, BRITISH BAST AFRICA.

and they naturally inquire what particular mode of life these veterans followed and observed. I regret to say such inquiries reval no standard of living at all. I have carefully noted the details of the lives of long-lived people, but have failed to find any common ground from which the practice of life in respect of longevity could be preached.

In the first place, there is no brief held for total abstinence. One very old person, mentioned by the late Professor Humphry, of



Hence, I am led to the plain conclusion that not abstinence, nor vegetarianism, nor the non-tobacco habit, nor any other fad, lies at the root of longevity. If I am asked what I regard to be the prevailing condition that makes for length of days, I should reply—an originally sound constitution. That constitution may have been abused—the records of workhouse life prove this—but it has lasted its owner over and above all his other foolishnesses, and it remains with a solid balance when the sixties and seventies are reached, and so, with a fairly quiet life after that period, we get the century attained.

I fall back thuswise on the original constitution of the individual as the explanation of the problem why some of us attain longevity and why some do not. Of course, there is always to be considered the risk of premature death from disease, from ailments with which we get infected, and against which we cannot protect ourselves. But even here a person of a sound, virile constitution pulls through, while his weaker neighbour succumbs.



VERY LIKE THE REAL THING: A BIRD'S - NEST FUNGUS. This photograph shows another species of bird's-nest fungus. It may be noted that the name "bird's-nest" is popularly given to several plants, for instance, to Monotropa Hypopitys, whose leafless stalks suggest a nest of sticks.

The records of centenarians do not always show a clean bill of health. There are accounts of smallpox and other ailments included in their personal history, but they have survived to some purpose, and I believe it is because they have originally been born with a very good constitution, capable of disease - resistance in a marked degree.

An old physician, to whom I talked the other day, said that the "Christian Science" idea had in it a germ of reasonableness. He alleged, what I have always said, that if you inspire a man with the determination to live, his nervous system will be braced up, and he will likely tide over illness to which otherwise he would succumb.

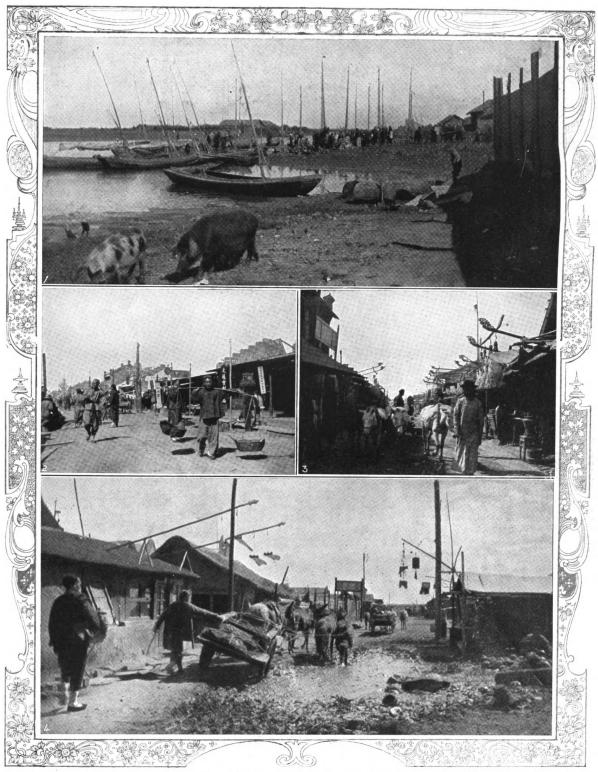
The centenarians whom we find in the workhouses and villages, poor and ignorant, are in like position. They do not worry over themselves. In a sense, they are fatalists. They accept what comes as the inevitable. They do not anticipate evil or trouble, which is itself a valuable habit of mind, and so they quietly accept what is on the lap of the gods, and remain placid and calm.

Andrew Wilson.



A MATTER OF FIVE MINUTES, SHEEP-SHEARING BY MACHINERY The shearers work in pairs, one turning the handle which sets the particular shears in motion, the other doing the shearing. A sheep can be sheared in about five minutes.

MANCHURIA'S MOST DREADED SPOT: WHERE THE PLAGUE STARTED.

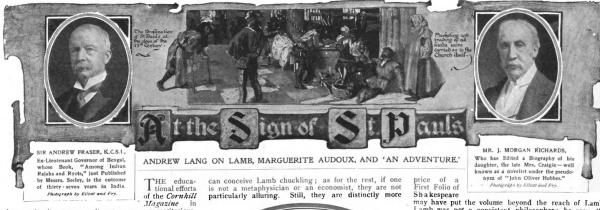


- THE HEART OF THE DANGER ZONE AND THE ISLE OF DEATH: THE RIVER FRONTAGE OF FUCHIATEN, SHOWING (ON THE LEFT) THE ISLAND ON WHICH NO ONE REMAINS ALIVE.

 2. IN THE TOWN IN WHICH THE TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC STARTED: THE MAIN STREET
- OF FUCHIATEN.
- 3. A VERITABLE TRAP FOR PLAGUE: IN THE NARROWEST, MOST CROWDED.
- PART OF FUCHIATEN'S MAIN STREET.

 4. TO ILLUSTRATE THE STATE OF THE ROADS IN FUCHIATEN; ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MAIN STREET.

Terrible reports of the plague in Manchuria continue to come to hand, although there are those who believe that the epidemic has caused its height. Grim scenes have been witnessed in Fuchiatean, where the disease first made its appearance. A correspondent of the "Telegraph" says that not only do the Chinese throw the dead into the streets, but have been known, in panic, to throw out living plague patients as well. On the island on the Sungaria River, near the town, not a person remains alive of the 300 odd who lived there. A later report states that there have been 6000 deaths in the Chinese quarter of Fuchiatean, and that there are 150 each day. Our correspondent writes: "The plague originated in Fuchiatean, and the photographs give a good idea of the insanitary conditions prevailing, and how impossible it must be to combat the disease with any measure of success. The majority of the inhabitants are of the lower class of Chinese, most of whom are coolies working in connection with the railway and river steamers. The population is to a great extent composed of males, who have come from the North of China to make their 'fortunes.' The town of Harbin itself is only a slight degree better than the Chinese town, as far as sanitary arrangements are concerned."



the examination papers on literature are very meritorious. It appears that many candidates "floored" Mr. Lucas's paper on Charles Lamb, or only stumbled over a rather catchy question, about Lamb's education at the seminary which sheltered Titus Oates. Lamb's works are not very copious, and no questions were set on his novel "Rosamund Grey" or on his dramas, which nobody can be expected to read. Only the essays and letters were set.

Though Lamb can hardly be called a popular author, as compared with living novelists on whom the public is sweet," still, he has really a number of admirers. In his own day, and ever since, critics have conspired to thrust his excellences before the world. None the less, I read that the first edition of his essays was not exhausted till about a dozen years after its publication. This is rather gratifying, as proving that our ancestors cared no more for mere literary essays than ourselves.

If the just spirit of Charles Lamb still pays any regard to human affairs, it must rejoice to learn that several Scots who answered the examination paper believed that the poet Burns was Mr. John Burns, M.P. It is well known, for Lamb made no secret of it, that he disliked my countrymen very much; while Mr. Thomas Carlyle returned the sentiment with unfeigned heartiness, and left a portrait of Lamb, in words, which proves that it is ill meddling with the Thistle. "Nemo me impune lacessit" is the Galedonian motto.

Lamb did not confine himself to a single Lamb did not confine himself to a single punitive expedition across Tweed. In his "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading," he reckoned as books that are no books "draughtboards bound and lettered on the back," and the whole flower of the literature of Scotland in the eighteenth century. Down went David Hume, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the poet and philosopher Beattie, and Adam Smith; while, of the English, Lamb only smote the insignificant Gibbon, Soame Jenyns, and Paley.

Yet Gibbon hath, in divers quips and cranks as of a humoursome mastodon, and in his Latin notes, matter over which one

"THE MONUMENT OF A MISTAKE": THE GOLA (GRANARY)
AT BANKIPUR IN THE PATNA DISTRICT.
"This was erected ... by the Governor-General in Council in 1784 for
the prevention of famine. It was to be filled from above, hence the fotway
to the top. It was never used, but remains 'the monument of a mistake."

First Folio of

Shakespeare
may have put the volume beyond the reach of Lamb.

Lamb was not a consistent philosopher: he says, "I
cannot read Beaumont and Fletcher but in Folio." The
truth is that by severe economy, as we know, Lamb contrived to purchase the Folio of Beaumont and Fletcher
pretty cheap: he paid but sixteen shillings. The last
copy which I saw advertised for sale was esteemed by the
vendor at forty-five pounds. Ben Jonson's folios are
inexpensive: I bought both of them for about three
pounds, bound in morocco too, in the hope that I
might be able to read, in folio, the works of so
famous a dramatist: I have encountered plays more
amusing; for example, those of M. Labiche.

To persons familiar with the French language the

To persons familiar with the French language the new book of a new author, Marguerite Audoux, may be cordially recommended. "Oh, do" read Mlle. Audoux, as Lamb might have said, for he shrank not from the worst of puns. The author has herded goats, has endured much privation and misfortune, but she has no bitterness, and is being welcomed in France with generous rapture.

Of all odd little books, "An Adventure," by two unnamed ladies (Macmillan), is the oddest. The adventure itself has long been talked of, and the story has been distorted. At Versailles, on an August day, the ladies, after lunch—

Came unto a land Wherein it seemed always after lunch.

It was a drowsy, dreamy place, near the Little Trianon of Marie Antoinette. They had somehow stepped out of 1901 into the grounds as they were in 1789, with many old efforts of landscape gardening which have since been swept away. They met people in the dress of the end of the eighteenth century, and one of them saw a lady who, at least, was dressed in the manner of Marie Antoinette.

Probably the severe critics of the Society for Psychical Research will pick holes in a narrative which is highly interesting to the metaphysician and the historian. Is everything going on at the same time, though the fact escapes the ordinary observer? Did the ladies, for an hour, wander into the eternal present, or is there some other explanation? I am waiting for the other explanation.



HEADGEAR AND TENT COMBINED: A COOLIE AT WORK UNDER HIS UMBRELLA-HAT.

"These curious shelter hats are worn during the rains, and are made entirely of leaves, which are fastened together by their own stalks." The coolie is working in a garden, and is squatting underneath his umbrella-bat, shaped like an extinguisher, which hides him completely except his arms and the lower part of his legs.

INDIAN BOYS AS A GARDE-DU-CORPS THE CHIEF OF PATNA'S BODYGUARD

THE CHIEF OF PATNA'S BODYGUARD REPRODUCED IN MINATURE.

"A number of the sons of State policemen and other servants formed by the Feudatory Chief of Patna into a bodyguard for my son while we marched through his States a fairly accurate reproduction of his own guard except as regards the age of its members."

INDIA THROUGH THE EYES OF AN EMINENT CIVIL SERVANT: SIR ANDREW FRASER'S REMINISCENCES.

ARDREW FRADER'S REMINISCENCE:
Hillsstrations: Reproduced from
"Among Indian Rajaks and Ryste",
"Among Indian Rajaks and Ryste",
Work and Sport in the Central Province and Bengal, by Sir Andrew
Fraser, Ex-Loudenaut Governor of
Bengal-by Countery of the Publishers,
Messys, Seeley and Co.
(She Review on "Literature" Page.

readable than Lamb's favourite Paracelsus; his "old Raymond Lully" I never tried; his Jeremy Taylor tries me; the good man is

Why did Lamb say, "I do not care for a first Folio of Shake-speare"? What must be the emotions of Mr. Sidney Lee when he reads this blasphemous remark! Probably the grapes were sour; even in that age of darkness the



FEROCIOUS INDIAN DIVINITIES IN A MILDER MOOD, SIVA AND PARVATI

PARVAILOUS INDIAN DIVINITIES IN A MILDER MOOD: SIVA AND PARVAIL

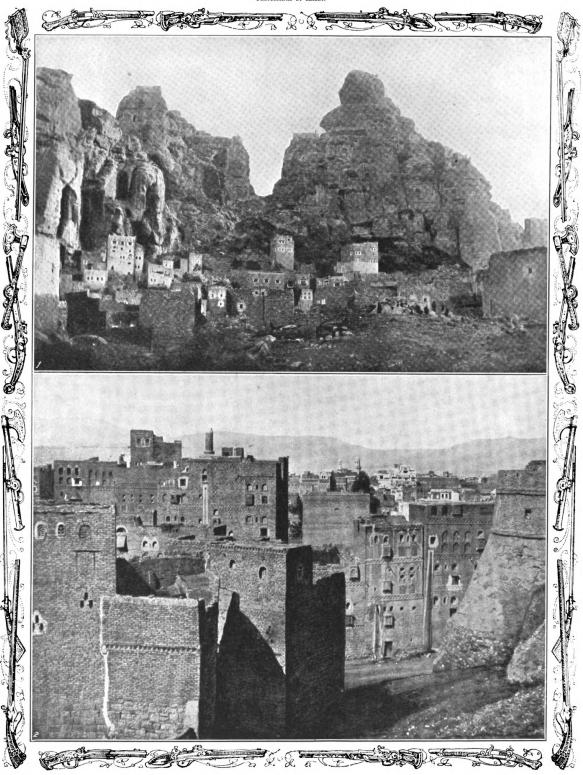
"Mahadeva ('the Grath Bod') Siva (the Destroyer and Reproducer) and his wife
Parvati [are] riding on the Sacred Bull. This image is at the Barme State headquarters.

Parvati is also called Durga. Both the god and goddess are usually represented as

terrible, but this is the most pleasant representation of them."

REBELLION AGAINST THE YOUNG TURKS: A CENTRE OF DISTURBANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MACRY.



1. WHERE TURKISH TROOPS WERE INVESTED BY THE REBELS: THE FORTRESS OF SANAA.

A short time ago the Turkish Ministry of the Interior issued an official Note on the outbreak in the Yemen and Assyr districts of South-East Arabia, giving their views of the reasons for, and the extent of, the rebellion, and detailing the scheme for the granting of a considerable measure of autonomy to the mountainous interior of Yemen, and the recognition of the Inam as Governor of this district, and the causes which led to its rejection. It was then stated that Sanaa was partially invested by the rebels. Later news from Constantinop'e had it that the Inam Yahya had attacked Sanaa, and had been repulsed with a loss of 300 men. Between them, the Imam and Said Idris of Assyr are in command of from 80,000 to 100,000 men, all armed with modern rifles. Sanaa, as a strategic point, commands the whole of the south-west of Arabia. It is in a wide valley, at the base of a mountain, the Jibel Nezum.

which bears on one of its spurs so old fortress

^{2.} A SCENE OF HARD FIGHTING BETWEEN THE YOUNG TURKS' TROOPS AND THE FORCES OF THE IMAM: SANAA-A VIEW OF A PART OF IT.

PARLIAMENTS: THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

W. B. ROBINSON.



⁽C) Members' Lobby, in which are the Post Office, Vote Office, Whips' Rooms, etc., which Leads to the Members' Reading - Room, etc.

(B) The Entrance to the Public Corridor. The Entrance to The Entrance of St. Stephen's Hall.

(C) The Roof; a Part in Section to Show the Glass Opposite This Leads to St. Stephen's Hall.

WORK: THE HOUSE—A SECTION.

The building was not finished until seventeen years later, but in 1847 the new House of Lords was used for the first Commons. The structure cost three millions.

LITERATURE



Oriental Cairo. Mr. Douglas Sladen is one of the ple santest literary travelling companions imaginable. He knows the value of a light touch in luring his readers on, and when he is on his travels he is always keenly on the look-out for humorous incidents for treatment either by pen or camera. Being an expert snapshotter, and armed with very bear of the memory of the deal method for the description of the control of the description of the descript

Thirty-Seven Years
in India.

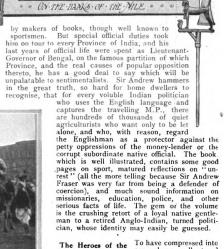
(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Andrew Fraser in Calcutta and the in Calcutta and the second state of the second second state of the second state of St. Paul's" Page.) in Calcutta, and that an attempt had previously been made to blow up



DR. W. H. FITCHETT,

Who has written a popular Life of the Great Duke Wellington, announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co

was ready to give his life to guard Sir Andrew Fraser, just as the brave Parsi Dr. Lalcaca actually lost his in an attempt



LITERATURE

The Heroes of the Far North.

To have compressed into one volume, well stored with interesting and reliable information, the story of Arctic exploration from the sixteenth century to the twentieth, is something of a literary feat. That, it cannot be gainsaid, Mr. Deltus M. Edwards, an American writer, has achieved in his book, "The Toll of the Arctic Seas" (Chapman and Hall). It opens with the voyages of the Dutch explorer Barents in 1594 and after, and closes with the



WELCOMED LIKE A PRODIGAL SON: A CAMBL BAND IN A PRO AT CAIRO TO MEET A PILGRIM RETURNED FROM MECCA.

AT CAIRO TO MEET A PILGRIM RETURNED FROM MECCA.

"The Arab bas a passion for attending the receptions of pilgrims from Mecca, who are always welcomed like prodigal sons. . . An Arab procession consists of mirror-bearers, bands of barbaric music mounted on camels in gorgeous scarlet trappings decorated with cowrie shells and bits of looking glass, bug pipe players and standard bearers on foot, sumptuous palanquins . . . shelkha on white asses, and a troupe of jesters and mountebanks."

A CITY OF PRO-CESSIONS: STREET SCENES IN CAIRO. Reproductions from Photographs by Mr. Douglas Sladen,



DESERT NOMADS IN THE CITY A BEDAWIN TRIBE WITH ALL ITS BELONGINGS ON THE MARCH THROUGH CAIRO

Douglas Staden,
Illustrating his New
Book, "Oriental
Cairo"—by Courtesy
of the Publishers,
Messrs. Hurst and
Blackett.

to save Sir Curzon
Wyllie from his
murderer in London.
Sir Andrew's early
service was passed in
the Central Provinces,
a region that has not a region that has not

much' exploited



EAST AND WEST IN JUXTAPOSITION AT CAIRO: PART OF AN ARAB WEDDING PROCESSION PASSING THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

ON THE MARCH THI
"The strangest [procession was] a bedawin village
on the march, with men and their wives and all
their belongings piled up on camels. The women so
on the top of the luggage and looked as if they were
going to fall off. . . . The whole of them rode past
the Continental Hotel and the Opera House in the
middle of motors and furiously driven arabeahs, as
if they were out in the desert with not another
human being in sight."

his train, should command attention for his Indian reminiscences even from that large section of the public which is more interested in sensational incidents than in Imperial problems. "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots" (Seeley) is a book that contains much quiet wisdom about Indian affairs. Sir Andrew mentions only one of the attempts on his life, and mentions that in order to point out, first, that the would be murderer had no grievance against him, but wished to show that it was easy to kill a Lieutenant-Governor; and secondly, that a Bengali nobleman flung himself between the assailant and his victim. The pistol missed fire, but when people wake from their usual apathy about Indian affairs to an undiscriminating resentment against Indians—as happens from time to time—the; should pause and remember that the Maharajah of Burdwan his train, should command attention for



A PICTORIAL DIARY. OF A PILGRIMAGE: THINGS SEEN ON THE WAY TO MECCA

PAINTED ON THE OUTSIDE OF A PILORIM'S HOUSE.

"In the old Arab part of Cairo making a pilgrimage to Mecca is still such an event that, when the pilgrim returns, they paint the supposed incidents of his journey on the outside of his house. The trains and steamboats, drawn and painted as a child of six might execute them, have the basis of the railway journey to Suez and the voyage from Suez to Jeddah."

G THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

"To the European eye there is not much difference between a wedding procession and a pilgrim procession. The same came! bands and palanquins and masqueraders do duty in both. In either case, in the native town, the approach to the house for a long way is decorated with lanterns and red and white flags, and if there is space in the street a large marquee is erected in front of the house, lined with texts from the Koran in gorgeous colours."

final exploit of Commander Peary—not forgetting to say something about Dr. Cook. It is, though, rather a defect in the book to find America credited with the chief honours of Arctic discovery, and England relegated to a comparatively secondary place. In regard, however, to the work of the American explorers, the book is valuable for the pains the author has been at to consult official documentary authorities, such as the reports of courts of inquiry and the American Navy archives. There are interesting narratives of Sir John Franklin's work and fate, of the explorations of Nordenskjold and Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Greeley, and a well-told account of the illi-fated Swedish Professor Andrée's balloon-voyage to the Pole. The book, which makes an excellent work of reference, is well illustrated with portraits of the leading Arctic explorers of all nations. final exploit of Commander Peary-not

ASSUMING HER FULL PARLIAMENTARY DRESS: THE QUEEN ROBING.



WEARING THE TWO GREAT STARS OF AFRICA AND THE TWO LESSER STARS OF AFRICA: QUEEN MARY PREPARING FOR THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Following precedent in such matters, Queen Mary assumed her full Parliamentary robes on reaching the Palace of Westminster, and, as usual, was attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady-in-Waiting, and a Woman of the Bedchamber. Her Majesty was, of course, dressed in black, and the sombre hue of her gown showed up to magnificent advantage the superb diamonds she wore, notably the two great Stars of Africa and the two lesser Stars of Africa, which were once known as the Cullinan Diamond. With these, she wore a diamond regal circlet and a necklace of Indian diamonds. With reference to the Stars of Africa, it may be said that all four were once a part of the great Cullinan Diamond. The largest, which weighs 516} carats, has place in the King's seeptre on occasions of creat state: while the second, which weighs 309 and 3/16 carats, has place in the crown on similar occasions. The smaller Stars of Africa weigh, respectively, 92 caras and 62 carats,

BEFORE THE COMING OF THE KING AND QUEEN:

grace to the second of the second



READY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES FOR THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

The Prince's Chamber is the ante-room to the House of Peers, and is between it and the Royal Gallery. In it, on such an occasion as the State Openia.

As a rule, there are tables in it, but these are taken away when there is to be a State Opening, and the only furniture left consists of a few chairs. V

drawing, the room is empty save for officials.

PEERS AND PEERESSES IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER.

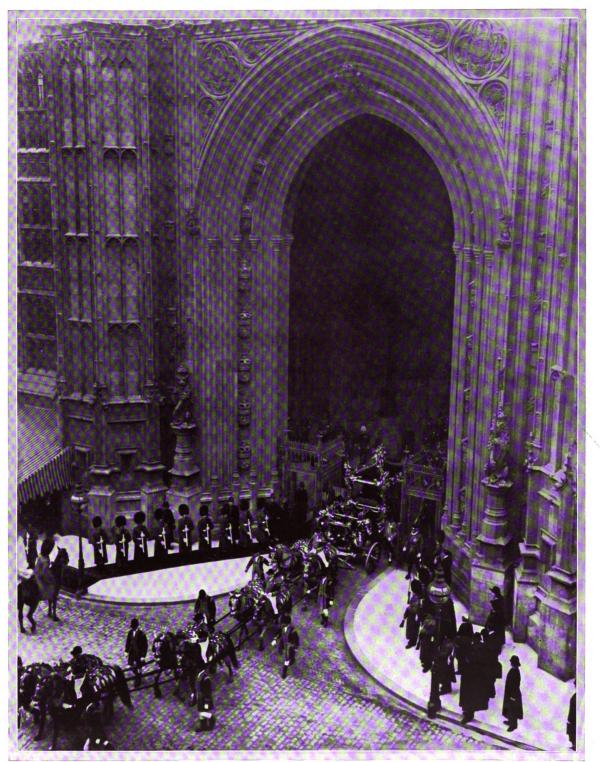


1: LORDS AND THEIR LADIES IN THE ANTE-ROOM OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

ing of Parliament, Lords and their Ladies gather before taking their places to await the coming of the Sovereign and hear his Speech from the Throne. When the King and Queen enter the chamber on their way to the House of Lords, which they reach by the door just visible on the extreme right of the sand Gentlemen-at-Arms formed up in two lines.

THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT ELECTED IN THE KING'S REIGN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



AFTER THE BRILLIANT CEREMONY OF THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE KING AND QUEEN DRIVING OUT OF THE ROYAL ENTRANCE.

With the ceremony proper and usual to such an occasion, the King opened the first Parliament elected in his reign on Monday last. Crowds lined the route followed by the Royal Procession, and King George and his Consort were received enthusiastically. Their Majesties drove in the famous Royal Coach. They reached the Victoria Tower at two minutes past two; a fanface of trumpets proclaiming their arrival to those near the House, the firing of a royal salute in St. James's Park notifying the fact to those further sfield. At 2.47 they left the House of Lords, passing out, as they had passed in, through the archavy beneath the great Victoria Tower, which forms the Royal Entrance

WATCHED AS THOUGH UPON THE RIVER: THE CROWN GUARDED.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FREDERIC DE HAENEN.

A RELIC OF THE DAYS IN WHICH THE CHIEF SIGN OF SOVEREIGNTY WAS CONVEYED BY WATER:

THE KING'S BARGEMASTER RIDING ON THE CARRIAGE CONTAINING THE CROWN.

In olden times, it was customary for the crown to be conveyed to the House of Lords by water, a fact which is brought to mind to-day by the presence of the King's Bargemaster on the carriage containing the chief sign of Sovereignty. Many were interested to see the Bargemaster on duty for the State Opening of Parliament by King George, and almost as many must have been puzzled as to the origins of his task.

THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY:



I.-CRETE.

THERE is a pause in Cretan exploration. Mr. Arthur Evans is going to leave the soil of Cnossus almost undisturbed for a time, while he gets forward with the publication of his amazing discoveries of the last ten years.

The British School at Athens has a bandoned the island after exploring the Birth-cave of Zeus on Dicte, and the two towns at Zakro and Palaikastro. The Italians and the Americans have lately been adding to their discoveries in the southern plain and on the Hierapetra isthmus respectively, but working on a smaller scale than when they first uncovered the Palace of Phæstus, the royal villa of Hagia Triada, and the well-preserved town at Gournia. The native Cretan archæologists use their exceptional opportunities to follow up chance discoveries made by peasants at outlying spots, and have been well rewarded with spoil of late, but they have not added anything novel. In short, the present is a slack time by comparison, and therefore good for taking stock of our gain in historical knowledge.

The gain is, of course, in reasonable probabilities rather than historical certainties. There are no written documents of contemporary times yet known and read which refer to this great prehistoric civilisation in the Ægean, except two or three allusions in hieroglyphic texts to Keftin, who are almost certainly Cretans, and to some other Northern "Peoples of the Sea," when these happened to touch Egypt. The great Ægean Age lay before the period at which either Babylon or Assyria began to concern itself about the West. The Hittle inscriptions, some of which are contemporary with the Late Minoan Age, cannot be read; and the same, unfortunately, has still to be said about the written records of prehistoric Crete itself. Nothing more can be done with the two thousand or more documents in clay found at Cnossus, Hagia Triada, and other Cretan sites, till some key turns up, such as a bilingual text in "Minoan" and some other known script; and it is most improbable that Cretan soil will ever produce such a key. Finally,

standing grandparent to most of the educt mesod the epics.

So on the material monuments we have to rely. They allow us to sketch the bare outlines of political and economic history in Crete before Homer, and to fill in social detail at two great periods. What benign influence of climate, what suggestion from alien races, what stirring of a racial soul may have first prompted Ægean man to soar above savagery we know not, and probably shall never know; but of this we can now be sure—that his ascent first became rapid and regular in



MR D. G. HOGARTH.

MR. D. G. HOGARTH.

Mr. David George Hogarth, the distinguished archaeological
explorer, geographer and author, became Keeper of the
Ashmolean Museum in 1996. He is a Pellow of Magdalen
College; a Pellow of the British Academy; F.S.A; and
F.R.G.S. He has made numerous most important exeavations. From 1897 until 1900 he was Director of the British
School at Athens, and he has been Director of the Cretan
Exploration Fund since 1899.

Crete. Far back in the local Stone Age, when the historic dynasties of Egypt had not yet entered on their long succession, he had begun to make vases which, for their fabric and



MOUNT DICTE. WHERE IS THE BIRTH-CAVE OF ZEUS.

decoration, are to be ranked among products of art; and he must have fared oversea as far as Melos at least (or the ruder Melians must have come to him, which is less likely). for he used obsidian weapons and tools, which Crete does not produce. In the rest of the Ægean area, if the beginnings of civilisation were roughly contemporary, progress was more slow. No other island or coast enjoyed all the same advantages as Crete—advantage of insularity combined with a wide and varied area, an adequate rainfall, mountain masses which can carry their snow into summer-time and keep streams alive, a disproportionately long development of coast-line, and comparatively easy access to old centres of civilisation on the Nile and in Western Asia.

The Cretan began to use bronze only a little later than the Egyptian. That he used it at all proves that he was civilised enough in what we call the Early Minoan Age to have commercial relations with alien lands; for neither of the constituents of bronze is found in the natural state in Crete. Cyprus could have

& THE REALISATION OF LIEGEND. 🦃

sent him copper, but whence his tin came is a mystery. Perhaps he got both through an Egyptian medium, for the splendid stone vases of this period, which the American digger, Mr. Seager, has found latterly at Mokhlos and Pseira, in the east of Crete, show Egyptian influence. He worked now also in gold, and fashioned into idols. In the Early Minoan Age, contemporary with part of the Old Kingdom in Egypt, we find a high civilisation diffused over Crete, which seems to have developed at several centres, and not to have been dominated by the overlordship of any one city. This was an agricultural age, and it shows evidence of maritime trade, but not of either internecine or foreign war. If one city became more rich than others, that appears to have been Phæstus, or some earlier settlement hard by at the spot, now called Hagia Triada, which commands the lower Messara, the richest and largest plain in Crete.

Thereafter Cnossus, inhabited and productive in the Neolithic Age, but apparently a poor place in the age succeeding, came to the front, and in the second Middle Minoan period had a royal palace on the Kephala hillock, and a social apparatus of amazing richness and variety. The Twelfth Dynasty was then reigning in Egypt, and both thither, and to the Argolid (as recent excavations at Tiryns prove), to the Cyclades, to Cyprus, and to Egypt went fine Creta wares. In this period we find that the earlier civilisation in Eastern Crete has suffered eclipse, and it is a reasonable inference that Cnossus had overrun all the land to east of her, and established overlordship with devastating hand. Probably also she dominated Phæstus a mand the Messara; but how much farther westward her rule extended we shall know better when the west of the island, till now neglected, has been better explored.

Phæstus, however, had her revenge—so at least it appears from the fact that the Middle whereas that at Phæstus survived into the succeeding sets period. This inference is supported, too, by evidence from the East Cretan towns. These



IN A MINOAN TRADING SETTLEMENT: THE REMAINS OF A HOUSE AT ZAKRO



A MINOAN TRADING SETTLEMENT, ZAKRO AND ITS BAY

THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY; AND THE REALISATION OF LEGEND:

THE FIRST PITS SUNK AT CNOSSUS AND THAT WHICH LAY UNDER THEM,



THE BEGINNING OF A MOST IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK:

DIGGING THE FIRST PITS SUNK AT CNOSSUS, IN 1900.



of that which lay under the soil of the site first excavated. The staircase of the queen's hall.

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DISCOVERED DURING THE FIRST EXCAVATIONS AT CNOSSUS.

THE STORE-GALLERIES, WITH JARS STILL IN PLACE.



LONG-BURIED UNDER CRETAN SOIL: THE CORRIDOR OF THE STORE-GALLERIES SHOWN IN THE PRECEDING PHOTOGRAPH.



WORK ON THE FIRST SITE EXCAVATED AT CNOSSUS, IN 1900 THE NORTHERN PORTAL UNCOVERED.



WHERE ROYALTY SAT IN STATE IN ANCIENT CRETE, THE THRONE-ROOM

On the opposite page, we give the first of a series of articles specially written for this paper by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, the eminent archmological explorer, author, and geographer. Others will appear from time to time, under the title "The Remodelling of History; and the Realisation of Legend." All the photographs here printed, save the first, show what lay under the soil of the site first excavated at Chossus. The first, as we have noted under it, shows the sinking of the first pits, in 1900.

FIERCE AS THE DRAGON SLAIN BY ST. GEORGE: A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. H. FRANÇOIS.



WAR TO THE DEATH: A MERCILESS FIGHT BETWEEN GREAT LIZARDS, IN AUSTRALIA.

Those who have knowledge of the lizard only as it is seen in Europe, a lithe little creature darting from crevice to crevice in the sunshine, have no idea of the ferocity that may be developed by lizards of a larger growth, such as the huge Monitor of Australia, whose length may be as much as six-and-a-half feet. It may be noted that the end of the fight photographed was death by rifle-shot for both combatants.

Orders for the new Encyclopædia Britannica have been received by the Cambridge University Press, on an average, at the rate of 1000 a week.

DURING the month of January, early copies of the new Encyclopædia Britannica have been in course of delivery to more than 8000 subscribers whose applications for the India paper impression had been received before Christmas.

If these first 8000 subsoribers were asked to say in virtue of what quality they recognised the new Encyclopædia Britannica to be a desirable possession—if they were asked what great promise was confirmed by their first glance into the volumes, to be reconfirmed on further examination—the answers, varying in form, according to individual idiosyncrasies, would, upon analysis, resolve themselves into this, that the work was essentially written to be read.

A book written to be READ.

To describe a book as consisting of some 40,000 articles upon every conceivable topic is inevitably to suggest that in each case it gives but a modicum of information; that it can claim to possess, therefore, no more than the restricted utility which belongs to a work of reference—and of reference only in respect of the more obvious points in connection with any subject. In the case of the new Britannica, however, its 40,000 articles, while they answer all the questions as to which an inquirer might expect to find satisfaction in an encyclopædia, were not intended merely to be consulted in this way. They are the work of leading authorities, written to be read, as other books dealing with only one subject are read, for the instruction and the interest they afford.

Such is the characteristic which gives the Encyclopædia Britannica its great attraction, which recommends it as beyond question a desirable possession. Were it merely a dictionary of abbreviated information, many of those who are now reading in its pages would have argued that, useful as such a book might well be, they could only look forward to consulting it occasionally. One may recognise that there would

be utility in a book which tells the inquirer the area of Japan, or the dates of Aristotle, and yet feel by no means confident that it would be often in use, or greatly valued. To such questions, indeed, the Encyclopædia Britannica, as a matter of course, provides an immediate answer; but it performs an immeasurably more valuable service when it meets the needs of the reader who would know about Japan, or who would understand what manner of teaching it was that makes Aristotle still the most quoted among philosophers.

This very claim, however, to perform so large a service might, perhaps, raise a doubt as to whether the attempt were not too large, whether it could succeed in affording more than a smattering of knowledge. As to the standard of scholarship maintained by the new Encyclopædia Britannica, the subscriber doubtless finds some assurance in the fact that its articles are such as commend themselves as sufficient to the distinguished scholars who contribute them. It is enough that the philosophy of Aristotle should be discussed in an article of many thousands of words by Professor Case, and that the country and history of Japan should be described and related by Captain Brinkley in an article of about 180,000 words. Indeed, it is possible for the Britannica to fulfil its purpose of serving for instruction and reading, because it allows space enough to attract the co-operation of the most distinguished authorities.

India paper and readableness.

It is to its extent, therefore, that the Encyclopædia Britannica owes its great attraction as a book to be read on any subject. In the past, however, this attraction was discounted by the very circumstance which promoted it. Its volumes were written, indeed, to be read; but they were too big and too heavy to hold with comfort. In too many cases, therefore, their possessor never reaped the full value of his possession; he used the Encyclopædia Britannica only for reference—even then finding its cumbersome volumes

an inconvenience. As 90 per cent. of those whose orders have already been received have elected to take the new edition in the new form — i.e., printed upon India paper, it is evident that the attraction of the book, as one to be read for its instruction and its interest, is greatly enhanced by the fact that the employment of India paper makes light and readable volumes. The photograph reproduced here, therefore, is very much to the point in a consideration of the new Encyclopædia Britannica as a book to read.

The intention of the contributors.

Othe new Encyclopedia Britannica will prove to be a valuable resource for reference; yet, it is primarily intended to be read. It sets out to deal with every subject; yet its treatment everywhere

maintains a high standard of scholarship. As representing two extremes, there may be instanced extraordinarily interesting study contributed by Mr. Sheppard, of the Board of Education, under the head-Arithmetic," and an illuminating description, by Dr. Mirbt, Professor of Church History at Marburg, of what took place at the "Vatican Council" which made Papal infallibility an article of faith. These two treatises are part of the same book, and between them lies the whole field of knowledge, covered by an alphabetical series of some 40,000 articles. Yet the distinguished authority in either case wrote his article, not for reference, but to be read-read through, re-read, studied, as would be a book dealing with one subject instead of with many thousands.

The knowledge that he was contributing to a book of universal information exercised an important influence, however, upon his writing. For he knew that his article was to meet with readers who are unpractised in mathematical speculations, and have, perhaps, never heard of the Vatican Council. If his article was to be read, as he hoped it would be read, it must be comprehensible, and thus reveal the interest of its subject even to those who have never thought about Indeed, had the new Encyclopædia Britannica been written, not for the benefit of the public at large, but solely for circulation among its own learned contributors, the virtue of "making things clear" would have been no less necessary. The greatest authority upon Church History may need to be led by the hand in approaching the conception of number, and a writer upon the Vatican Council is not justified in taking any knowledge of Papal history for granted, though his reader enjoy a European reputation as a mathematician.

Only 2Is. a month.

It would be strange indeed if the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica did not recommend itself at once, and to a large public, as a desirable possession. It would be deplorable were its cost such as would limit to a few a resource calculated to appeal equally to all. Those whose applications have already been received have purchased the new edition at the cash price of 15s. 10d. a volume of nearly 1000 pages, where the 9th edition was originally published at the rate of 30s. a volume of 850 pages. They have the option of paying the cash price, at an increase of but a few shillings, over a period of 4, 8, or 12 months, or of making monthly instalments of only 21s.

They have obtained the book at this low price because they have made early application for it—ordering it, in fact, while it is still in course of publication. Intending subscribers who would secure a like advantage must follow their example, and make early application: for the completion of publication—and only the Index volume remains to be finished—will be followed by an advance in price, which will ultimately be raised to 30s. a volume.

Prospectus and Specimen Pages.

Any reader of "The Illustrated London News" who has not yet received particulars of the new edition should write at once to the Cambridge University Press. He will receive by return an illustrated prospectus of 40 pages describing the whole work: the system upon which it was produced, the exhaustive character of its enquiry, the distinction of its 1500 contributors, as well as 56 specimen pages (two from each of the 28 volumes of text), printed on India paper to show the attractive and legible nature of the work in this very convenient shape; and four specimen full-page plates, out of the 450 which the volumes contain. With the prospectus is enclosed an application form, upon which the Encyclopædia Britannica may be ordered at the present low prices. Write your name and address below, tear off this corner of the page, and post it (either affixed to a postcard or enclosed in an unsealed envelope, which will go for &d.) to

The Cambridge University Press, 133 (a), Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

NAME		
Address	 	 -



The employment of India Paper makes a volume of the new Encyclopædia Britannica light and stender enough to read with pleasure, while its flexible leather back, as this reproduction from an actual photograph shows, permits the reader to bend the volume double, cover to cover, and hold it easily as he sits back at his ease.

Art. Ansic.

ART NOTES.

MRT NOTES.

M. CLAUDE PHILLIPS hands over Hertford House to the new Curator in faultless order. The floors are almost as famous for their polish (no copyists have the chance of spilling "medium" or dropping crumbs there) as the catalogue for its unassailable accuracy. Since, ten years ago, he found Titian's "Perseus and Andromeda" in a bath-room, Mr. Phillips has made many minor discoveries among his charges, and, needing the particular schooling in the Old Masters of Manchester Square kess, perhaps, than any man alive, he has tidied up the attributions and made his commentary with a punctuality and finality that leaves nothing for Mr. MacColl, straight from the hard work of the "Tate," to do. That both these critics now have more writing leisure is the only consolation for their resignation of the posts themselves, created.

It is not very clear why the decision of the trustees

been, long before the posts themselves, created.

It is not very clear why the decision of the trustees of the British Museum in regard to Lady Meux's bequest of Egyptian and Assyrian collections should "in this particular instance give a lead to public opinion on this difficult question throughout the whole civilised world." The difficult question involves the right of a testator to impose conditions with the acceptance of his goods, and the desirability of the acceptance of such goods or conditions by the trustees of public collections; but the Burlington Magazine does not foretell the manner of lead it expects, nor explain the particular gravity of this instance.

Plainly, the Burlington is all for the trustee as against the testator, and we gather that Lady Meux is held blameworthy in Bloomsbury, as in other quarters, for the benefits she confers. As far a we know, however, she is unreasonable only in a way that is, after all, most reasonable in collectors. She does not ask that Bloomsbury should change its ugly name, but that her collection should be kept intact and properly displayed. The decision of the trustees may give a lead to public opinion throughout the whole civilised world, but it may be wagered that it will not shake the natural convictions and desires of a single collector. In some cases, a testator's determination that his collection shall be kept intact is so inconvenient to the trustee

testator's determination that his collection shall be kept intact is so inconvenient to the trustees, and even to Governments, as to prohibit its acceptance. In some, it saddles the galleties and museums with trash; but more often it has a salutary effect upon the notorious indifference of Chancellors and Keepers.

A more irksome condition is the one attaching to the possession of Whistler's portrait of Lady Meux in sables, which she wills to the National Gallery, "if it can be found." Mr. Pennell, in a letter to the Times, gives a clue to its whereabouts—in America; but who is to take up the hunt and serve the wanderer with extradition papers? In the Pennell "Life" there is a tale, of the expected squabble between the painter and the sitter, that may explain why the picture, though paid for, was never delivered. No squabble explains the mysterious disappearance of "White and Ivory: Lady Colin



JOSEPHA QUARENDON (MISS MARIE LÖHR) SNATCHES FROM MR. PANMURE (MR. ARTHUR PLAYFAIR) HIS SERMON ON ST. POLYCARP, IN ORDER TO BURN IT-IN PINERO'S COMIC PLAY, "PRESERVING MR. PANMURE," AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.



A FEMININE CHANTECLER: MISS MAUDE ADAMS AS THE COCK IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF ROSTAND'S FAMOUS FARMYARD PLAY, "CHANTECLER," IN NEW YORK.

Campbell," of which there is not even a nor any record save an engraving published in weekly paper of the eighteen-eighties. E. M.



& the Drama.

ON Wednesday next Mr. A. J. Balfour will preside over a meeting to be held at the Mansion House in support of the International Musical Congress that is to meet in London in

Musical Congress that is to meet in London in May next.

The experiment of bringing choirs from the North of England to take part in a single concert in town is one about which it is possible to hold two opinions—it has a theoretical and a practical side. Nothing is better than that we Londoners should have the opportunity of hearing the great choirs of the northern counties, for it is certain that they do much to stimulate our own. On the other hand, a long railway journey and a quick rush across London, new surroundings, an incomplete rehearsal in town or no rehearsal at all, an unfamiliar orchestra and new soloists, are difficulties that cannot be faced with impunity. The London Symphony Orchestra at its concert last week gave Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," with the aid of the Hallé Choir, and it was impossible to overlook either the lack of complete rehearsal or the fatigue that beset the northern singers before the performance was completed. The choir is, of course, a very fine one, but it was handicapped by working under conditions of extreme difficulty; the soloists were good, Miss Gleeson White being at her best for the greater part of the performance.

The past few days have been rich in musical

part of the performance.

The past few days have been rich in musical interest. On Saturday last, Emil Sauer was the soloist at the Queen's Hall Orchestral concert, and played the Fourth Pianoforte Concerto of Beethoven. On Tuesday, Kreisler repeated his striking performance of the Elgar concert with the same orchestra. On Sunday, he played one of the tiresome concerti of Max Bruch at the Albert Hall. On Wednesday night, Mme. Gerhardt gave a recital at the Queen's Hall, while Mme. Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford provided a counter-attraction at the Albert Hall, and the Wessely Quartet was heard at Bechstein's. On Thursday night Dr. Chessin, of St. Petersburg, presided over the Philharmonice Society's Orchestra and a programme devoted on its purely orchestral side entirely to Russian music. Moritz Rosenthal and Miss Maggie Teyte were the soloists. Even this brief summary of the week's music fails to take into account two concerts by the Rosé Quartet at Becadowod's Rooms, one by the Brussels Quartet at Becadowod's Rooms, one by the Brussels Quartet at Berchstein's, and others by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Beecham Orchestra at the Palladium.

At the Crystal Palace this evening (Saturday, 11th)

At the Crystal Palace this evening (Saturday, 11th) the Orchestral Society and Choir will present Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" under the direction of Mr. Waiter W. Hedgeock, who will control some three hundred performers. The soloists include Miss Esta D'Argo, Mr. Gwilym Richards, and Mr. Julien Henry. "Hiawatha" was given at the Albert Hall last week by the Royal Choral Society, Miss Amy Evans, Mr. Morgan Kingston, and Mr. William Higley being heard to great advantage.



OF DIPSOMANIA: STEPHEN BALLANTYNE (MR. LYSTON LYLE), SITTING WITH HENRY THRESK (MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER), IMAGINES HE SEES AN ARM THRUST UNDER HIS TENT-IN "THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.



THRESK, COMING IN FOR HIS PIPE, FINDS STEPHEN BALLANTYNE CONFRONTED BY HIS WIFE STELLA (MISS ETHEL IRVING), WHO IS ARMED WITH A RIFLE.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL"

GREAT CORONATION OFFER.

BRITISH SUBJECT.

Mr. Edwards' first step in this great Coronation Offer is to send free Harlene Hair-Drill Outfits to every person who desires this crowning glory, a luxuriant, There is also a most interesting £500 Prize Competition. healthy head of hair.

THIS is the great Coronation offer made by the worldfamo s hair specialist, Mr. Edwards, of "Harlene Hair-Drill " fame.

No matter what the present condition of your

hair may be, no matter how thin or weak, or how worried you may be with scalp trouble, such as scurf, dandruff, greasiness, etc., this promise of a crown is made to you.

Every person who desires to acquire the personal crown has only to fill in and forward as directed the free gift coupon below to receive in return a full supply of the necessary preparations for the cultivation of hair growth. Not only will a supply of Harlene be sent but also a packet of the delightful shampoo powder, "Cremex," for the cleansing of the head. There will also be sent an interesting manual of instructions on the "Harlene Hair-Drill" method.

This is the Coronation Year Gift made by the pro-prietor of the world-famous specific, "Harlene," and the inventor of "Harlene Hair-Drill." Is it not more than sufficient to induce you to begin at once to

cultivate a new growth of hair by securing the necessary preparations now offered gratis?

One has only to examine the tell-tale brush or comb to realise that hair trouble has set in. Those few hairs in the teeth of the comb and in the meshes of the brush prove conclusively that the hair is beginning to thin and needs immediate attention.

Neglect now may for ever rob you of the opportunity of possessing a crown of rich, free-growing, healthy hair. The "Harlene Hair Drill" method will and does grow

hair. Not only does it grow hair on those places from whence it has fallen, but it strengthens the remaining hair, and by systematic application will turn dull, fading locks to their natural fresh full-coloured condition.

The gifts that the inventor of "Harlene Hair-Drill" makes in order to assist you to secure your crown are:

- A special supply of the world-famous hair-grower and scalp tonic "Harlene," the preparation that does
- actually grow hair in splendidly abundant masses.

 2. A supply of "Cremex," a delightful shampoo powder, the use of which clears the hair of all loose scurfy matter, dandruff, dust, dirt, etc., and prepares the scalp for the practice of "Harlene Hair Drill.

3. An interesting book which tells just what to do in order to grow strong, healthy hair. This book is of the utmost interest, for no

matter what your particular hair trouble may be, the method of ridding yourself of the same is clearly indicated.

It is sufficient, in order to secure this gift, to fill in the coupon given below, and to post to the address indicated. With each application must be enclosed three penny stamps to cover the actual cost of postage on the parcel.

For the convenience of readers it may be mentioned that further supplies of "Harlene" are obtainable of all chemists and stores in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders in boxes of six, at 1s. per box, or direct from the proprietors on receipt of P.O. addressed to :- The EDWARDS' HARLENE Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

In addition to his remarkable triple gift offer, Mr. Edwards, to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majestic stimulate pride in what has always been recognised as the greatest trait of English Beauty—a fin King George and Queen Mary, and further head of hair—has decided to inaugurate

A GREAT CORONATION COMPETITION WITH £500 CASH (Every user of Harlene is eligible. The competition is of the most simple nature and one in which every man bead of hair. PRIZES. woman, or child can easily enter.)

- head of hair.

 1st GRAND PRIZE.—£50 IN CASH to the Gentleman with the
- GRAND PRIZE SOU IN CASH to the little Girl (under the age of ten years) with the best head of hair.

 GRAND PRIZE 25 IN CASH to the Boy (under the age of ten years) with the best head of hair.

 And subsequent other prizes in cach section to the extent of £500.

THE SIMPLE CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

184.—If you are not already a user of "Harlene," you should at once send for the triple of "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outs, which will be sent you free of cost.
10.—Each person entering the Competition must send to the Edwards Harlene Co. a photograph in which a good view of the hair is clearly given. This photograph will be judged by a Committee of Experts.

FREE	TRIAL	OUTFIT	COUPON.	
This Coupon enti	tles its holde	r to a Free	Outfit for increasi	ng the
		Growth of the	Hair.	
To The EDWARI	DS' HARLEN	VE CO.		
OF 9	nd of High H	lolborn, Londo	n W C	
Kindly sand ma on	a of the Toilet	Outfits as no	your offer in above	article
Kindly send the on	e of the roller	Outnes as per	ges to any part of the	article.
I enclose 3d. m sta	mps to cover t	ne postai charg	ges to any part of the	world.
Name				
,				

"Illustrated London News." Feb. 11, 1911.

n, woman, or child can easily enter.)

3rd.—It is necessary that each competitor shall be a user of "Harlene," and therefore shall send a wrapper from any bottle of "Harlene," which has been used by the competitor—a 1x, 2x. 6d, or 4x. 6d, bottle. Wrappers from the Sample Outfit will not be accepted.

4th.—It is an absolute condition of entry that the decision of the Committee is taken as final, from which there is no appeal.

June 2x1x, 1y11, the day before the Coronalization of the committee is a single of the committee of the committee is a single committee in arriving at a decision, written on a slip paster he judging committee in arriving at a decision, written on a slip paster he judging committee in arriving at a decision, written on a slip paster he judging committee in arriving at a decision, written on a slip paster he judging committee in arriving at a decision, written on the prints laster.

6th.—This competition is open to the Colonies as well as those in the British Islex, 7th.—No responsibility for the delay of return of photographs can be recognised.

The announcement of the result will be published in the "Jaily Mall," the prints will take place on that day.





One Nursery Problem Solved.

Your children won't have to be urged to brush their teeth with

DENTAL CREAM RIBBON

Its delicious candy flavour makes its constant use a treat to every youngster.

Cleanses thoroughly and antiseptically, prevents the growth of decay-germs, and counteracts the effects of injurious mouth - acids.

Just as Colgate's efficiency acts as a bodyguard against disease, so its pleasant flavour proves that a "druggy" taste is not necessary in a dentifrice.

42 inches of Cream in trial tube sent for 2d. in stamps

COLGATE & CO., British Depot (Dept. L 1.), 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Soap. Est. 1806.

CRETE.-Continued from Page 206.]

RETE,—Continued from Page 2063.

is perhaps the only Cretan period which has a right be called Minoan.

At its close, Cnossus was devastated by fire and sword: so also, we find, were all other Cretan towns of the period, so far explored. Yet, the remains of their precedent culture differ, not in character, but only in quality from their remains which belong to the succeeding period, the "third Late Minoan." It has been suggested that the phenomena are only to be explained on the assumption that the invaders who now overtan Crete were men who brought a culture like that which

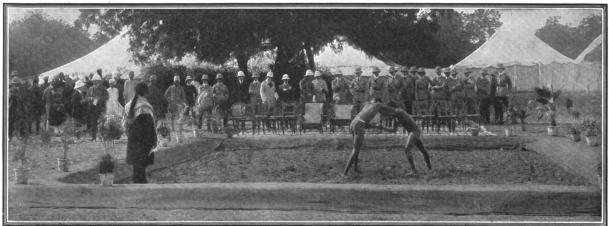
and ended the Bronze Age of Crete for good and all. This final cataclysm seems to have happened some time in the twelfth century B.C., and it was most likely a phase in that same unrest of peoples which, in the days of Rameses III., carried the Akaiuasha, or Achæans, to the confines of Egypt. Chossus now became Achæan, so far, at least, as its rulers went; and Achæan were all its traditions when, two or three generations leave the Egenerated to death of the service leaves the Egenerated to the service leaves the Egenerated to the service leaves the service actions later, the Ægean world produced its first literary chronicle, the Homeric Epics.

So long, then, and so great a history had the Greek world before Homer, and without his knowledge; and

so world-wide and successful. It bequeathed to him, lastly, the strain in his blood, which seems to have done most to raise him to his place in world-history. To know all this, it has been worth while to explore these ten years past; to know it better, it will be worth while to continue to explore it for many years to come.

It bequeathed to him, and the seems to have done which seems to have done with a been worth while to explore it for many years to come.

"English Clubs," a list of over 3300 clubs frequented by the English in all parts of the world, for 1911, has just been published by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co.,



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ON TOUR IN INDIA: WATCHING A BOUT BETWEEN NATIVE WRESTLERS AT MUTTRA.

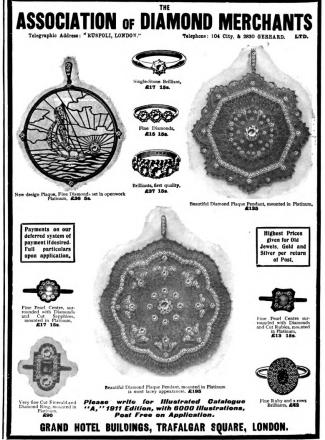
During the visit of the German Crown Prince to Muttra, one of the events arranged for his entertainment was an Indian wrestling match. The photograph shows him watching the 'wrestlers, accompanied by his staff and a number of officers of the Royal Dragoons.

they found, and thus no change except a dynastic one ensued. If so, those invaders can hardly have been other than the "Mycenæans" of the Peloponnese, whose precedent civilisation is seen now to have been so Cretan that it is often supposed they had been subjects of Cnossus. With them, or, at any rate, close in their wake, came also elements from the farther north, forerunners of all the historic Greeks, now beginning to press southward from the Balkan lands; and this slow leakage gathered volume till it became at last a flood,

many and momentous were the effects which it produced on the later history of that world, though the historic Greek was unconscious of their cause. It bequeathed to him the spirit of artistic endeavour and countless models of art: it bequeathed to him deities and creeds, which he adopted but always found strange: it bequeathed to him myths and traditions which passed into the foundations of his folklore: it bequeathed to him the instinct for oversea commerce, an 1 perhaps the letters and media of exchange, which made his commerce

Ltd., and is edited by Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh, M.A. The book, which has been thoroughly revised this year, is printed in tabular form. The price of this work is 3s. 6d.; post free, 3s. 9d. There are included in it, of course, London and Provincial clubs in England, and a special feature is made of those in the Colonies, India, and on the Continent; besides which 1230 golf clubs and 330 ladies' clubs are mentioned. The number of clubs (including golf clubs) in India is 135, in Canada 57, in Australasia 189.







Which of these Two Children you think is nourished with OAT-FOODS?



How much of the difference between these children is due to Oat-Food has been proved by the National Food Enquiry Bureau, which has just canvassed hundreds of homeshomes where live children like these—the strong and happy, the weak and hopeless.

The Investigators have gone to homes in slum districts throughout Great Britain where are bred the anaemic, the incapable, the undeveloped. In those sections Oat-Food is comparatively unknown.

They have carefully investigated the schools. In one Birmingham school, 88 out of roo better-class pupils use Oat-Food. In the congested districts of London, only 3 in 100 are regular users.

Only 3 in 100 Poor Homes.

Think of it! Only 3 in 100 Foor Homes.

Think of it! Only 3 in 100 get the most nourishing and most economical food!

In speaking of one poor family (in Leeds) which eats Oat-Food, the Report of the National Food Enquiry Bureau says: "Good, healthy, clear-eyed, rosy-cheeked children." On the same Investigation Sheet six children, who never get Oat-Food, are described as: "One child consumptive; five anæmic."

On the other hand, a canvass of high-class homes shows that 75 out of 100 use Oat-Food; and the parents in these homes report the great benefit their children derive from the Oat-Food diet.

In 50 per cent. of the workhouses investigated there are not 3 in 100 of the immates who had the advantage of Oat-Food in their youth.

In Good Class-90 in 100.

At the famous universities and public schools, an average of 90 out of 100 of the athletes were "brought up on" Oat-Food, and the proportion of those who use Oat-Food in "training" is 10 to 1.

The Investigation's Report shows that out of 514 doctors (in general practice, educational doctors and medical officers of health), 494 declare that an increased consumption of Oat-Food would greatly benefit the nation (only 9 say "No"; 11 have no decided opinion).

The doctors say so because they know that for your money you get in oats a more perfect combination of carbohydrates, more proteids, organic phosphorus, and lecithin than in any other food.

Carbohydrates are the heat and energy-giving elements of food, proteid is the body-building part of food. Phosphorus is the brain-food; lecithin the food of the nerves and nerve-centres.

Oat-Food at its Best.

Oat-Food at its Best.

The whole world knows that Oat-Food is found at its best in Quaker Oats,

The large, thin flakes that cook and digest so easily—
The delicious flavour impossible to any other Oat-Food—
The purity and cleanliness of Quaker Oats—never touched by hand through all the unique process of milling—Sold SEALED.

The Economy proved by "40 Meals for Sixpence."—
These are a few of the reasons why Quaker Oats is







Through the courtesy of the Bureau we can send a copy of the Report to you if you are interested. Address, Quaker Oats Ltd., Dept. 228, 11, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

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is AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for all who wish to Preserve and Beautify their



a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, ations, and buy only Rowland's,



FOOT'S ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.



"A LUXURIOUS CHAIR AND COUCH."

Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise, to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly and securely locked. No other chair does this.

The arms open outwards, affording easy access and exit.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can also be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

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LADIES' PAGE.

"To see ourselves as others see us" is always amusing. The clever Japanese artist, Mr. Yoshio Markino, who has done such excellent studies of London streets and scenes, has just published in the English Review some of his impressions of the women of this country. He is kind to us, with true Japanese politeness, but some of his observations are quaint enough. He says that his first knowledge of a beautiful Englishwoman was in the shape of a coloured lithograph that his father brought home when the artist was only a little boy of six or seven: the tiny, round-headed Japanese boy admired this picture so much that he used to go and stand under it as it hung on the wall, and solemnly bow in homage. He was not alone in this admiration: the neighbours, women as well as men, used to come and say, "Please honourably allow us a glance upon that honourable foreign young lady"; and the artist's father would often remark that it was a good thing the picture was not alive, "or else whole villagers would be turned into insane through the girl!"

Thus prepossessed in the Englishwoman's favour, the young artist came here and beheld us in our own land. He found us better built and more perfectly developed than the women of any other land that he knew, even including the United States. "A Japanese friend told me the same opinion. He has been all over the world, and he said, 'Comparing the Englishwomen with others, I find the former's meat looks much harder.' It is all through their daily exercise out of doors.' This out-door life, he believes, is an ethical as well as a physical gain. "These John Bullesses are mixed with boys from their early life. They are trained admirably pure and sacred. They are just like the electric wire covered with insulating medium. Perhaps they have a strong electricity of the passionate love within their hearts, but you shan't feel their electricity by dancing with them. Their insulating medium is the British patent." This is admirably put; it is a pity that the same idea cannot be conveyed to all Orientals. They replace this natural and valuable "insulating medium"—the woman's self-respect and the young man's trained respect for the women of his own class—by secluding their women in the harem; and they cannot understand our different and immeasurably preferable plan. As Lord Cromer told the Egyptians, a nation that relies on the harem, and thus loses all the valuable services to the world of free and educated women, will always be a backward one. They will have to come up to our standard before their civilisation can progress.

Mr. Markino admits that he came to England disapproving of dancing as carried on in European society, on the ground of morality. Like the educated Indians, he thought that, as an Indian native print puts it, "It may be pleasant to many to dance with the wives of others, but it cannot be pleasant to many husbands to



A NEAT COSTUME FOR WALKING.

A coat and skirt in face cloth, with large collar and cuffs of cloth in a lighter shade, and buttons of the same tint, and an ermine stole and muff.

see others dancing with their wives? When India was independent, women had freedom to appear before men; but maids were not allowed to dance, nor wives with other men than their husbands. Why do not the Europeans adopt the ancient Indian custom?" In like manner, Mr. Markino, with his Oriental mind, was astonished to find that our children loved to dance, and that, on the other hand, his own host, "an old man of about sixty," confessed that he, too, delighted in dancing. "I said to him: 'And with whom do you dance? I suppose with your wife, or some old men?' He said, 'Not quite necessarily!". He admitted he liked to dance with girls. I could not utter a single word by my amaze." But, by-and-by, Mr. Markino found out something about that "insulating medium," and that dancing, to the English mind, is a harmless exercise.

worn by my amaze." But, by-and-by, Mr. Markino found out something about that "insulating medium," and that dancing, to the English mind, is a harmless exercise.

New York has gained an addition to its attractiveness, which will be highly appreciated by the cosmopolitan society that gathers in the metropolis of the United States. There is now opened a "Ritz-Carlton Hotel," with Restaurant attached, where will be heard "the last word" in luxury and convenience and super-excellence of cookery, just as in the famous hotels already in operation under the same management—the Carlton and the Ritz in London, the Ritz in Paris, the Excelsior in Rome, the Excelsior in Naples, and others, each among the leading hotels and restaurants in its own city. The New York Ritz - Carlton is situated in the heart of the wealthiest residential district, occupying the whole block on Madison Avenue between Forty-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Streets. The main entrance to the restaurant faces on West Forty-Sixth Street, and opens almost directly on to the Palm Room, which will serve the same purpose as the similar rooms in the Carlton and Ritz restaurants of London. It is lofty, ceiled with an arched roof of glass, through which in daylight hours the room is flooded with an abundance of pleasantly softened light. Midway between the floor and ceiling runs a gallery, which is filled with foliage plants and flowers. At one side is a space for a small orchestra. A broad flight of steps leads from the Palm Room to the restaurant proper. This is an oval-shaped apartment of magnificent proportions, having seating capacity for at least two hundred and fity guests, and decorated in the Adam style. This new room bids fair to become one of the artistic sensations of New York, for the reticent elegance of its colour and decoration, to say nothing of the delicious French cookery to be there served up. The restaurant comprises other smaller and equally charming apartments. The hotel proper contains some three hundred rooms, all elegantly and restully furn

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water. Price 1s. per Bottle.

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(1) The special feature of the hotel will be the perfection of service which has characterized the foreign hotels, while the charges will be based upon a moderate plane.

Requests for accommodations by mail or by wireless from trans atlantic steamers will have prompt attention.

Passengers will be met with taxicabs and porters from the hotel whenever required.

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ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S Household Linens of Durability

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HEAVY DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

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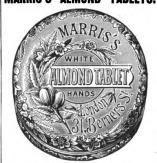
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

HAVE no space in these columns at my disposal to deal with the voluminous conditions of the Prince Henry Tour, which were issued by the Royal Automobile Club last

week. As I have al-I have already seen it written, it may be a Trial, but it can be notest, and the results, whatever they may be, and how-soever published, can provide no sort of guide to intending tointending

to intending purchasers. I note that it is described in the Club organ as "a friendly and social match between the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany and the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain," It e object of which is to combine pleasure with a practical test of the

of Great Britain," the object of which is to combine pleasure with a practical test of the touring capabilities of the competing cars. The total distance to be covered amounts to about 1450 miles — a mere bagatelle as tests go to day, and nothing compared to the last Trial organised by the Club, the mileage of which exceeded 2000, and included two hill climbs of more or less severity nearly every day of the tour. The thing looks to me as likely to be very soft all round; indeed, the car that loses any marks at all in such a competition ought to vanish out of the market. While the maximum journey for any one day is only 159 miles, thirty minutes will be allowed each morning for replenishments, lubrication, and adjustments, and apparently any spare part carried

on the car may be fitted within that time without loss for marks. This reads to me like sheer pampering, for, having regard to the patronage under which the event is held, the legal limit must be observed throughout. Why, a ginger-bread coach ought to get through scatheless!

But it appears that the tour is to exert another and, maybe, far-reaching effect, other than a proof of automobiles. The fraternisation of the two nationalities, the fifty German drivers and observers,

of competition were altogether eliminate d from the junketing; but where nations are in competition there is always the fly in the ambor, always the little rift within the lute, which mars the harmony of the proceedings, and goes far to mar their very estimable end. The writer has seen too much of international sporting competitions to think otherwise; and all those who have been concerned in the conduct of such matters abroad — ay, even in Germany—have not failed to note the bad blood created by the defeat of a native champion. It is no less trite than true that Englishmen know how to take a beating and to greet the conqueror; but that, alas! is not so at least with the Latin races. I cannot say how it may be with the Teuton in this matter, but I should imagine that much trouble might arise in connection with the marking of cars.

I fear there is a good pro-

might arise in connection with the marking of cars.

I fear there is a good proportion of my readers who are not deterred from the possession of a good car by their inability to keep a man. Indeed, I will make bold to say that many who can so afford prefer to be without the worry and nuisance and do their own "chores" themselves. In these days of the reliable car the only really hard work which can accrue with any frequency is fitting and repairing tyres, and in this connection any device which will lessen the labour attending the undesirable job is welcome indeed. The Dunlop flow, quick to save in this matter, have just introduced two most helpful tools. One is the new Dunlop fork lever, for use when removing or inserting the valve or security-bolt — frequently a tough job—and the other is the Dunlop fifter's stop. The fork is furnished with two projecting stops at the angle of the prongs, which are pushed back under the edge of the cover, and hold it back, so that both the operator's hands are at liberty. The stop is a short piece of steel with hooked ends formed so that it prevents the cover from slipping off the rim, and obviates the necessity of holding the first and second levers used for introducing the cover with the knees



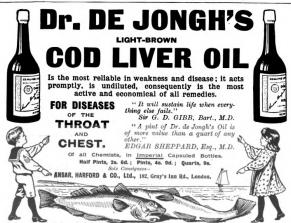
THE PIONEER OF AEROPLANES FOR NAVAL PURPOSES: EUGENE ELY LANDING ON THE U.S. CRUISER
"PENNSYLVANIA." AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Eugene B. Ely, the American airman, recently descinded on the U.S. cruiser "Pennsylvania," at San Francisco, and afterwards ascended from it again—a feat never before accomplished. A special platform was erected over one end of the vessel. The aeroplane was going at 35 miles an hour when it descended, but its speed was checked by hooks, which caught against ropes on the vessel, and it came to a standstill within a distance of 60 feature of 100 feat

and the equal tale of English, is presumed to give the Britons engaged an opportunity of insight into the German character, and vice-versa. This might be if the element







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Because: Procured from only one oil-field, its uniform quality and perfect purity are preserved. In all branches of motoring no other brand has given such good results-economical and efficient. It invariably gives SHELL MOTOR

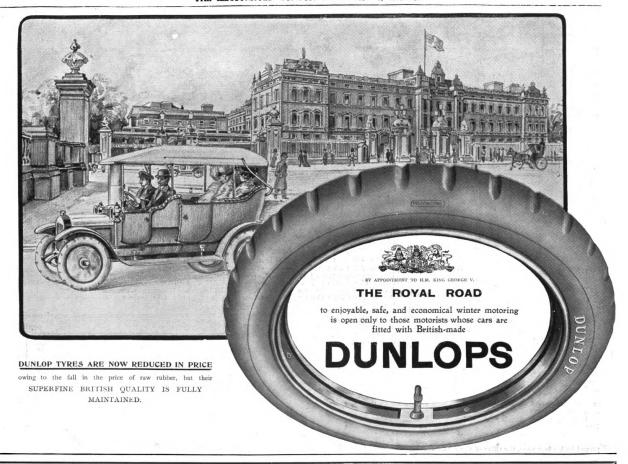
more miles to the gallon than any other. Extremes of heat and cold, dense or rarefied atmosphere,

have no effect on it.

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THIS instrument is in effect a home orchestra, since it enables anyone to play all the greatest orchestral masterpieces.

It is not necessary to have any knowledge of music in order to play it, although it can be played by hand as well as by music-rolls. The various stops with which it is provided give it a scope and wealth of tone colour which only a full orchestra can equal. A recent development provides that solo and accompaniment effects can be played separately; thus a solo on, say, the flute may be accompanied by all or any of the instruments which are represented in the Æolian Orchestrelle. The music is so arranged that the performer is able to control the various solo and accompaniment effects of even the most complicated operatic overture.

This new feature is a remarkable advance on anything hitherto possible, and is well worthy of the careful investigation of all who are in any way interested in music.

The Æolian Orchestrelle can always be seen at Æolian Hall, and full particulars will be sent to those who write for Catalogue "5."



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MISS ELIZABETH CLOTILDE HOARE, of 18, High Street, Fareham, and formerly of 1, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, has been proved by the Rev. Edward C. Leslie and Commander Henry T. Buller, R.N., the value of the estate being \$82,612. The testatrix gives \$600 in trust for the St. Peter's Parish Room, Tirchfield; \$500 to the Royal Southampton Hospital; \$1000 to Henry Hemsted, M.D.; \$2000 to Captain the Hon. James Fitzmaurice, R.N.; \$2000 and the household effects to her sister Mary Louisa Hoare; \$500 each to Mrs. Mary O'Grady and Adeline Travers Maclean; \$1000 to the Rev. E. C. Leslie; and numerous smaller legacies. The residue she leaves to her sister for life,



BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PRESENT TO THE FIRST VESSEL BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PRESENT TO THE FIRST VESSEL
OF THE CANADIAN NAVY STATIONED ON THE PACIFIC
COAST! THE SILVER BOOTL GIVEN TO H.M.C.S. "RAINBOW."
A present of plate, consisting of this handsome bowl and four silver
andelabra, has been made by the Province of British Columbia to
H.M.C.S. "Rainbow," 'in welcome recognition," as the inscription
states, "of this being the first vessel of the Canadian Navy to be
stationed on the Pacific Coast of the Dominion." The whole service
is the work of the Goldsmith and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., of

and then as to one third each to Mrs. Thomas Leslie, Mrs. James Hornby Buller, and Mrs. Henry M. Buller. The will (dated Aug. 31, 1909) of Mr. Lewis Randle Stakkey, of Norwood Park, Notis, at one time M.P. for South - West Yorks, and a director of the Midland Railway, who died on Sept. 16, has been proved by his four sons, the value of the estate amounting to £200,310. The testator gives £40,000, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his four sons; £1000, his residence at Bournemouth, and the use of Norwood Park to Mrs Starkey; £20,000 to his son Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Edward Starkey; £25,000 to his son Thomas Randle Starkey; £25,000 and property in the West Riding to his son Arthur Henry Starkey; £10,000 and £5000, in trust, for his daughter Laura Beatrice; £5000 each to his daughters Constance Agnes Warwick and Margaret Eveline Lord, who have been provided for by settlement;

£250 to the Church Extension Fund for the Diocese of Southwell; £250 to the Newark General Hospital, and £100 to the Huddersfield Infirmary. He settles the Norwood Park Estate on his son John Ralph Starkey, M.P., and leaves to him the residue of his property.

The will and codicil of SIR PETER SPOKES, of 25. Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 17, are now proved, and the value of the property sworn at the property sworn at £46,121. The testator gives two houses in Western Road, Brighton, to his daughters Mary Elizabeth

when the state of the state of

The will and codicils of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BROUGHAM GLASIER, of 31, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, and 7, St. James's Street, surveyor and land agent, who died on Nov. 11, have been proved by Edward Brougham Glasier and Philip Mannock Glasier, the sons, and Miss Constance Mary Glasier, daughter, the value of

the estate be the estate being £184.850
The testator directs that his property be divided into 400 parts, forty-five of which are to be are to be held in trust each of his sons, and sixty-two in trust for each of his daughters.

In view of the fact that its re-cords extend to the last day of 1910, the new and thirty-second annual

"The Year's Art" (Hutchinson) need not apologise for allowing a few weeks of 1911 to pass before making its appearance. The volume is as handy and useful as ever, mentioning all events of interest in the art world in



PRESENTED TO MRS. RANDALL DAVIDSON: THE SILVER KNIFE WITH WHICH SHE LAUNCHED THE "THUNDERER."

LAUNCHED THE "THUNDRERR."

Mrs. Randall Davidson, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, performed the ceremony of Iaunching H.M.S.

"Thunderer,' the new battleship, by severing a cord, which released the vessel from the silps. The knite which she u:ed, and which was presented to her, has a richly chased silver handle and a steel blade silver-plated. It was designed and made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb (1908) Ltd., of 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., 159 loC, Oxford Street, W. and 220, Regent Street, W.

1910—a year particularly interesting—as well as giving much permanent information. We notice a misprint from Keats on p. 342.

from Keats on p. 342.

Some amusing classifications of surnames in the new Parliament have been worked out by Messrs. Dean and Son, who have just published the 1911 edition of "Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench," "colour," we learn, "is represented by a Black, a Greene, a Grey, a Reddy, and six White(s) and Whyte(s). The animal kingdom is extremely numerous, with its Bird, Craik, Dawes, Haddock, Fox, Hinds, Lamb, Leach, Martin, Pointer, Roches, Roe, and Swift. Of trades and occupations there are three Bakers, a Butcher, a Cooper, a Fletcher, a Gardner, a Goldman, a Goldsmith, the Law, two Masons, a Quilter, Mills, a Salter, a Spicer, four Smiths and two Taylors, with a Masterman to overlook them all."



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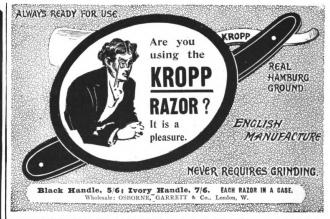


ROYAL KONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC IN LEIPZIG.

The Examination for admission will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th, and 20th of April. 1011, between nine and twelve o'clock. The personal application for this Examination has to be made Tuesday, the 18th of April, 1911, in the Office of the Konservatorium. The course of tuition includes every branch of musical instruction, namely: Frano, all Stringed and Wind Instruments, Organ, Solo-Singing, and thorough training or the Opera, Chamber Music, O'chestra and Sacred Music, Theory, History of Music, Literature, and Aesthetics-Time instructors, among others, are 90th. Klengel, Frod. Sitt, Prof. Teichmüller, Prof. Dr. Schreck, Prof. Dr. Reger, Prof. Kreil, Prof. Becker, Prof. Straube, etc.

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LEIPZIG, January, 1911. Directorium of the Royal Konservatorium of Music, DR. RÖNTSCH.





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TWO NEW BOOKS.

"Pongo—the Bull." If Mr. Hilaire Belloc did not think it expedient to issue his political sallies in the guise of fiction, the world of literature would, we think, be the gainer. "Pongo—the Bull" (Constable) is a grotesque, when it might with advantage have been an unadulerated satire. As it is, the reader has to pick his way through the mazes of Mr. Belloc's plot, in order to enjoy the witticisms embedded in its superfluity. They are, of course, delectable morsels, and no one who appreciates the light side of the great game can afford to miss them. Take the instance of the nationalisation of the South-Eastern Railway—

It was due to the Straights' support that Dolly (the Premier) had overcome the arbitrary and factious opposition of such moss-grown and doctrinaire Radicals as objected to the voting of perpetual annual payments to the old shareholders, and the naming of his first cousin, his nephew, and his secretary as directors for life at \$5000 a year. The Straights, I should add, had been equally loyal and sane in voting solidly the annual supplementary sums which were necessary to produce a profit. Much redundancy may be forgiven Mr. Belloc for these characteristic capers.

Much redundancy may be forgiven Mr. Belloc for these characteristic capers.

"John Winterbourne's ("John Winterbourne's Family." (Constable), by Alice Brown, exhibits both the vitues and the defects of the New England school of fiction. It cannot be disputed that the charm of atmosphere, and of a nice observation, is very largely discounted by the bloodlessness of the principal characters. They are whimsical; but the mainsprings of their actions seem insufficiently human. They belong to that world of flat-chested spinsters that Mrs. Wilkins Freeman has described with so much sensibility, although in this case the spinsters are pretty young girls, and two of the principal characters are married women. The men make love—Heavens! how lady-like they are in the way they make love! One is tempted to wish for half-anhour of d'Annunzio, to infuse a little unbridled passion into the mildness of these American woors. John Winterbourne himself is an example of the Transatlantic husband whom we must not call eccentric because it is so evident that his meek acceptance of the dominant wife is natural to his circumstances. Her return, after four years' absence, and the position that she takes in his house, are full of that unconscious feminine selfishness which it is continually our fortune to encounter in the modern American novel.

St. Valentine has still many friends, and so long as ladies like gifts and gentlemen like giving them his popularity is easily understood. For those seeking the ideal gift a "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume-case offers the double attraction of beauty and fragrance. It contains a suite of articles for the toilet, and is calculated to keep the giver fragrantly in mind for many moons.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS ORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford l.ane. Strand, W.C.

addressed to the Chess Editor, Mission Land, Strand, W.C.

SM Robins (Ilfracombe).—We welcome your letter, and are pleased to
know that, as an occasional correspondent for more than fitty years, you
are still interested in this column.

G V C (Newport, Mon.) You are probably correct in your analysis.

At the moment, however, we cannot refer so far back.

A G BEADELL and W WINTER are thanked for their contributions.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3480.-F. R. GITTINS.

PROBLEM No. 3483.—By Sorrento. BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Correct Southway of South Market Southway South S

SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS

Solutions of Holiday Problems.

No. 1—B fo B dth, K to B fth, 2. Castlet, Mate. No. 2—1. P to K 4th (rdh). No. 3—1. B to Q 3rd. No. 4—1. Q fo K dth. No. 5—1. P takes K 1. R to K foth, P or K moves, 3. P CORRET SOLUTIONS of Holiday Populars Feering Williams (Canterbury), F Burton (Glasgow), F W Cooper (Derby), Yecal (Eding Godgor), G Stillingder Johnson (Saford), Jacob Verral I Rodquell). Then Material (Colyton), R C Widdecombe (Safash), Norvic (Brighton), A G Beadell (Winchelsea, Dr. J. K Douglas (Scone), Adisjor Buckley (Instow), I Green (Boulogne), C Barretto (Madrid), and F Hanstein (Matal).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Splayed in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs E. E. Colman and H. R. Uning

			II. D. UBER.
	(Caro-Kan	n Defence.)	
WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK : Mr. U.)
1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th	requires immediate at	tention, P to K Kt 3rd
3. P to K 5th 4. B to Q 3rd	B to B 4th B takes B	15. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
5. Q takes B 6. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	White lays hold of from now until the en attractive fashion.	his opportunity, and d plays in skilful and
B to K 3rd is usual, variation is considered Black.	but this particular rather in favour of	16. 17. B to Q 2nd 18. Kt takes K+	Q to Kt 6th Q Kt takes P R takes Kt
6. 7. Kt to K B 3rd 8. Castles 9. P to B 3rd 10. K to R sq 11. P takes P 12. R to Q sq 13. Kt to B 3rd 14. Q to Kt sq The position is curi- White seems baddy ti- inspection will show Blas	ed up, but further	19. Kt to B 3rd 20. Kt to K 2nd 21. B to B 3rd 22. R to Q 2nd 23. Kt to Q 4th 24. B takes R 25. R to Q 3rd 26. R to R 3rd 27. Q to Q B sq 28. B to B 3rd 29. P to B 5th 30. Q to R 6th	B to K 2nd R to B 5th K to B 5th Castles R takes Kt Kt to B 5th Q to Kt 4th P to K Kt 3rd R to Q sq B to B 4th Kt takes P Q to Kt 3rd
position; and with on	e weak spot, that	And White mates	in three moves.

On Tuesday next Mme. Melba will make her one public appearance this season at the Queen's Hall for the fourth symphony concert of the New Symphony Orchestra. A few hours earlier Emil Sauer will have given his one pianoforte recital of the season in the same place. same place.

same place.

As an object lesson on the mildness of Cornwall's winter climate, there are being displayed in the windows of some of the Great Western Railway Company's receiving offices in London some rhododendrons and camelias which were grown in the open air at Trevarrick, St. Austell. They demonstrate the geniality of the Cornish climate in sharp contrast with the Arctic weather experienced in London on Feb. 2, on which date the flowers were gathered.

flowers were gathered.

Gardeners—and especially amateur gardeners—are beginning to anticipate the activities that come with the spring, or rather before it. The present time is a good opportunity, therefore, to visit the extensive clearance sale now being held by Messrs. William Cooper, of 761, Old Kent Road, at which all manner of gardening requisites, from greenhouses to trowels, are to be had at genuine reductions. A catalogue will be sent on application to Messrs. Cooper.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS.
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ILL WITH MEASLES: THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE ALBERT WITH PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.

Those who were aware that measles had been epidemic at the Royal Naval College. Dartmouth, for a fortnight or so, and had heard that the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert had colds, were not surprised to learn on Tuesday that their Royal Highnesses had developed the illness. The young Princes are in the house of Captain Hugh Evan-Thomas, who is in command of the College. Everyone was glad to know that the attack was but slight, and following its usual course, and that there was no cause for anxiety. Both the Princes have had measles before. The King and Queen are, of course, receiving frequent reports.

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ROUTE HARWICH

TO THE CONTINENT

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PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

THE way has been cleared in the House of Commons for the Parliament Bill, which is to be introduced on Monday. Divisions on amendments to the Address have given the Government a majority which they consider a sufficient mandate to proceed with their scheme. The debate on Imperial Preference, as affected by the North American agreement, was ably conducted, and included several brilliant speeches; but it revealed no change in the position of the great parties, Mr. Asquith describing the Preference policy of the Opposition as an imposture, and the Unionist party maintaining their faith in it undiminished. Through Mr. Lyttelton they offered an "affectionate assurance" to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that they would not abandon it. So desirous are the Nationalists of supporting the Government at the present crisis that they abandoned their neutrality on fiscal issues and voted with the Ministers, although they did not deny that their views, as a rule, were more in sympathy with those of the Tariff Reformers. The Labour Party had a remarkably small vote in favour of its right-to-work amendment, and the speech delivered by the new member, Mr. Lansbury, in a loud, hoarse, breathless tone, was not of the sort to recommend it to the House. His jibe at the idle rich fell as flat as the suggestion of another Labour member, Mr. Parker, in a later debate, that the rent-roll of the Earl, at the christening of whose heir there had been great rejocings, should provide a materially increased contribution to the revenue. A very severe castigation was inflicted on the Government by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in connection with the question of the burdens on local rates. On being confronted by the pledge given last summer that they would deal with the subject this year, I.fr. Hobbouse pleaded that, when they gave that pledge, they did not know they would have another General Election and a constitutional crisis. As he fell back on the appointment of a Committee to consider unsolved points, Mr. Chamberlain in a spirited, much-che

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ALL THAT MATTERS," AT THE HAYMARKET.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ALL THAT MATTERS." AT THE HAYMARKET. A CURTOUS medley is the so-called comedy of English life Mr. McEvoy offers us at the Haymarket. It starts with studies of rustic types, which are rudely disturbed by the invasion of Cockney farce; it lifts again into high-flown sentiment, only to drop afresh into a grim realism which shows rural character and pursuits without romantic colouring; and by way of climax it provides a thrilling scene of peril and pathos which is robbed of half its effect by comic buffoonery with which its melodramatics have been unwisely relieved. The play is as incoherent as a musical comedy; it is everything by turns and nothing long; it is loaded with thoughtful, but nevertheless tiresome and superfluous dialogue, and, worse still, it suffers from the inconsistency and emotional flightiness of its two leading characters. Its pictures of the Downs and of the difficult livelihood wrung from the soil by shepherd and farmer are full of interest, some of the character-drawing is extremely good and clear, telling lines and happy phrases abound; but there is a lack of harmony somehow about the piece as a whole, while the pettish moods and extraordinary self-consciousness of the hero and heroine make their behaviour and the story of their love bewildering and unconvincing. Out of the welter of confused impressions which this mixture leaves on the spectator, one memory stands out plain and overpowering, the memory of Miss Neilson-Terry's charm in the part of the heroine. It is a difficult part, because Olive is a very poetical young lady, and eloquent in expression of her temperament, and extravagant demands on her lover for sympathy and intuition. The actress has to be passionate, wayward, dithyrambic, light hearted, and ever hardens, and every her in wild bursts of thapsody, curious changes of front, subtleties of sentiment, and extravagant demands on her lover for sympathy and intuition. The actress has to be passionate, wayward, dithyrambic, light hearted, and every petical young

A NEW NORA HELMER AT THE ROYALTY.

A NEW NORA HELMER AT THE ROYALTY.
Ibsen's heroine in "The Doll's House" one reckons as rather petite, as well as childish and irresponsible. Of course, there are two Nora Helmers—the doll-wife of the opening acts, who nibbles at macaroons on the sly and plays with her children as if they were toys, and tumbles into scrapes through sheer thoughtlessness and lack of conscience—and, again, the wife in revolt who suddenly discovers she has been living for years with a strange man, and develops a sense of the need of self-realisation. There is no reconciling these two phases of Nora: the one woman would never have become the other; the potential rebel would have shown from the beginning some signs of resentment over her husband's treatment of her as if she were a caged bird or a domestic plaything. Still, the feather-brained phase of her predominates, and we think of her for the most part as a grown-up child, with a child's high spirits, petulance, and dread of being punished for naughtiness. It is hardly this sort of conception of her that the newest interpreter of Ibsen's

melodrama of sex offers for our acceptance. Just as Mme. Lydia Yavorska seems too majestic for so little a thing as the Nora of our fancy, so she seems rather to condescend to that feature of her character we should describe as kittenishness. The Russian actress attacks the part according to the methods of the French emotional school, and she tries to put into Nora's scenes—especially those of the second act—far more intensity and nervous excitement than they will bear. It is true that Nora, at this moment of the play, is troubled over the prospect of her husband's anger when he shall be apprised of her folly; but, on the other hand, she is no tragedy queen, but just a rather flighty and ingenuous little wife, anxious to put off the day of reckoning. More impressive is the Nora of the last act: the Princess's suggestion of Nora's impassiveness under the husband's alternate caresses and reproaches strikes the imagination, and her declamation in the rhetoric of revolt would tell more if her struggles with our English language did not make her delivery too slow and halting. Her voice, too, all through the performance is rather too monotonous; and her speciality—that of being able to sustain a prolonged storm of tears — does not here secure its opportunity. No; the Helmer of Mr. Stephen Ewart, the Dr. Rank of Mr. Franklin Oyall, the Nils Krogstad of Mr. Ivan Berlyn, in the Royalty revival are much nearer Ibsen's idea than her Nora.

OUR SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: THE GREAT DOMINION OF CANADA.

OUR SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT:

THE GREAT DOMINION OF CANADA.

In the whole of history it would be difficult, probably impossible, to find an instance of a country progressing so swiftly, scientifically, and consciously to its place among great and prosperous civilised nations as is the case with Canada at the present time. In popular phrase, Canada—the Dominion as large as Europe—is 'booming' to-day as never country' boomed' before. Thousands of settlers are pouring into its vast unoccupied spaces from the United States: more tardily, a stream of emigration is flowing towards it also from this country. British emigrants are deterred, not only by the national characteristic of deliberation, but by the fact that, unlike the American settlers, they have to put some three thousand miles of sea between them and their homes in Great Britain before they can enter the promised land. Then, too, many who are inclined to take the plunge across the Atlantic are deterred by lack of information as to the best places to go to and the conditions of life there; for, indefatigable as the Colonial agents in London are in disseminating information on such subjects, there are yet many whom their efforts fail to reach. Many stalwart sons of the soil, not gifted with much book-learning or imagination, cannot form their ideas of a country from written descriptions: they need a wealth of pictures to bring it home to their minds.

Taking these things into consideration, and also the fact that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is this year to take over the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion, we have thought the present time an excellent opportunity to give our readers a full and abundantly illustrated Supplement dealing with life and work in Canada. It will, we trust, be of use both to the emigrant who goes out to seek a new home in a new land, and also to the investor who stays in the old home, but helps to provide the capital which enables the new land to develop its resources. The Supplement, it will be seen, contains no fewe

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN some dreadful hour of doom, somebody suggested that English journalism was bad because it tended to personalities. What is really wrong, of course, is not the personalities that are written: it is the impersonalities who write the personalities. If names are unfairly mentioned in the body of the articles, it is only because names are unfairly suppressed at the end of the articles. It is a mere matter of convention how much of a person's moral personality shall be displayed, just as it is a mere matter of convention how much of a person's body shall be displayed. Modern thinkers, who are just like frogs (being at once jumpy and cold) always croak with a curious

and cold) always croak with a curious discordance on this topic. They always urge that, because conventions vary about the vulgar display of personality, therefore the morality varies too. They are wrong. There are countries in which a respectable woman wears a veil on her face. There may be (for all I know) countries in which a respectable woman wears a nosebag on her nose. But nothing will convince me that any woman in this world does not know what impression she is creating, and whether what she is creating, and whether what she is counted common modesty or uncommon self-assertion. She knows that she is remarkable if she wears no veil in Old Bagdad. She knows that she is remarkable if she wears a nosebag in New Bond Street. One convention comes in and another convention goes out: but conventionality and unconventionality are eternal.

So it is about this point of personality in journalism. I take one case out of a hundred. There is a convention which permits the minute description of the clothes of ladies at public functions, but not of the clothes of gentlemen. This, in a general way, is no doubt fortunate for the gentlemen. But though I may call myself one of those who most luckily escape, I should not really be indignant if the convention were altered. I should not complain if a newspaper, in reporting one of my lectures, wrote—"Mr. G. K. Chesterton was exquisitely gowned in an old frock-coat, with pockets remplis and reponssés of numerous books and magazines; his necktie at the diagonal angle now adopted by the best people in London, and his waistcoat . . ." etc. I should not mind this, it would be a mere change in the external regulations that surround personality. I should not mind this, it would be a mere change in the external regulations that surround personality. I should not mind if a Premier's private whispers or fidgeting fingers were treated as seriously as a murderer's. For I do not mind any of these conventions and conditions about personalities. I only care for the ultimate thing about personalities, whether they are facts or lies. I have never cared how personally any person spoke of me; but I do care that that person shall be a person.

me; but I do care that that person shall be a person. I do ask that I should be allowed to know his bias or brotherhood, whatever it may be; and in this place I propose to set a salutary example.

One of the clearest and most capable books I have ever read has just been written by two collaborators. One is my brother. The other is my most intimate friend. That is what I call honest and desirable personality. If anybody thinks that brothers always agree, let him deduct so much from my eulogy. If anybody thinks that literary friends must always exult in each other's success, let him deduct that much. The book

I mean is called "The Party System," and is written in collaboration by Mr. Hilaire Belloc and Mr. Cecil Chesterton; it is published by Swift. The business of the book is to explain the rottenness in the very root of our national politics; to point out that our politics have ceased to be honestly aristocratic without becoming even dishonestly democratic. In this book it is quite clearly pointed out, quite without fanatticism, and even (one may say) without any very fervid hope, that we have now got in England government by a clique, and nothing else. It is not even government by a class: it is government by a set. Pitt and Fox (it is



A BUDGET-MAKER WHO BELIEVES IN FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE: M. RENÉ BESNARD, IN ENGINE-DRIVER'S DRESS, MAKING A TOUR ON THE STATE RAILWAYS.

M. René Besnard, the member for Tours in the French Chamber of Deputies, has been entrusted with the task of introducing the Budget of the State Railways, a matter on which there has recently been much discussion in the Chamber, especially in regard to the Western lines and the somewhat frequent accidents upon them of late. M. Benard made a very eloquent and luminous speech on behalf of the State system, explaining the details of this Budget. In order to obtain a practical acquaintance with the working of the lines, he donned the regulation garb of an engine-driver—including the traditional white scarf—and made several journeys, on engines, into Brittany and Normandy, among other places to Mans, Rouen, and Bernary, where a disaster recently occurred. M. Benard encountered all weathers on these trips. Our photograph shows him standing at the top step of an engine leaving the depot in the early morning to be attached to a train in the Gare St. Latare.

here truly pointed out) did belong to the same class, but not to the same set. But to-day the trouble of the two parties is very much more easy to analyse. The trouble is simply that they are not two parties, but one party. The majority must obey the Government Front Bench; the minority must equally obey the Opposition Front Bench; so that the whole of the Commons are controlled by the Privy Councillors. Privy Councillors are people (roughly speaking) who are, or have been, in the Cabinet. In other words, the Privy Council includes both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith. Nobody knows anything about the Privy Council except that it is extremely privy.

Now this is exactly why I have mentioned that this book is written by definite and discoverable people, by my born brother and my friend; for it is just these plain facts of personal relationship that people are not allowed to know under the system that they denounce. It is essential, it is u-gent that English people should realise that names and titles are now used not to assert relationship, but to disguise it. Doubtless the old crests, escutcheons, and pennons had originally the purpose of showing that one person was related to another. But quite certainly the new coronets, titles, and grants of arms have simply and solely the object

of concealing such kindred. It is not merely that an upstart can conceal his plebeian origin by getting an aristocratic title. It is something much madder and more amusing than that. It is actually that a real aristocrat can conceal his aristocratic origin by getting a new aristocratic origin by getting a new aristocratic origin by getting a new aristocratic title which does not belong to him. That is why I have devoted this article to a preposterous personal candour. Anybody who reads this page in any quarter of the globe could guess that the G. K. Chesterton who grinds it out, to his grief and theirs, might have something to do with the Cecil Chesterton who writes against the Partty system, or with the H. Beiloc with whom he is perpetually associated, even in Punch. But if one suddenly spoke of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, few might know that it meant an extra title suddenly given to the family of Lord Wimborne. And people may soon admit that there is a Lord Northcliffe, created by a Conservative Government, and a Sir Harold Harmsworth, created by a Liberal Government, and yet never suppose that there is any connection between the two.

For this is the final fact, which should be sculptured on solid granite or blazoned on eternal brass, as the true story of our time. In our time titles have been used almost totally and entirely to conceal pedigree. Sometimes a man is made a nobleman to conceal the fact that he is a cad; sometimes to conceal the fact that he is a gentleman. Sometimes a man is Lord Portcullis to conceal the fact that he was Mr. Potts, the grocer. Quite as often he is Lord Portcullis to conceal the fact that he was recently Lord Moat or Lord Turret or Lord Drawbridge. The Party System does not oringe. The Farty System does not merely give titles and nicknames to disguise how new men are, but also to disguise how intolerably old they are. Just when the world has become utterly weary of old Sir Walter Waggleton he will suddenly renew his youth like the eagles, and under the new title of Lord Tooting enter a second youth or a second childhood. Half the high titles in modern England are those given to good families that ought to have despised them, or to bad families that

ought never to have been offered them. That is where we of the middle classes may still redeem the situation if we will only call ourselves by our own proper names and our neighbours by theirs. That is why I have insisted in this article on the facts of relationship and friendship. I have here praised an admirable book and stated my relationship with its authors. The principle affecting the Party System is at once obvious and enormous. If the leaders of the Party System imitated me to-morrow morning; if they mentioned, as I have here, their family or personal ties, the result would be very simple and remarkable—the Party System would suddenly disappear.



THE LATE COLONEL EUSTACE BALFOUR, Brother of the Unionist Lealer, and Brother-in-Law of the Duke of Argyll and the Duchess of Northumberland.

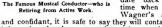
Notes.

Notes.

Opposition and Mr. Gerald Balfour, the late Colonel Eustace Balfour took

no part in politics. His interests were ne Volunteer move-d golf. With Mr. Northumberland. His interests were ment, and, as a recreation, in sport and golf. With Mr. Thackeray Turner, he was a partner in the well-known firm of Balfour and Turner, for many years architects to the Grosvenor Estate. Colonel Balfour was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and also of the Society of Antiquaries. He did some very fine work in his profession. Throughout his life he took an active interest in the Volunteer movement, and for some years commanded the Londom Scottish. In 1879, he married Lady Frances Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyll, and sister of the present Duke and of the Duchess of Northumberland.

The most important announcement in the musical world this week concerns Dr. Richter. It is announced that he is about to retire. He has been associated intimately with London music for five-and-thirty years, and is responsible for some of the most hopeful changes these years have winessed. It was an open secret when he left his post at Covent Garden last year that his medical advisers were opposed to his wish to return to the arena of music; but his devotion to work has led him to extend his sojourn in our midst, and he will enter into what we may hope will be a long period of leisure with the best wishes and the affectionate gratitude of a host of musicians and tionate gratitude of a host of musicians and host of musicians and music lovers. He will not be idle in retirement: it is his intention to write his memoirs, and as they take to the take to take to the take to take



In place of the late Mr. Alexander Hubbard, the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have elected Sir Felix Schuster as a member of their Board, which already includes several men eminent for public services, among them Lord Welby and Sir W. H. White. Sir Felix Schuster has been a Member of the Council of India since 1906. He has had a large experience on committees and other bodies dealing with great organisations, having served, among others, on the India Office Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administra



SIR FELIX SCHUSTER,

Administra Administra-tion, on the Royal Com-mission on L on d on Traffic, and on the Coun-cil of the British Empire League. He is also a Governor of the Union of

nith's Bank and has written much on financial sub-jects. He was made a Baronet in 1906.

Owing to the exigencies of going to press, we cannot record the result of the Cambridge University bye - election caused



PORTRAITS

WORLD'S NEWS.

MR. HAROLD COX. tested Cambridge Univer



COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM AND VISCOUNT MILTON Lord Milton, whose christening the other day was the occasion of great rejoicings, is the first direct heir to the House of Fitzwilliam for



SENOR DON AUGUSTIN EDWARDS, The New Chilian Minister in London. lic Archbishop of Philadelphia.

by the death of Mr. S. H. Butcher, although the result will probably be known by the time these notes appear. Polling was to conclude on Thursday evening. It was a peculiar feature of the contest that all three candidates called themselves Unionists, though Mr. Harold Cox further described himself as a Free Trader, and Mr. T. E. Page made known that he was fighting chiefly in the cause of secondary education. There was some little animosity between Mr. Cox and the forces of Sir Joseph Larmor on the question of quotations from Mr. Cox's speeches, but peaceful relations

SIR JOSEPH LARMOR, Who Contested Cambridge University as a Unionist.

prevailed between Sir Joseph and Mr. Page, the lattervoting for the former. Mr. Harold Cox resented the suggestion that he was a "little Nay" man. By his supporters he was regarded as "the recognised champion of individual action against either mischievous Government intervention or pure Socialism." Sir Joseph Larmor, who received his Knighthood in 1909, is Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, and is Secretary of the Royal Society. Ireland is his native land; his college is St. John's. Mr. Harold Cox is of Jesus College, and was President of the Union in his day. He once worked as a farm-hand for about a year to learn the conditions of the life. He has taught mathematics in India, read for the Bar, taken to journalism, and been Secretary of the Cobden Club. He was M.P. for Preston, as a Liberal, from 1906 to 1910. Mr. T. E. Page, who, like Sir Joseph Larmor, is a Johnian, is well known in the 'scholastic world, having been Sixth Form Master at Charterhouse for thirty-seven years—1873 to 1910. At Cambridge he was a distinguished classic, and he has published editions of Horace and Virgil and the "Acts of the Apostles."

Not sense the Slane.

ming.

Not even the Sleep-ing Beauty had a grander christening party than little Vis-count Milton, in whose honour more than fifty thousand of his father's friends, tenants, and em-ployees assembled last week at Went-worth Woodhouse, the Sheffield seat of Earl and Countess Not even the Sleep-Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam. The

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam. The reason for these unusual rejoicings was that Lord Milton is the first direct heir born to the great and ancient house and estates of the Earls Fitzwilliam for seventy-one years. The Earl and Countess (formerly Lady Maud Dundas, and daughter of the Marquess of Zetland) were married in 1896, and until Lord Milton was born, on the last day of last year, their family consisted of four little girls. He was baptized last Saturday in the private chape lof Wentworth Woodhouse, wearing the famous scarf which William the Conqueror gave to his ancestor for valour at the Battle of Hastings. The assemblage of tenantry in the park were entertained in the old English style with abundant hospitality, and the Earl made the happiest of speeches to the deputation from his Irish tenants in County Wicklow, saying that whether,

deputation fr low, saying that whether, after the passing of the Irish Land Sales Bill, they were his tenants in the eyes of the law or not, they were at any

or not, they were at any nat Co. rate "tenRDS, ants of the don. heart of Lady Fitz william and himself." Little Lord Milton is the heir to a rent-roll said to amount to £300,000 a year.

Admiral Sir Charles Campbell entered the Britannia as a Naval Cadet in 1860. As a Sub - Lieutenant he



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR C. CAMPBELL, Who Represented Great Britain on the New-foundland Arbitral Tribunal in 1905.



WHERE THE OLD WAR OFFICE STOOD: THE £250,000 HOME FOR R.A.C. MEMBERS.

IN THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S NEW PREMISES.



- 1. A CORNER OF THE GREAT DINING-ROOM.
- 2. THE DINING ROOM.
- 3. THE ROMAN SWIMMING-BATH. 4. THE CENTRAL OVAL HALL.
- 5. A TERRACE ROOM IN THE USDAGE
 6. THE TERRACE OVERLOOKING THE MALL. 5. A TERRACE ROOM IN THE GEORGE II. STYLE.

As every motorist knows, the Royal Automobile Club's new premises, which are now nearing completion, stand on the site in Pall Mall which was occupied by the old War Office. It is claimed for the club that it will be the most luxurious in the world, a bosst that does not seem vain when it is remembered that, when finished, it will have cost a quarter of a million sterling. Two years or so ago, the Club had a membership of 3700: soon, it is believed, its members will number 10,000. The King and Queen inspected the premises the other day, and were much interested in them.-{Photographs by TOPICAL}

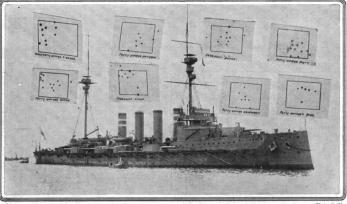
served on the Ga'atea, under the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and made a cruise round the world. He attained Commander's rank in 1882, and was appointed to the Thalta, and to the position of Transport Officer in the Egyptian War of that year. Later he distinguished himself in operations on the Benin River, and was made a C.B. In 1897, he commanded the Theseus at the capture of Benin, and he was second in command during the operations in Crete in 1897-9. In the latter year he became Commander of the Medway Gunnery School. He attained flag rank in 1901, and four years later represented Great Britain on the Newfoundland Arbitral Tribunal.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who died last Saturday, was extremely popular in that city among people of all shades of religious opinion. He was an Irishman, with all the wit, humour, and charm that an Irishman can possess, and he was a very fine preacher, as well as a devoted passior. He was born in County Tipperary in 1831. In his young days he once headed a deputation of schoolboys to Daniel O'Connell, and on another occasion he was arrested by mistake for another popular leader, Michael Doheny. After studying in Dublin he went out, at an early age, to St. Louis, with which diocese he was connected for over forty years, holding successively the posts of Rector of the Cathedral, Vicar-General, Coadjutor Bishop, and Bishop from 1883 to 1894, in which latter year he was appointed Archbishop of Philadelphia. In the Civil War he was Chaplain to the Military year he was appointed Archbishop of Philadelphia. In the Civil War he was Chaplain to the Military Hospital and Prson at St. Louis.

Señor Don Augustin Ed-wards, the new Minister repre-senting the Re-public of Chile in this country, who arrived in London last week, was Pre-mier of Chile 1010 and a canmier of Chile in 1910 and a can-didate for the Presidency. He owns several im-portant newsowns several important newspapers. He entered the House of Representatives at Santiago in 1899, and three years later became its later became its Vice- President.



FOR THE FIRST TIME NOT CHOSEN FROM THE HALLES: MLLE. JEANNE QUERU, QUEEN - OF - QUEENS ELECT.



MAKER OF A VERY FINE RECORD IN NAVAL GUNNERY: H.M.S. "NATAL," THE FIRST SHIP FOR THE

SECOND TIME, WITH HER 1909 TARGETS.

The Navy shooting record for last year was particularly good. The first three ships were the "Natal," of the Home Fleet. Second Division, with 56 rounds, 50 hits; the "Téméraire," of the Home Fleet, First Division, with 37 rounds, 32 hits; and the "Hermes" (Cape of Good Hope) with 55 rounds, 47 hits.

Dr. Reginald A. Farrar has been appointed to represent this country on the international commission of medical men about to visit China, for the purpose of organising a great



THE GREAT SCOTTISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION SCOTTISH BARONIAL HALL.

This hall will be one of the features of the Scottish National Exhibition to be opened by the Duke of Connaught in Kelvingrove Park. Glasgow, on the 3rd of May, I is shoped that the show will add considerably to the general interest in Scottish History and Literature. The proceeds will be devoted to the endowment of a Chair of Scottish History and Literature in Glasgow University.

campaign against the plague at present raging there. Dr. Farrar is one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board, and resides at Harrow. He studied medicine at Oxford, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was senior house surgeon, and in Vienna, taking his M.D. in 1893. He has previously been to the East on somewhat similar duty, in connection with plague and famine. In 1899 and 1900, in the service of the Government of India. In addition to writing official reports, he has contributed to medical journals, and collaborated with Dr. Allan in their volume, "Aids to Sanitary Science."

ume, "Aids to Sanitary Science."

Professor Liveing, who has been elected President of St. John's College, Cambridge, was Professor of Chemistry to the University for forty-seven years — 1861 to 1908—and has been a Fellow of his College for as long as fifty-eight years. He is a pioneer of scientific work in Cambridge, for the started the first laboratory for students in 1852. The Presidency of St. John's College, for the headship of the college, for the headship of the college, for the headship of the college, for the college. For the headship of the college, for the headship of the college, for the headship of the college and has resided at Cambridge most of his life. In 1860 he was Professor of Chemistry to the Staff and Royal Military Colleges.

The "Devil-Worshippers" We give elsewhere two pages of drawings illustrating the remarkship traiting the remarkship the state of the remarkship traiting the state of the stat

Yezidi cult of S tees are believed to be "Devil-Worsh ip pers." The reasons for this belief are explained in the note under the pictures, but some further some further particulars of this mysterious shrine may be of interest. On fête days the re-cesses in the wall of the inner countyard are courtyard are occupied by merchants, who trade with the trade with the pilgrims that come from all parts of the country. The nuns are old women whose duties consist in attending to the comfort of the monks and priests and priests, and, like the monks, they are dressed in black. The

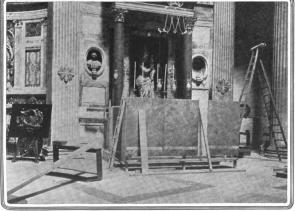


THE BEST SHOT IN THE FLEET;
SERGEANT W. BEAUMONT, R.M.L.I.,
MAKER OF A REMARKABLE RECORD.

MARKE OF A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Sergeant Beaumont made 1333 hits per
minute with a four-inch quick-firer of the
"Topaze," attached to the Third Division of
the Home Flett. First-class Petty Officer
W. Ingram, of the "Drake," attached to the
Atlantic Fleet, was second with 12°86 hits
per minute.

in black. The priests are venerable old men, with long beards and white flowing robes. They go long journeys every year to collect funds. They claim that none of them has ever lost his staff. If attacked by Arabs in the desert, they bury the staff, and mark the spot in order to recover it later.



WORK THAT HAS CAUSED MUCH OUTCRY: REMOVING THE ALTAR OF RAPHAEL'S TOMB
IN THE PANTHEON AT ROWE.

Believing themselves to be carrying out the great painter's last wishes, a number of artists have been engaged in altering Raphael's Tomb, in the Pantheon. Protests having been made, the Italian Minister of Public instruction has ordered the suspension of the work. The photograph shows the removal of the plan. Raphael expressed a wish to be buried beneath the image of Our Lady, behind the altar.

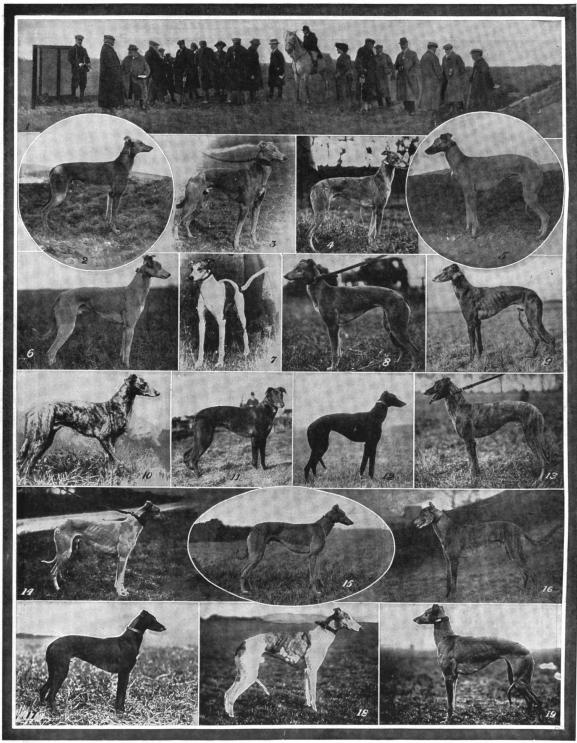


WHICH WAS DESTROYED.

This coach, which was burnt the other day during the fire at the Notting Hill Coach-Building Works of Messrs. Barker and Co., was to have figured in the Coronation Procession. In the same fire a number of motor-cras were destroyed, notably, those belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Carlisle, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The Duke of Richmond's state coach, which was bring renovated for the Coronation, was also burnt.

THE WATERLOO CUP: IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS FOR THE DOGS' DERBY,

AND A GROUP OF CELEBRITIES OF THE COURSING WORLD.



- I. CRIEBRITIES OF THE COURSING WORLD—(FROM LEFT TO RIGHT): E. W. WILKINSON (SLIPPER), MR. MARTIN, MR. F. ALEXANDER, MR. W. PATTERSON, MR. H. CHARLES, EARL OF SEPTON, MISS RUTH FAWCETT, EARL OF ENNISHLIES, DUKE OF LEEDS, MR. LOUIS HALL, MR. R. A. BRICE (JUDON), COUNTESS OF SEPTON, MR. G. F. FAWCETT, MR. PILKINGTON, MR. E. R. ROPER, MR. G. MAYALL, MR. CRISP, AND MR. J. E. DENNIS.
- 2. Mr. J. W. Fullerton's Full'Steam.
 3. Mr. G. Wright's Hostage.
 4. Mr. E. Rogers's Real Bayardo.
 5. Mr. J. E. Dennis's Dendromys.
 6. Mr. H. C. Pilkington's Postage

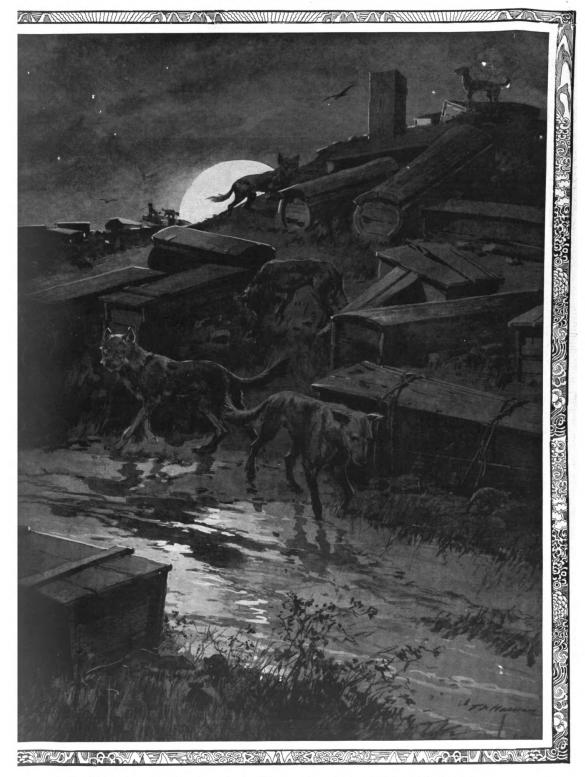
- O. MIR. IA.
 PAID.
 7. THE HON. PIERS ST. AUBYN'S
 BODELLAN.
- 8. THE COUNTESS OF SEPTON'S STEP DANCE,
 9. THE HON. CHARLES B. HANBURY'S MICKEY
 THE MILL.
 10. MR. G. F. FAWCET'S FINISH FREEDOM.
 11. MR. W. WINO'S WEBAN.
 12. MR. R. N. STOLLERY'S SYLPH.
 13. MR. W. H. SMITH'S SPORTING STAR-

- 14. MR. C. BUNDRIL'S BRADED BROW.
 15. MR. AMBROSE GORHAM'S TRISCOMBE
 LICTOR.
 16. MR. F. M. CRESP'S CALABASH,
 17. LIRUT.-CLOPEL CORNWALL-LEGH'S
 HIGH LEGH BRIAN.
 18. MR. H. HARDY'S HILLGUET.
 19. THE DUKE OF LEEDS' LANTHORN.

- The Altear Meeting, which has as its chief event the Waterloo Cup, the Dogs' Derby, began on Wednesday last. The usual banquet and draw were held at Liverpool on the evening before the day of the event. The draw itself resulted in no particularly sensational feature: but it came about in such a way that most of the favourites would not meet until the second day. PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCEPT NO 1, BY SPORT AND GENERAL; NO. 1 BY HORACE W. NICHOLLS.

THE DEAD DANGER: A CAUSE OF THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

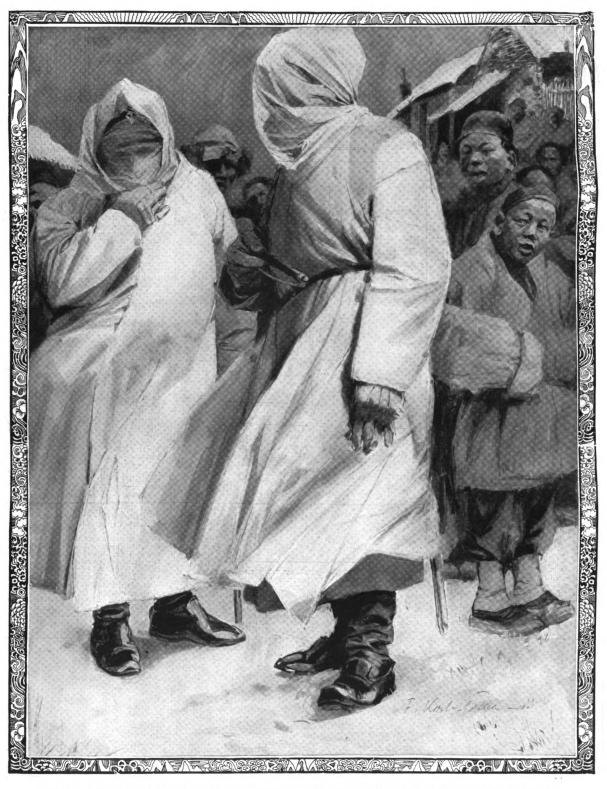
DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN.



THE OPEN CEMETERY OF THE CHINESE: COFFINS MERELY LAID ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

ut the greater part of China, it is the custom not to bury the dead, but to place them in their coffins on ground specially reserved for the purpose near the town or village. This nt, it need scarcely be said, is not good from the point of view of public health. When night falls, these cemeteries take an even more gruesome aspect than they do during the day, is be little doubt that such methods as these have helped the plague which is at present raging to attain its terrible dimensions. Only the other day, a special demand was made that the bodies of those dead of the pest should be destroyed as quickly as possible by fire.

VEILED AGAINST GERMS: IN PEST-DRESS IN MANCHURIA.



MASKED THAT THEY MAY NOT BREATHE-IN BACILLI: RAILWAY OFFICIALS IN A PLAGUE-RIDDEN DISTRICT.

Naturally enough, many precautions are now being taken to prevent the spread of the plague. For instance, the regulations imposed on the Japanese post-offices in Manchuria provide for the famigation of mail-bags, and so on, with formalinum vapour, to which they are exposed for somewhere about an hour at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenbeit; heat, it is said, being the only disinfectant that can be relied upon in the case of the pneumonic plague bacillus. Doctors, railway officials, sanitary officials—indeed, all those whose duties call them to work in the affected areas—take every precaution possible; witness these railway officials who, like members of the sanitary service, wear white, shroud-like garments, and have their faces covered with veils soaked in iodoform,



ANDREW LANG ON A NEW MEMOIR OF HARRISON AINSWORTH.

"THE English are bad biographers," says the Abbé Dimnet, and I soo far agree as to think that we have got into a bad manner of biography. A "Life" with us is usually a "Life and Letters," as in Lockhart's biography of Scott. It is a delightful book, but perhaps it would have been wiser to write the Life apart, and succinctly, while publishing the letters separately, like those of Cowper and Horace Walpole. Into the lives of men not so distinguished, and not so good in the epistolary art, the modern British biographer pours far too many of the letters. He does this partly because it saves him the trouble of reducing them to their essential essence, which is by far the better way, but more because, having got original manuscripts into his hand, he takes a pride in his research, and does not like to part from his documents. Some of our old historians conscientiously filled the pages of their narrative with long public documents, which it would have been wiser to place in a separate appendix; if to give them was necessary.

Having made ventures in biography myself, I now know it ought not to be done:

Having made ventures in biography myself, I now know how it ought not to be done: it o be done: it ought not to be done as I didit; that is, in the usual way, with co-pious extracts,

and with letters often trivial.

These reflections occur to me after reading Mr. S. M. Ellis's "William

Harrison Ainsworth and his Friends" (Lane). Eight hundred pages are too many.
We may, and
do, skip, but
we should not
have been
tempted by MR. WILLIAM ARCHER. MR. WILLIAM ARCHER,
The well-known dramatic critic, whose
forthcoming book, "The Life and Death
of Ferer" (Chapman and Hall), is the
result of several months' personal investigation on the spot into the history
of the Barcelona outrages.

or retree" (Chapman and Hall), is the result of several months' personal investigation on the spot into the history of the Barcelona outrages.

and epistles, to do the skipping.

We have to form for ourselves an idea of the man, which Mr. Hill might have presented in the space of one of the volumes in "The English Men of Letters" series. We get a fairly clear idea of Ainsworth out of the mass; but perhaps it were better for the biographer to draw the portrait— a tempting task.

better for the biographer to draw the portrait—a tempting task.

With his contemporary, G. P. R. James, Ainsworth shares sixteen lines in Mr. Saintsbury's "Short History of English Literature." Neither was a man of strictly literary power; both have been rather absurdly depreciated of late." That is a curt epitaph! Born in 1805, Ainsworth died in 1882. From the age of sixteen

LORD DUNSANY,

Whose new series of weirdly original tales of imaginary adventure are appearing weekly in "The Sketch" under the title of "The Book of Wonder," with Illustrations by S. H. Sime.

he wrote fluently, wrote enormous piles of books. I cannot help thinking that the dominant facts in Ainsworth's career were his health, high spirits, love of enjoyment, and good looks. He really was a very handsome beau, perhaps with too bright a contrast of glowing complexion, and exuberant black locks, and whiskers or whiskers and beard always in the fashion. His dress, like that of Dickens and Disraeli, was gorgeous, and flamboyant with jewellery. The women obviously adored him from his boyhood upwards, and he was certainly conceited.

Before he was seventeen he was writing in

upwards, and he was certainly conceited.

Before he was seventeen he was writing in he magazines, introducing himself to Lamb by way of correspondence; swaggering into Blackwood's shop, and meeting "Ebony" and Christopher North in the flesh. He hired a gig and drove about Edinburgh like a buck of fortune, at this early age. His erudition he seems to have got from or through a senior and more learned friend, Mr. Crossley, who seems to have helped him, when he was twenty-one, with his first historical novel. He was about twenty-one when it appeared. Scott read it, rather liked it, saw that he was being imitated, but thought that he himself "did it more natural." The imitators showed that they had "crammed" themselves for their books.

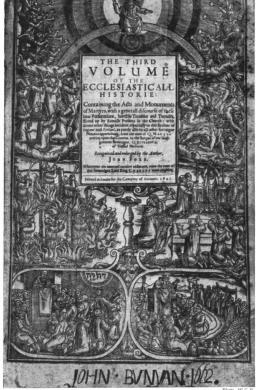
for their books. Scott's song, "Bonny Dundee," appeared in Ains worth's magazine, the Christmas Box. Ainsworth was always buying and editing magazines, which flourished awhile and faded. He was the ideal Boom ster. was the ideal
Boomster.
Nobody ever
advertised
himself so
frankly; he
had his portrait inside the
omnibuses; he
arranged in
the openest the openest way for favour-able rev



SIR SIDNEY COLVIN.

SIR SIDNEY COLVEY,
Who is editing a new collection of
Stevenson's Letters, to be published by
Messrs. Methuen in four volumes, including one hundred and fifty hitherto
unpublished letters, with the Valifma
Letters inserted in order among the rest.

the openest way for favourable reviews. A man of tedus published letters, with the Vallima A man of tedus plushes at the spectacle of Ainsworth's prodigious puffery. Dickens, surely, did none of these things. But Ainsworth's portraits were always before his public. He knew Dickens better than he knew Thackeray, who, it seems, never really cared for him; he was too loud and too gorgeous. We see their portraits, by Maclise, at the dinner of the writers in Fraser's. Ainsworth, Lockhart, and d'Orsay are the beauties. Ainsworth had a kind heart, an open hand, and abundant courage. He went on writing laboriously after men had forgotten him and his fame. Alas! even as a boy, even with the aid of Cruikshank's pictures, I could not read this master of criminal romance. It is too late to begin!



THE WORK OF A GREAT MARTYROLOGIST WHICH BELONGED TO A GREAT

THE WORK OF A GREAT MARTYROLOGIST WHICH BELDINGED TO A GREAT ALLEGORIST: THE TITLE-PAGE OF JOHN BUNYAN'S COPY OF FOXE'S "BOOK OF MARTYRS," WITH BUNYAN'S SIGNATURE.

Bunyan's copy of Foxe's "Book of Martys" is in three volumes, and each title-page has the name "John Bunyan" at the foot. A visitor to him in Bedford Gaol says: "I surveyed his library, the least yet the best that I have ever seen: it consists of two books only—the Bible and the "Book of Martyrs." Since 1841 Bunyan's copy of the latter has been in the Bedford General Library, which recently, however, decided to sell it to pay off a mortgage.



CAPIAIN HARRY GRAHAM.

MR. ROBERT HICHENS.

AUTHORS OF NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

SIR HUBERT PARRY.

THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY

AUTHORS OF NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

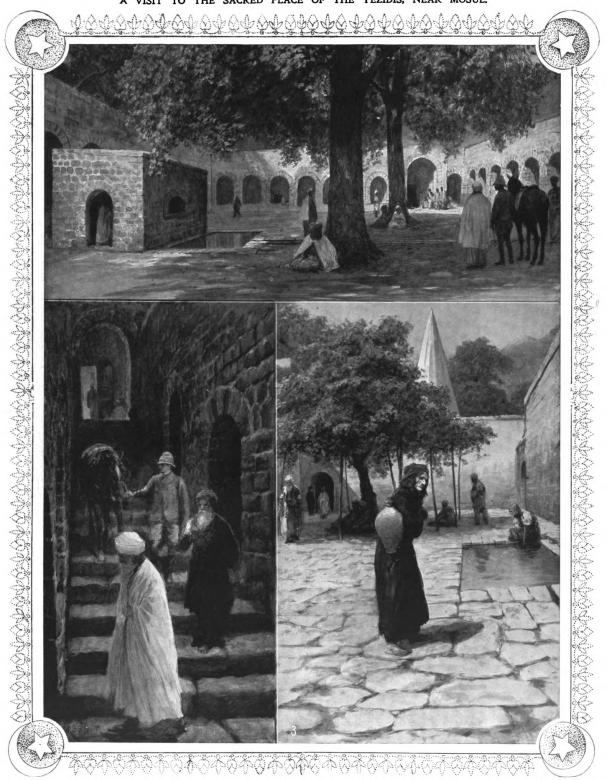
Captain Harry Graham's new book, "Lord Bellinger," announced by Mr. Edward Arnold, is a society satire." The Dweller on the Threshold," the new novel by Mr. Robert Hichens, to be published by Messrs. Methuen, treats of a secret experiment in psychics by two London clergymen. Professor Sayce has written a preface to "England in the Sudan" (Macmillan) by his Excellency Yacoub Pasha Artin, whom the Professor accompanied on his Journey of observation. Sir Hubert Parry's book, "Style in Musical Art" (Macmillan) is based on his Lectures at Oxford. The Earl of Ronaldshay's volume, "An Eastern Missellany" (Blackwood), is the outcome of his extensive travels in Asia—(Passas Edward and Fry.)

KING GEORGE, PHILATELIST: STAMPS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S COLLECTION



the King's collection came also Mulresdy's only sketch of the envelope that bears his name. The idea of the design was given to the artist by Queen Victoria, and carried out in accordance with her suggestions. The original water-colour sketches for the first 1d. and 2d. stamps were formerly in the possession of Sir Rowland Hill, who received them from Sir P. T. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the time of the introduction of postage stamps. The 1d. reds, the paper of which has silk thread in its substance, are in Lord Crawford's collection. The Uganda stamps were printed on a type-writer by the Rev. Mr. Miller, when Uganda was included in the Postal Union. The stamp-money used in the Civil War in America was made by encasing postage stamps in metal discs. These then passed as curreacy. The backs of most of them bear advertisements such as "Take Ayers Pilis." "Fremont House, Chicago." and so one. The Lhassa stamps were used under Colonel Younghusband, on August 3, 1904, when his force reached the Porbidden City. They were in circulation for only a few days. The postmark is misspelt "Lahssa." For the details we are indebted to the courtesy of the famous expert, Mw. S. Lincolon, of 2, Holles Street, W., who, amongst other things, showed a fine collection of stamps reflecting wars of the world, the collection, indeed, on which he founds his lecture. "Philatelic Monuments to War." For the contractors' designs for stamps we are indebted to the "London Philatelist." The exhibition closed at the end of last week.

"DEVIL-WORSHIPPERS" OF MESOPOTAMIA: AT THE SHRINE OF SHEIKH ADI. A VISIT TO THE SACRED PLACE OF THE YEZIDIS, NEAR MOSUL.

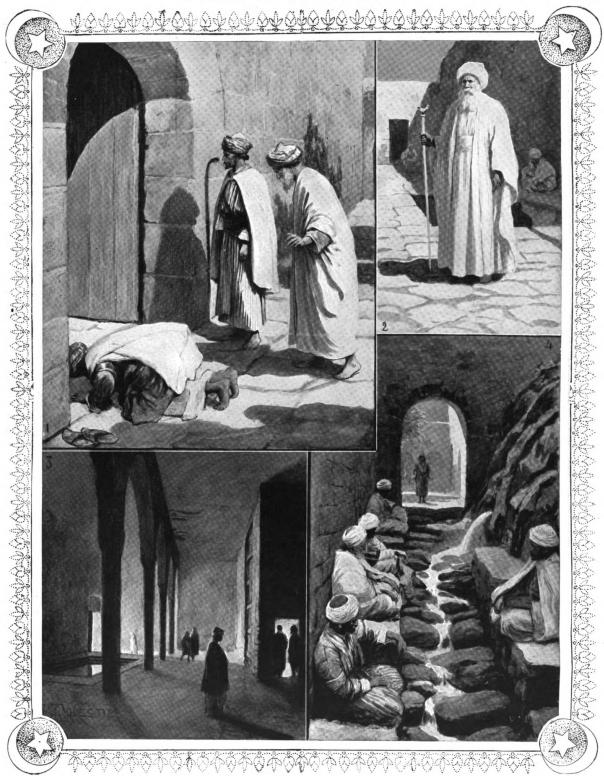


- WHERE THE "DEVIL-WORSHIPPERS" PURIFY THEMSELVES BEFORE ENTER-ING THE INNER COURTYARD CONTAINING THE SHRINE OF SHEIKH ADI: THE OUTER COURTYARD, WITH (ON THE LEFT) A SACRED BATH-HOUSE AND MARBLE BASIN.
- 2. BETWEEN THE OUTER COURTYARD AND THE INNER ONE CONTAINING THE TEMPLE AND SHRINE: THE TRAVELLER LEADING HIS HORSE DOWN THE ROUGH STAIRWAY.
 - WHERE THE SHRINE AND THE COUNCIL TREE ARE SITUATED: THE INNER COURTYARD, SHOWING THE WHITE SPIRE OVER THE TOMB OF SHEIKH ADI-IN THE FOREGROUND, A NUN.

Amongst the places which will be opened to the ordinary traveller if the proposed line of the Bagdad Railway is built is Mosul. Thus, it may be that many will be added to the very few who have knowledge of the Yezidis, a warlike people, inhabiting the mountains to the east and west of that place, who are hated by Mohammedan and Christian alike because they are reported to worship the devil. Whether they do so or not they alone know. Those who argue that they do venerate the Evil One base that belief on several points. For instance, each priest of the sacred shrine of Sheikh Adi carrier, as sign of office, a staff surmounted by a brass peacock.—

[Continued sposition]

UNDER THE SIGN OF THE BRASS PEACOCK: "DEVIL-WORSHIPPERS." - A VISIT TO THE SHRINE OF SHEIKH ADI.



- I. THE SERPENT WHICH IS KEPT BLACK AND GIVES THE YEZIDIS THE NAME OF DEVIL - WORSHIPPERS: AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHRINE.
- 3. HOLY GROUND: INSIDE THE TEMPLE, SHOWING (ON THE RIGHT) THE CHAPEL
- 2. BEARING HIS OFFICIAL STAFF, SURMOUNTED BY A BRASS PEACOCK, REGARCED AS ADDITIONAL PROOF OF DEVIL-WORSHIP: A PRIEST OF THE SHRINE. MEDITATION: YEZIDIS BY THE SIDE OF THE STREAM WHICH, ISSUING FROM

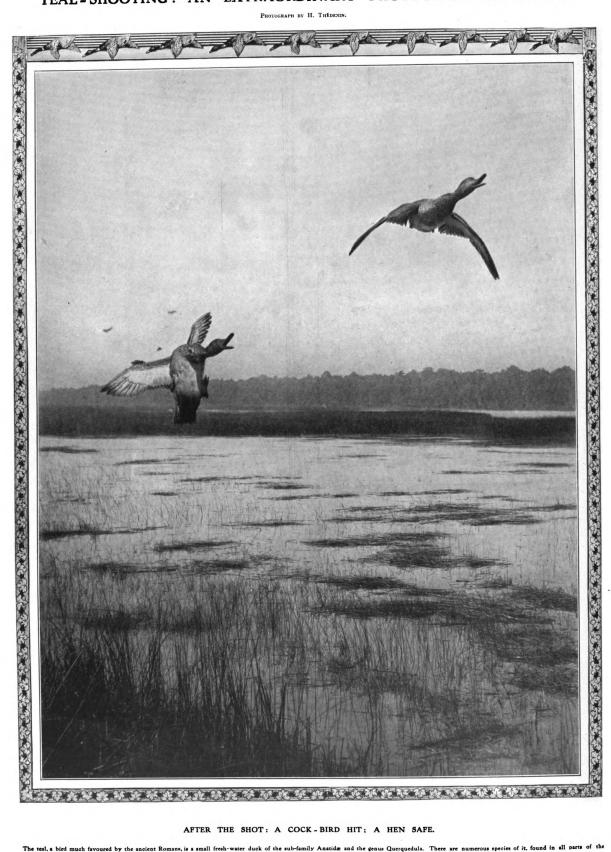
CONTAINING THE TOMB OF SHEIKH ADI.

THE ROCKS, FILLS THE SACRED BATHS.

THE ROCKS, FILLS THE SACRED BA

TEAL-SHOOTING: AN EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH OF A HIT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY H. THEDENIN.

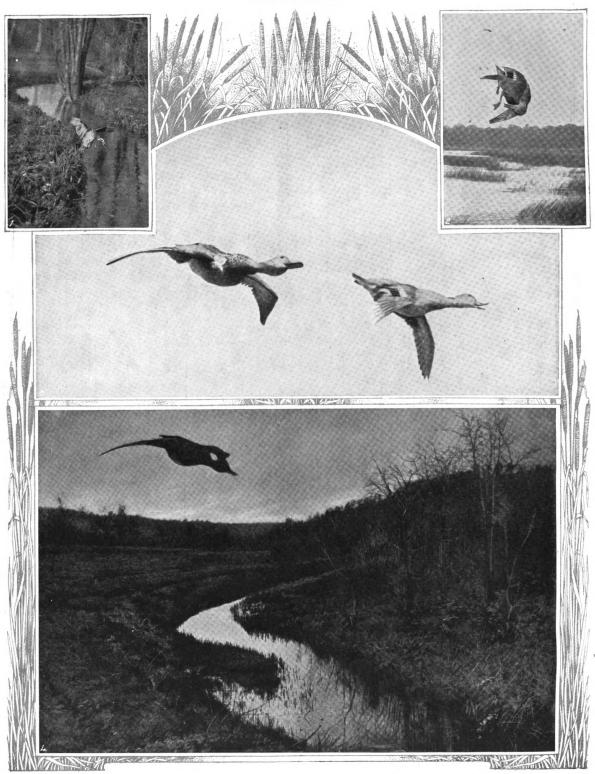


AFTER THE SHOT: A COCK-BIRD HIT; A HEN SAFE.

The teal, a bird much favoured by the ancient Romans, is a small fresh-water duck of the sub-family Anatidæ and the genus Querquedula. There are numerous species of it, found in all parts of the world. The best known are two in Europe and three in the United States. None, we are sure, looking at our photographs, will disagree with us when we call them remarkable.

BIRDS MUCH FAVOURED BY THE ROMANS: TEAL IN FLIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. THÉDENIN.



1. A TEAL AT THE EDGE OF A STREAM.

2. A TEAL FALLING AFTER HAVING BEEN HIT.

3. TEAL IN FLIGHT.

4. AT THE END OF THE DAY: A TEAL FLYING TOWARDS THE STREAMS FOR FOOD.

At the end of the day real are frequently seen flying towards the streams, where they search for food throughout the night. The bird is smaller than the ordinary duck, and more elegant.

120 head is better proportioned. Its beak turns slightly unwards.

SCIENCEMIAND HISTOR NATURAI



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

EUGENICS.

THE death of Sir Francis Galton drew attention to the widespread activity he exhibited in a sphere of science devoted to the elucidation of matters intimately connected with what we may term the making of markind. Questions of heredity, for example, largely occupied his time and attention. His scheme for tabulating the family histories of the people, so that the trend of inheritance could be ascertained from actual facts, stands out as a prominent biological proposition of the deceased scientist. An excellent scheme it was, but the prevailing laissez-faire spirit, exhibited in respect of so many excellent proposals of the kind, sufficed to kill the scheme by sheer in anaition. THE death of Sir Francis Galton drew

by sheer inantition. People failed to see the good of tabulating family histories, very much on the ground of the proverbial Irishman, who objected to think of posterity, because posterity had done nothing for him. The opposite of the expression seems to fail to impress people at large. They are the makers of the generations to come for wee or weal; but the fact either escapes them or they are not interested enough in the race-future to trouble even to collate facts for the consideration of future investigators. Galton's leanings were mainly towards race-problems, and his views on stirpiculture struck a note which should have re-echoed widely through the world. by sheer inanition. People failed to see the

Galton could never be said to have been a popular writer or teacher. Save, per-haps, at British Associteacher. Save, perhaps, at British Association meetings and the like, he never came much in contact with the public. His studies appealed, as they do to-day, to the few who are versed in bionomics, and in the application of mathematical formulæ to the solution of biological problems. These things are not "understanded of the people," and they are not popular in the market - place. But they are of vast practical importance all the same. If we want to know whither we are drifting, whether we are register of physically and mentally, or whether we are maintaining a fair level of national vigour, it is to soientific studies of the Galton type we must turn for information. Out of tific studies of the Gal-tion type we must turn for information. Out of these researches issue forth practical results of no mean order. For if we are shown that national progress in bone and muscle, sinew and lorgin is not what it

brain, is not what it should be, the way of deliverance is pointed out. The biologist who seeks to tabulate the differences between one generation and another is like the physician who bares the physical evil or defect he is called on to remedy, and thereby makes clear at once the nature of the malady and the mode of cure. The national progress represents the

THE DWARFS SEEN IN NEW GUINEA BY MR. ALAN BURGOYNE

A GROUP OF THE 4-FOOT 6-IN. SQUINTING PEOPLE AT DESLACS. A GROUP OF THE 4-FOOT 6-1N. SQUINTING PEOPLE AT DESLACS.

Mr. Burgoyne, cruising in New Guinea waters some time ago, put in at Deslacs, and there was met by what he describes as a crowd of the most repellent-looking natives he has ever set eyes upon. Allmost all squinted, and their average stature was from 4 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8 in. They were naked, and apparently their only prosession was a sling bound round the forechead. With these they were remarkably expert. Mr. Burgoyne says of the photograph "I am seen (in white) removing an earling from one of the natives. Had I been more thoughtful, I should have stood on a level with them, whereas I am standing in a track which makes me appear four or five inches shorter than I am and gives the natives a bright which they do not possess. There was scarcely one who reached my shoulder."

BULLET PASSES THROUGH HOLES. GASES RECON

fact method whereby he showed that, given certain attention to the details of stirpiculture, a vast improvement in the physique of the nation would follow; mental development being a thing which might reasonably be regarded as likely to accompany the betterment of the people. This is precisely a topic the importance of which the particular social environment of man seems to prevent him from grasping or realising. Over and over again, writers have pointed out that a regulated process of "selection" has operated, in man's own hands, to produce the results he desires to attain in the matter of breeding lower animals. Horses, dogs, cattle, sheep, pigeons, rabbits, and even cats, have for many, many years been bred according to scientific principles. The matting of the unfit has been prevented, the races produced have been pweeded of degenerate elements, and the breeds have thus been rendered fit for whatever service man has desired of

thus been rendered fit for whatever service man has desired of them. Even our agri-culturists have suc-ceeded in breeding cere-als so that the yield of grain has been ma-terially increased. All terially increased. All this represents a triumph of man over Nature. He is inventing no new thing; he is merely availing himself of the pliancy and willingness of Nature to be coaxed into fertility, and to replace the desert-places by gardens of flowers.

If we turn to man's own history, we discover at once a paradoxical contrast to his treatment of lower life, and a justification for the demand of those who, like Galton, insisted upon "eugenics" being recognised as the great science of successful living. Today the sick, the diseased, the epileptic, the insane, the tuberculous, and any and every variety of human stock that is of tainted kind may freely and every variety of human stock that is of tainted kind may freely and without hindrance mate and become the progenitors of degenerate even worse than themselves. The principles applied with care and exactitude to lower life are absolutely ignored in human existence. We all know this, we all deplore the fact, but few, save the disciples of Galton and their compeers, have the courage boldly to declare their belief that in the prohibition of the propagation of the unfit lies one way of excape from a national danger that increases year by year. Lamentable is it to feel that for weeks men will debate some petty question of politics will



For some years past inventors have been busy the world over endeavouring to construct silencers to muffle the report of firearms. By courtesy of the "Scientific American," we are able to illustrate some of these devices, for a number of which it is claimed also that they reduce the recoil. The basic principle of practically all the silencers is the same. The endeavour is to impede the extl of the explosion gases from the muzile, so as to convert their ordinarily sudden motion into a more or less gradual progress .- [By Courtesy

individual development, and the means for saving the unit from degeneration and decay apply likewise to the elevation of the race.

It was his exposition of the science of "eugenics," of race-culture and improvement, that made Galton famous in his latter days. His was the clear, matter-of-

for weeks men will debate some petty question of politics, will seat they reduce the recoil. The basic rom the muzik, so as to convert their extraction. The continual salvation. We have to preserve the degenerates who are with us, it is true. Altruism demands this, but no considerations, surely, of ethical kind compel us to sit quietly by and see year by year thousands added to the list of the unfit.

ANDREW WILSON.

EXPLODER OF FALLACIES: A WATCHER OF THE HEAVENS.

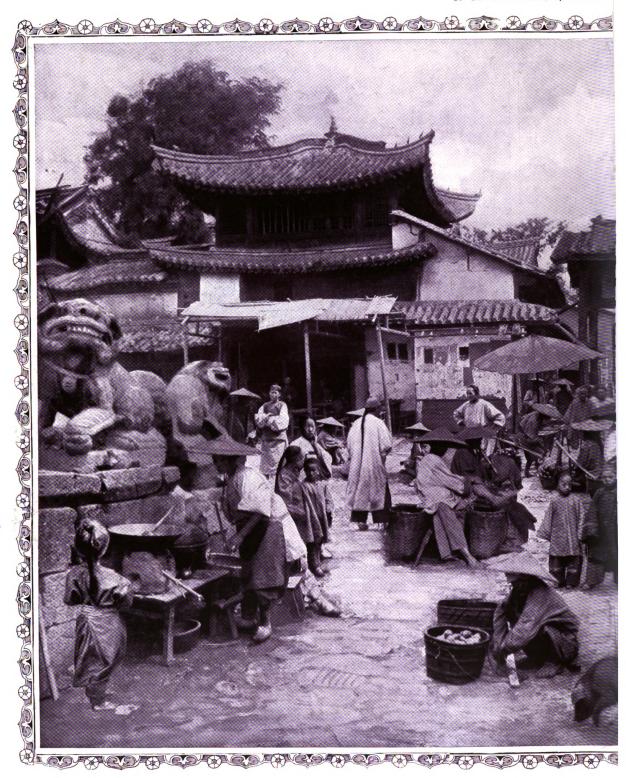
7- E-3-34 A CONTRACTOR

THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL: MR. FRANK WATSON DYSON TAKING A READING WITH AN ALTAZIMUTH.

Mr. Frank W. Dyson, F.R.S., who became Astronomer Royal last year, may be described as an exploder of fallacies, for to him, and to others concerned in similar work, comes the duty of supplying, from time to time, figures that kill popular beliefs. For instance, the records made at Greenwich of the rainfall for seventy years shatter several ideas hugged by the man-in-the-street. As is pointed out in a very able article in the "Telegraph," the figures show, amongst other things, that it is incorrect to associate periods of saunspor maxima and minima with similar periods of rainfall in temperate regions. They seem to prove, too, that moon does not influence the weather to any great degree, although there would seem to be something in the idea that when the moon's declination—comparable to terrestrial latitude—is highest we have wet years, and when it is lowest dry years. For those not learned in such things we may say that the altaximuth, or altitude and azimuth instrument, is, essentially, a large throdolite for determining the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies. Azimuth is the angular distance of a celestial object from th- north or south point of the horizon of the horizon of the horizon of the horizon. Mr. Dyson was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society last week.

A PARADISE FOR PLAGUE - GERMS: A PL

By GERVAIS - COURTELLEMONT; COPYRIGHT

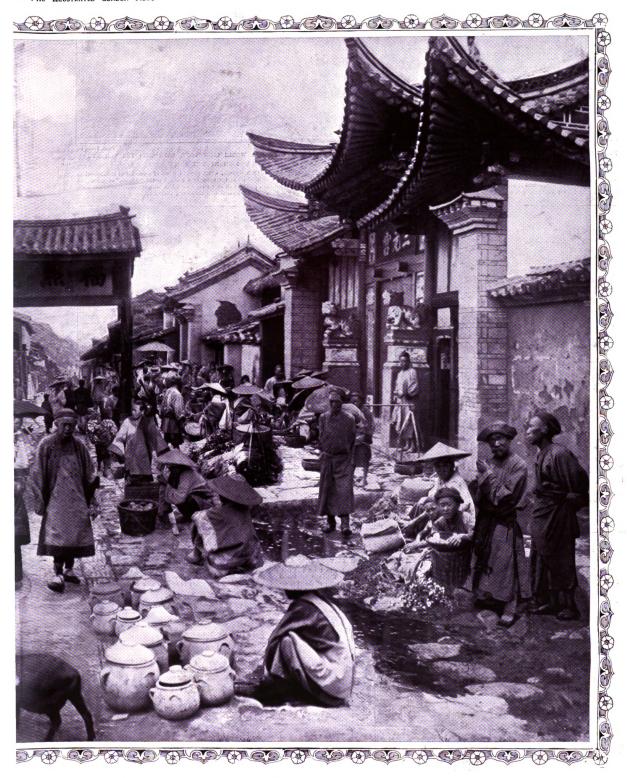


WHERE PIGS ARE THE ONLY SCAVENGERS: A GARBAC

There can be no doubt that the spread of the plague under which so many hundreds have died, and under which, it is to be feared, many hundreds more will die, is due in large measure to the insanitary conditions prevailing in the affected districts. As Dr. Pozzi put it the other day, "This epidemic is one of terrible violence, and no means have yet been discovered for curing the disease. Measures were not taken in time for the isolation of she first cases, and

CE IN WHICH DEATH MAY WELL LURK.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



E-STREWN, CROWDED, INSANITARY CHINESE STREET.

the crowded and filthy conditions of Chinese towns and villages favoured the development of the disease . . . The only practical means that I can think of to fight the epidemic is to isolate the infected centres completely. To burn down towns and villages is certainly a radical means, but think of the losses this would entail."

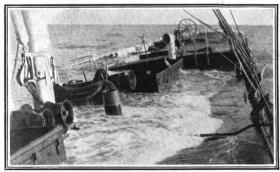
Such a street as that here illustrated is a veritable paradise for plague-germs. It is cleaned only by the pigs, which roam about at will and eat the garbage.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



BEFORE THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN WHICH TWO WERE KILLED: THE BOBSLEIGH STEERED BY DR. H. GROHMANN.

A terrible bobsleigh accident occurred the other day on the Semmering, on the Sonnwendstrin Run. Our photograph shows the sleigh and its crew just before the disaster. Dr. Grohmann, who was steering, was killed, as was Fruu de Wajo. Two other members of the team were injured. The names of these are M. de Wajo and Dr. Lorrange. Mr. Forster, the other passenger, was unburt. The sleigh turned over at the first curve.



WRECKED, AND WITH HER WHOLE CREW LOST, SAVE ONE: THE "ABANTO WASHED BY THE SEA.

The recent terrible tempest in the Mediterranean, which caused the loss of a number of merchant-ships and an entire flotilla of fishing-vessels, was the cause of the wreck of the "Abanto," of Bilbao, on the beach of Canet, near Valencia. The whole of the crew were lost, with the exception of one man.

The photograph shows the vessel after the wreck, washed by the sea.



ER THE DISASTROUS FIRE: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE MUCH-DAMAGED SUBLIME PORTE. 3. AFTER THE FIRE: ANOTHER GENERAL VIEW OF THE BURNT SUBLIME PORTE.

2. OFFICIAL SALVAGE: ATTEMPTING TO FIND AND SAVE STATE DOCUMENTS.
4. IN THE SECTION THAT WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED; THE BURNT-OUT MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

THE GREAT FIRE AT THE SUBLIME PORTE: THE BURNING OF THE SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The greater portion of the Sublime Porte, the seat of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, was destroyed by fire on the 6th of this month. The offices of the Grand Visierate, those of the Council of S and those of the Ministry of the Interior were burnt out; thus were lost the correspondence of a year and every document relating to current affairs. The calamity is not the first of its kind under we the venerable Bab-aali, as the Turks call the Sublime Porte, has suffered. In the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th, for example, the janissaries set fire to it from time to time, whenever might have a quarrel with the Sullan or the Grand Visiter.



DISASTER WHICH CAUSED A PANIC IN WALL STREET: THE DECK OF THE DYNAMITE - TUG AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

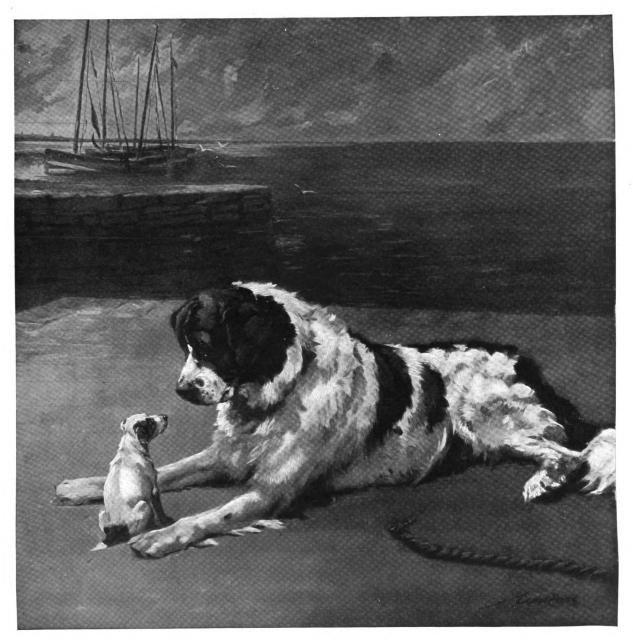


THE RESULT OF THE BLOWING-UP OF A DYNAMITE-LADEN THE WRECKED TUG, RAILWAY-TRUCK, AND PIER.

A gasolene tug, laden with twenty tons of dynamite, and stationed at a pier on the New Jersey side of the New York entrance to the Hudson, blew up the other day while men were transferring boxes of the explosive from the boat to railway-trucks. Enormous damage was done. It is estimated that at least twenty-live people were killed outright, while hundreds (possibly, indeed, over a thousand) were injured. Buildings within a radius of eight or the miles were affected in greater or less degree. Wall Street was in panic, and other districts were equally perturbed. Scores of passengers on ferry-boats were badly hurt. It has been written, further, "Scattered about on the pier, 100 feet of which was shattered, was forty tons of dynamite, which had been stored in freight-cars on the pier. Had this also gone off, the whole of the Jersey water front too hill-rumlie might have been tores assunder. That it do not explosit to one of the mirrotes of the disaster."

BUCHANAN'S

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-A GRAND SPIRIT-

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MUSIC.

MR. FRED TERRY AS HIS MAJESTY
KING CHRISTIAN II., THE SPENDTHRIFT KING OF CARPATHIA, IN "THE
POPINJAY," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

MUSIC.

DR. ALEXANDER

CHESSIN, who conducted the Philharmonic Society's fourth concert last spring, when he presided over the London Symphony Orchestra at a concert given by Zimbalist. He holds—or has held—high positions in both Moscow and St. Petersburg, has studied under Tchaikowski and Nikisch, and is regarded as one of the pioneers of modern Russian music; but it cannot be said that he achieved distinction last week, or that his handling of the orchestra in the first movement of Chopin's E minor concerto was very masterly. In the purely orchestral part of the programme he was correct and precise rather than stimulating. The Rimsky-Korsakoff Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade," proved to be a delightfully scored piece of work that would have been better for the blue pencil.

of the time of the time taken, the composer's sense of orchestral possibilities would have would have been more widely rewidely recognised.
But it did
not serve
him to be so
diffuse, even
in the expression of
E astern
types and types and moods. Miss moods. Miss M a g g i e l'eyte made a successful first appearance a t these concerts, though her réper-toire holds toire holds many songs that would be more pleasing to heradmirers than those she had chosen. She AS FRANZI, IN "A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S was in excel-lent voice, and the dra-MISS LILY ELSIE.

matic sense that she possesses in such marked degree added much to the value of her work. Moriz Rosenthal was in excellent form, and brought the rondo of the Chopin concerto to its appointed close with a brilliancy of execution that filled the Queen's Hall with applause.



JUST RETURNED FROM AMERICA: MISS MAUD ALLAN. Miss Maud Allan, the famous classical dancer, has recently re-turned from a very successful tour in America, and has once more been dancing at the Palace Theatre. Her first reappear-ance there was at a special matine on Friday of last week. Her programme included dances to music by Claude Debussy, Jean Sibelius, Grieg, and Schubert.

chosen as setting for the condensed plot. But taking the difficulties into consideration, the new "Carmen" is admirably presented, principals, chorus, orchestra, and scenery being as good as one could wish. It is to be hoped that Mr. Beecham is training people to take Grand Opera seriously. By the way, the Grand Opera Syndicate has decided to open its season a week earlier than usual, and the date of the gala performance in honour of the Coronation has already been fixed for the last Monday in June. There may be another special performance in honour of the International Musical Congress.

MRS. OSCAR LEWISOHN (MISS EDNA MAY) AS THE SALVATION LASS IN "THE BELLEO PNEW YORK," HER FAMOUS PART, IN WHICH SHE REAPPRARED (FOR CHARITY) AT THE SAVOY THIS WBEK. Instance of the dear of the dear Mrs. Gerhardt is to realise the fullest possibilities of the art of singing.

At the Albert Hall Mrs.

At the Albert Hall, Mr. Landon Ronald and the New Symphony Orchestra have been giving a very successful series of concerts this season. The orchestral selection is always well chosen; the soloists are, for the most part, among the best in the world, and the audience that throngs the hall is very large and appreciative. There are no better Sunday concerts in London.

It has been known for some time past that Sir Edward Elgar was engaged upon his second Symphony, but completion was

pletion was not expect-ed before the end of the year. According to the latest report, the work is well work is well advanced, and may be heard dur-ing the en-suing sum-mer months. It is inter-esting to esting to note that the Philthe Phil-harmonic Society is making pre-parations to celebrate its centenary in ap propriate fashion; the leading British composers are to be re-presented at its con-certs by new work.



AS FRANZI, IN "A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S

Sir Henry Wood is MISS LILY ELSIE.
I ook king after the Sheffield Musical Festival, which for reasons best known to those responsible for it, has been set down for April 26 to 28, the first week of the Grand Opera season. The soloists selected are a dozen or more, all first-class artists and all British-born.



THE ABDICATION OF "THE POPINJAY": KING CHRISTIAN OF CARPATHIA (MR. FRED TERRY) KISSING THE HAND OF HIS SON, PRINCE ZARA (MASTER ERIC RAE), ON HIS ACCESSION, WHICH HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE QUEN (MISS JULIA NELISON).

In the final scene of "The Popiniay," at the New Theatre, the spendthrilt Kine, having abdicated, kisses the hand of the new King, his little son. The Queen of Carpathia (Miss Julia Nelison) is seen in the photograph to the left of the young King.

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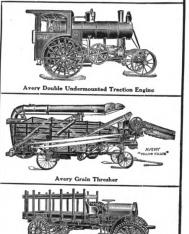
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Bouillo

ART NOTES.

IT has been noticed that all the etchings by Whistler that fetched very high prices at Christie's last week were all printed by the etcher himself. When Whistler did not make his own prints he excused himself by declaring that he had found, or made, men whose genius for printing was equal to his own. M. Theodore Rousel admits no excuses. The Society of Graver Printers in Colour, of which he is President, is, I believe, the only society that compels the engraver to observe this fundamental rule of his order. It is cer-

of his order. It is cer-tain that if the artist's tain that if the artist's responsibility ended with the scratching of his plate, no print such as the President's famous "L'Agonie des Fleurs" would have been produced, nor would the etching ever have been made. The textures, the tones, the textures, the tones, the transitions from stormy and complex passages of ink to calm, vague spaces, are essentials of the artist's intention, and all seem to be expressed in the process of printing. It is an affair of ink and paper very much as the making of a pointing is affair of the and paper very much as the making of a painting is an affair of paints and canvas. To those who see "L'Agonie des Fleurs" for the first time at the Society's time at the Society's exhibition now open at Messrs. Manzi, Joyant, and Company's gallery in Bedford Street, the stressful flower pieces of Gauguin will be inevitably recalled, just as with those who had known "L'Agonie" reveiusly thoughts of previously thoughts of previously thoughts of

previously thoughts of M. Rousel asserted themselves in the presence of Gauguin. M. Rousel's exactness in regard to the niceties of his art has infected the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers: demonstrations of copper-plate printing are now to be given every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon during the continuance of the exhibition at the Royal Water-Colour Society's Gallery. This week the Friday Club gives one of its fugitive exhibitions—they last for a single day only—to paintings and drawings by Daumier.

Less disappointing than the exhibition of portraits at the Grafton Galleries, because less wordily heralded and less ambitiously named, the Modern Society of Portrait Painters harbours at the Institute Galleries work of much the same order. The benign brows of Mr. Sargent's "Lady Agnew," the comfortable accomplishment of Mr. Orpen's boy, are things too good to be repeated to the "encore" of rival societies. But Mr. Philpot's brush is infinitely obliging; nor, indeed, could it graciously disregard the plaudits of the critics, or, still less, the commissions of the connoisseur. Mr. Philpot,



Preparations are advancing apace for the great International Exhibition to be held at Turin this year, in celebration of the jubilee of Italian Unity.

As our photograph shows, the British Section is to be housed in a particularly handsome building in the Valentino Park, which is one of the finest public resorts in Italy.

we doubt not, visioned galloping success upon the horizon; for our part, we have wakened in the morning, and found him famous.

Although conscious for some few seasons of his great skill, we had not suspected that the clever adaptation of certain Manet-like values and Sargent-like textures would serve him so well. In the least reckless of all weekly

papers we read last Saturday that "the setting of the heads (in his 'La Zarzarrosa') in their respective planes is perfect; the marshalling of the tones throughout, the measuring o. the values of blacks, challenge comparison with the portrait groups by Franz Hals, by no means to the Englishman's disadvantage. . . . It is the most masterful piece of sonorous bravura painting shown in England for many years." It equals, the same critic observes, the best of Sargent. And on Sunday, the second day spent in the era of the new master, the unaccustomed reader was buffetted by the surging praises of a writer hardened to unprofitable trudging of pictable profitable trudging of pictable trudging of pictable pictable profitable trudging of pictable pictable

hardened to unprofit-able trudging of pic-ture - gallery floors. Such notices point the way to Piccadilly; but if Mr. Philpot is to please, let it not be because his pigment has the look of Sar-gent's, of Manet's, or of Franz Hals's.—E. M.

Messrs. John Haig and Co., distillers, have just been granted a Royal Warrant of Appointment to Majesty the King.

As rumours are in riculation that the voluntary liquidation and reconstruction of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Ltd., will interfere with the carrying-on of the business, we are requested by the we are requested by the directors to state that everything, both at Ox-ford Street and the ford Street and the branches, is going on, and will continue to go on, as before, and customers may have complete confidence that their orders will be executed without any executed without any hindrance.

tuers, of Notting Hill, London, inform us that, although they have suffered considerable damage through the great fire at the neighbouring buildings of Messrs. Barker, the coach-builders, they have made arrangements by which, it is hoped, their many customers may be put to little or no inconvenience, though their exhibit at the Manchester Show may be somewhat curtailed in consequence of this unfortunate agreements. exhibit at the Manchester Show may be somewhat curtailed in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

THE NIGHT BRINGS COUNSEL"-nothing is truer, and if the counsel be wise, the morning will bring with it ease and calm, and a better frame of mind altogether. It is, however, only indirectly of the mind that it is desired to speak now; the counsel offered primarily concerns the body which enshrines it, and whose joys and sorrows it shares to the full. But what affects one is inevitably reflected upon the other. Sleep, for instance, is indispensable to both, and who, having experience of insomnia, would ignore a valuable auxiliary in the wooing of sweet and natural slum-

ber? It is just during the night that the mouth becomes a cavity ventilated only through the nose -not taking into account those who sleep with open mouths-and it is not washed by the recurring saliva bath as in the day-time. These conditions are most favourable to decomposition, and after a night's rest it



is not surprising Mix a few drops of Odol with water; that the mouth should feel unpleasantly "stale."

But, unfortunately, very few people fully realise how serious this mouth stagnation is. We ought specially to guard against septic deterioration, and to begin early in life to guard against it, and the selection of the right preparation with

which to effect the necessary purification is, of course, a very important matter. Tooth powders or pastes are inadequate for the purpose, because

the parts most liable to attack. the backs of the molars and the fissures and interstices in and between the teeththe very parts where the harmful microbes live and thrive - are not purified, for the simple reason that they cannot be reached by such things as powders or pastes. Only a liquid dentifrice can penetrate these and to do its work



minute crevices, rinse, and then brush the teeth with il in the ordinary way;

effectively it must be an antiseptic preparation whose action is gentle and continuous.

Odol, the well-known dentifrice and mouth-wash, is such a preparation, for during the process of rinsing it penetrates everywhere, reaching the cavities of the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars, destroying bacteria wherever generated. Odol alone can produce this effect, which is principally due to a peculiar property which causes it to be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the gums, so that they become impregnated with it.

The immense importance of this altogether unique property should be fully appreciated, for while all other

preparations for the cleansing and the protection of the teeth act only during the few moments of their application, Odol leaves a microscopically thin, but thoroughly effective antiseptic coating on the surface of the mucous membrane and in the interstices of the teeth, which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it.

It is this lasting effect that gives to daily users of Odol the absolute assurance that their mouths are per-

manently protected against the process of decomposition, which, if not arrested, inevitably destroys the teeth. It is well to remember that it is as necessary to protect and cleanse artificial teeth as it is to safeguard those provided by Nature, and that Odol is just as effective in one case as in the other. The artificial teeth should be dipped and rinsed every night in a



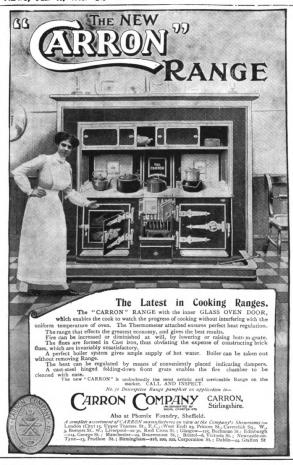
tumbler of water, conclude by gargling with the mixture in which a few drops of Odol have been shaken,

and by rinsing the mouth also with the Odol before replacing them not only is complete purification assured, but the gums are also rendered firm, hard, and healthy.

And no one who appreciates the importance of pure and fragrant breath should omit the night and morning use of Odol, which, besides purifying the whole mouth, invests it with a feeling of perennial youth.







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LITERATURE.

The Real Buccaneers. The Buccaneers! What most gorgeous visions of glittering romance and fierce fighting does not the very name of itself conjure up: instinct with stirring stories of the Spanish Main; of the golden spoils of Mexico and Peru, the pillage of the barbaric wonderland of the richest continent under the sun; of treasure-galleons laden to the hatches with chests of doubloons and "pieces of eight," and precious and costly gems; of cut-throat battles fought out furiously hand to hand; the sacking of wealthy cities; of luxurious revellings and reckless carousings! Such is the sort of thing with which dozens of writers have regaled the world for a hundred and more years past, as the life-story and record of the Buccaneers, and bidden us receive as gospel fact. No doubt there has been a subject there must always be the danger of overcolouring the picture. It has ever been like that with the historians of the Buccaneers until the The Real Buccaneers. The Buccaneers! What most

present hour. But at length the tinsel and the fanciful trappings have been torn aside. We can now see for ourselves the reality in Mr. C. H. Haring's new book, "The Buccaneers in the West Indies in the Seventeenth Century" (Methuen). Within that period, the whole history of the organisation is comprised; from the beginnings, as gallant sea-rovers in revolt against Spain's outrageous claim to all rights, spiritual and material, in the lands across the Atlantic, to the end in outlawry, murders, and piracies in the shadow of the gallows and the gibbet. Mr. Haring claims that his book is "the first attempt to write a critical history of the Buccaneers." He has based his work—which is set forth plainly, in straightforward language — on contemporary State papers and reports, documentary evidence and sworn statements—in short, archives and manuscripts never before consulted. And in the result, as the reader will speedily find for himself, the verified facts provide even more fascinating reading than did the semi-fictitious narratives which have heretofore done duty for histories of the Buccaneers. The book is a distinct score for careful research when coupled with scholarly is a distinct score for careful research when coupled with

scholarly ship.

"Our Village."

Although the raison d'étre of the new edition of Miss Mitford's Miss Mitford's millan) consists primarily in the hundre dblack-and-white drawings by white draw-ings by Hugh Thom-son, and the sixteen coloured plates by Alfred Raw-lings, prob-ably the most inmost in-teresting thing about it, to many readers, will be the lengthy

A MONUMENT THAT MAY REMAIN UNFINISHED: THE "CANNON" MEMORIAL ON THE HILL OF LIBERTY AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

The soil on the Hill of Liberty at Constantinople having been found to be premasted with water and sinking in places, it has been decided to erect the monument elsewhere. It present form—that of a cannon pointed to the skies—has also been criticised as inappropriate, It has been suggested that the gun ought to point to Yildi Kloisk, the seat of the former despotism.

the gun ought to Pildit Klosk, the seat of the former despotism. introduction by Lady Ritchie, the eldest daughter of Thackeray. Lady Ritchie mentions that Miss Mitford regarded him "as an utter heartless worldling," and found "Mr. Dickens a dull companion," facts which certainly support the remark that "it is always a sort of relief to turn from her criticism of people... to the natural, spontaneous, sweet flow of nature in which she lived and moved instinctively." Mr. Hugh Thomson's drawings are dainty and humorous, with a humour appropriately delicate rather than robust. Mr. Rawlings' village landscapes are done in a broad manner, doubtless more effective in the originals, which can be looked at from the proper distance, than when reproduced in a book. For purposes of book-illustration, rather more definition of detail seems desirable.



THE PHŒNIX-LIKE CITY OF DISASTROUS MEMORY: MESSINA RE-RISEN FROM ITS ASHES Out of the have wrought by the great earthquake a new Messian has been steadily rising, through the effort of the surriving inhabitants and the Italian Government. The Ministry of Public Works originally had about \$4,40,000 placed at its disposal, and the first step was to erect 40,000 cantonment shelters. Permanent rebuilding and development have since been in progress, the Government's total funds for the purpose now amounting to about £20,000,000. Two years are there were only 3000 people left among the ruins. Recently the population was estimated at 60,000.

Contrasts

From the Report of The National Food Enquiry Bureau-

Proving the importance of Oat-Food for bodily and mental vigour:-

1.—"An investigation of over 6,000 inmates of work-houses disclosed the startling fact that in 50 per cent. of the workhouses there were not three in a hundred who had mide a regular use of oatmeal."

2.—"A well-known gentleman of advanced years, occupying a high position in connection with one of our greatest Colonies takes porridge every morning for breakfast, and has no other meal until dinner in the early evening."



is overwhelmingly proved by the facts gathered in the Bureau's comprehensive investigation. Judges, lawyers, head masters of colleges and Judges, lawyers, nead-masters of conges and schools, students, and men prominent in public life praise Oat-Food as a builder of sound bodies, steady nerves and clear brains. Life's leaders are oat-fod. Life's failures are illnourished.

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The Bureau found that in the slums of London not 3 in 100 eat Oat-Food.

But in one good-class school in Birmingham 88 out of 100 pupils use Oat-Food.

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Why Oat-Food?

The Investigation's Report shows out of 514 doctors, 494 declare that an increased consumption of Oat-Food would greatly benefit the nation.

The doctors recommend Oat-Food because they know that for your money you get in oats a more perfect combination of the heat and

energy giving elements of food, the body building part, the brain-food and the food of the nerves and nerve centres than in any other food.

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The whole world knows that Oat-Food is

The whole world knows that Oat-Food is found at its best in Quaker Oats.

The large, thin flakes that cook and digest so easily.—The delicious flavour—

The purity and cleanliness of Quaker Oats—never touched by hand—and sold only in SEALED packets—

The economy proved by "40 Meals for Sixpence."—These are a few reasons why Quaker Oats is



The One Perfect Oat-Food aker Oats

The food that builds brains and bodies

Through the courtesy of the Bureau, we can send a copy of the Report to you if you are interested. Address, Quaker Oats Ltd., Dept. 228, 11, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.



A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

IT IS THE OLD-TIME, EVER-POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

Biliousness, Sick Head-

ache, Constipation.

Errors in Diet-Eating

or Drinking. Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheu-

matic or Gouty

Poison.

Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a Simple and Natural Health = giving Agent. You cannot over = state its Great Value in keeping the Blood Pure and Free from Disease by Natural means.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

A Graphic Instance of the Necessity



THE METROSTYLE.

"I WANT to see just what the Metrostyle does," remarked a recent visitor to our Showrooms. "The fact is, that some time ago I bought a " mentioning an instrument of a similar nature to the Pianola Piano. "Well, it was all right so long as I was playing ordinary music I knew quite well; but lately I have wanted to play other and more difficult compositions, and I cannot get along with them at all."

We explained that Metrostyle rolls carry a unique interpretation line, which, when followed with a pointer attached to the tempo lever, allows the performer to reproduce an authoritative reading of the composition, and so enables him to play the music as it ought to be played. It makes the most unfamiliar work

easily comprehensible.

"This is just what I needed," he said of the Metrostyle, after playing one of Beethoven's Sonatas. "I must confess that I discounted your advertisements, thinking that they were only the natural expression of the manufacturer's enthusiasm for his own instrument, and I thought I should save money by accepting an offer made me by another firm. I will freely admit that I made a mistake. I don't see how anyone who is really interested in music can ever find permanent satisfaction in any instrument other than the Pianola."

The Pianola and Pianola Piano can be bought only from the ORCHESTRELLE CO. or its authorised agents.

Full particulars are given in Catalogue "H."



The Orchestrelle Company, ÆOLIAN HALL,

135 - 6 - 7, New Bond St., London, W.



LADIES' PAGE.

PRINCES have hearts as well as other people, and are equally subject to what gentle Shakespeare calls "merely a madness." But our Royal Marriages Act, passed by Parliament to oblige King George III. when two of his brothers had married non-royal widows, refuses to take any notice at all of such aberrations on the part of Princes. The Continental system of royal morganatic ("left-handed") marriages is surely more merciful to the women who share the Princely mania; for the morganatic wife has some recognition and a legal claim to fidelity, though she may not bear her royal spouse's title; and her children are admitted as of royal blood, though they may not inherit their father's royal rights. Under that law the heir to the great throne of Austria-Hungary, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is now married. His wedding with the Duchess of Hohenberg (née Countess Chotek of Chotkowa and Wognin) took place in 1900, and they have three children. The English law ignores all rights of wife and children in such a case. Moreover, a German Prince's morganatic wife and her children are very often given a title by royal favour. Queen Victoria created the de facts widow of her uncle, the Duke of Sussex, a Peeress as Duchess of Inverness; but there is more difficulty in non-royal marriages for Princes in this democratic country than on the Continent, since the passing of the Royal Marriages Act. Prior to that, if a Prince married any woman with the usual legal forms, she was his wife just as much as if he had not been royal.

been royal.

Of course, the greatest of our Queens, Elizabeth, was the child of precisely such a marriage; for her mother, Anne Bullen, was but the daughter of a simple Knight, and his grandfather, though he could claim to come of noble Norman blood, had, as a fact, been no more than a London draper! As such he made a fortune, and became Lord Mayor of London, and left his son well enough off to get into "Court circles" and marry the daughter of a Peer, so that Anne Bullen was a Maid-oi-Honour. But it was by this marriage of King Henry VIII. with a London tradesman's great-granddaughter that England obtained the greatest of her Queens; and though Elizabeth had a number of near relations amongst the nobility by her mother's side, and was never ashamed of the fact, but always acknowledged her cousinship freely—certainly nobody can pretend that she did not receive as much homage and reverence as unmixed blood royal can ever obtain. It is rather curious that the next two of our Queens-regnant, Mary II. and Anne, were also the children of the marriage of a royal Prince with a lady far below his rank.

Now that the sales are over, many women find themselves burdened with remnants and odd lengths that they have a difficulty in using up. Fortunately for this case, the fashion of the hour moves more and more



THE MODERN MERVEILLEUSE CAP.

A new spring model, copied from a design of 1790, in striped

design of 1790, in striped station and velvet.

striped station and velvet.

one-sided. A trimming down one and not the other half of the front, even one fabric for half of the corsage and a different material altogether for the opposite side, are

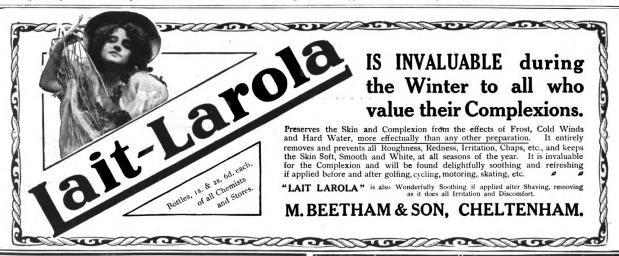
and bands.

the direction of mingling

now quite fashionable. Three materials in one bodice even is nothing remarkable. Thus, a yoke can be made of a remnant of lace, under that come cross-over folds of the same piece of material as makes the skirt, and the centre of the design, between the opening folds, can be of embroidery, brocade, or something altogether different as a vest. The all-prevailing tunic, again, is more often than not placed over an underskirt or above a foot-band of some other fabric and colour; this is adopted even in the most expensive gowns fresh from the hands of a high-class designer, so why not avail yourself of the same plan to use up two remnants? The top of the bodice and the sleeves, together with a deep band round the foot of the skirt, may be of one material, and the central part of the tunic of another suff; or if the length of the remnants suits better another way, the whole of the bodice and the top of the sleeves, together with a skirt foot-band (apparently an under-skirt, if preferred), may be of one, and the lower sleeves and upper part of the skirt of the other fabric. A band of piping or a line of some pretty-trimming will harmonise the joins.

sleeves and upper part of the skirt of the other fabric. A band of piping or a line of some pretty-trimming will harmonise the joins.

Or again, the ever-useful blouse is in fashion, but it should harmonise in colour with the skirt to some extent. This makes it possible to build the skirt nearly all of one fabric, and the blouse of a Paisley pattern, or a fancy foulard, or what not, in which the prevailing tone is the same as, or at least harmonious with, that of the skirt. Should there be more of the fancy material than the blouse demands, it can be added to the skirt, either as the useful band round the bottom of the skirt, or higher up on it, or laid in stripes down it. At all events, one should make it a matter of pride to utilise what one buys. With the usual oddity of fashion, it is considered at present à la mode to have the corsage of an evening gown of a different colour from the skirt portion, although for day wear the blouse is expected to be of the same tone as the skirt. But the short corsage of the present style in evening frocks may quite fashionably be built of an elaborate piece of embroidery and some folds of lace or crêpe-de-Chine quite different from the lower part of the gown in colour. Then, for children, remnants will generally work in very well (though the victims may occasionally demur: I know of a little girl who burst into a passion of tears when she heard her mother and nurse discussing how to utilise the sale purchases on her poor little corpus vite: "I won't have another frock of ragments," she declared). Children's frocks should always hang from the shoulders; because the least burden on the hips and spine while the bones are soft and growing may cause serious deformity; but this requirement can easily be secured by a little ingenuity, while short lengths of material are used. A little velvet top or corsage portion, with a rather full skirt of cashmere or tweed gathered on to the velvet at the waist line, but keeping it quite loose there so that the shoulders and not the hips bear



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"THE STEREO." Magnification 8 Diameters.

SEVEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

readers of "The Illustrated London News" eipt of deposit or good references in Londo Manchester, or Leeds.

Liberal allowance for your old prism or other glass in exchange.

BRITISH COVT. CERTIFIED.

The British Govt. Certificate.—Every Glass is sent to the British Government Laboratory at Kew ent to the British Government Laboratory at Keiv Verification of Power, Definition, Adjustment, etc., a Certificate is signed by Dr. Glazebrook, F.R.S., Director, when the glass has successfully passed al critical tests. This certificate is given with the glass purchaser.

Price £4 10s, including best solid leather sling case postage and packing to any part of the world.

With central screw focussing, £1 each extra.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

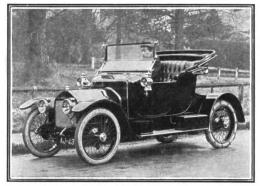
MEMBERSHIP of Brooklands should appeal to all motorists, or, indeed, others, who take an interest in aviation. The grounds are within easy reach of town by car or rail, and almost any still, fine afternoon will find flying of some sort or other. Saturday and Sunday afternoons see large gatherings of motorists and aviators gathered around the numerous hangars which line the flying-ground, and very frequently they are rewarded for their pains by a show of aviation which does not always fall to the attendance at a big flying-meeting where big money prizes and valuable cups are up for competition. In one short hour last week, that popular favourite, Gilmore, made two magnificent flights on the "Great Bat," and was followed by Morrison, a most skilful and intrepid aviator, on a similar machine. During their last flight, these two daring souls ascended each to about a thousand feet, and disappeared altogether to the south-east. Then there were two biplanes out passenger-carrying, the honoured of the King, Mr. Tom Sopwith, steering one of them in a masterly manner. An interesting triplane also made some neat



race to be held in connection with, and to form part of, their Jubilee celebrations. Whatever reasons may be alleged for this denial, the Manx people are certain to regard it as a churlish and inconsiderate act. For years past the R. A. C. has enjoyed the use of the roads of the island for eliminating trials and motor and motor-cycle races; the powers of the House of Keys have been invoked on their behalf; the whole island almost has been put at their disposal; and now when, in connection with a celebration of great importance, they ask for sympathy and aid, they are met with refusal. The Manx people at least are entitled to know the reasons which have swayed the Club Committee in their decision. For all I know, they may have already been so acquainted; but having regard to the view taken of their action by automobilists generally, it would be well for the public to be similarly informed. I know, on the best authority, that all the safeguards, and more, taken by the Club in respect to the last four-inch race would have been put into effect, while at least seventeen entries were assured.

Up to the present I have not tenjoyed and proportion of triang the effect of the pr

Up to the present I have not enjoyed an opportunity of trying the effect of the



TAKEN AT CASTLE BROMWICH: THE LATEST MODEL OF A 12-16-H.P. TWO-SEATED WOLSELEY.

The car is fitted with a patent-leather Victoria hood and triple-jointed screen, and the deep scuttle and high doors make it extremely comfortable in all weathers.

MOTOR-CAR ON SKATES WITH SKI-ERS IN TOW: THE DE LA BESSE AUTO-SLEIGH.

While on wheels this autosleigh does not differ from any
ordinary motor. It is an it is h.p.
car in the form of a double
phaeton. The inventor, Lieut.
de la Besse, drove it as a car
from Paris to the Fayet St.
Gervaix, and on reaching the
snow border attached the skates
and ascended to Chamonix. He
intends to go to St. Petersburg
on it. The wheels which propel the motor are deniticulated intends to go to St. reteraous, on it. The wheels which propel the motor are denticulated with blocks of indiarubber, and can be lowered to the ground by springs. The skates, whose base is V-shaped, are proof against side-slip.

flights. Non-members, flights. Non-members, too, can see a show like this at close quarters for one shilling; so that it is not remarkable that Brooklands is becoming a week end rendezvous.

The R.A.C. have refused the Douglas Committee a permit for a three-inch motor



TAKEN AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: A DAIMLER 23-H.P. "CLOVELLY" ENCLOSED DRIVING LIMOUSINE.

At the Daimler Company's Stand at the Brussels Exhibition the 23-h.p. "Clovelly" enclosed Driving Limousine, as shown in the above photograph, attracted much attention.

WOLSELE

NORTH OF ENGLAND MOTOR EXHIBITION,

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17 to 25.

FIVE of the Wolseley 1911 Models, including the 50-h.p. Chassis as supplied to H.M. Queen Alexandra, will be shown on

Stand No. 35

Send for Catalogue No. 40, post free.



THE WOLSELEY TOOL MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd.,

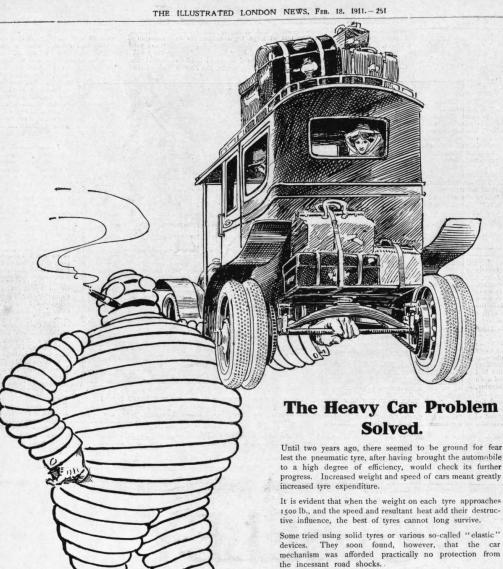
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Until two years ago, there seemed to be ground for fear lest the pneumatic tyre, after having brought the automobile to a high degree of efficiency, would check its further progress. Increased weight and speed of cars meant greatly

It is evident that when the weight on each tyre approaches

We have always refused to make solid tyres, simply because we have always believed that no satisfaction could be got from them. Three years ago we made a series of experiments, and proved our belief correct, viz.: that solid rubber is incapable of allaying vibration.

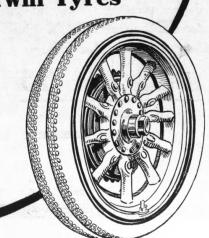
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have solved the problem of the heavy touring car and of the commercial vehicle. They afford speed with comfort, and all the advantages of pneumatic suspension. And they permit the use of the heaviest bodies without the penalty of excessive tyre consumption.

Much useful and interesting information is set forth in our illustrated booklet on Twin Tyres. Send for a copy to-day.

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A writer whose initials would suggest some connection with the well-worked and energetic Legal Department of the R.A.C. has been at some pains to explain the legal position in the matter of the endorsement of drivers' licenses as it stands since

which fell from the lips of high legal authorities in recent cases.

Notwithstanding opposition of a determined kind on the part of the French Club and the trade, the French

them in this country will put themselves in competition with their Belgian, French, and German rivals. They will lose little or nothing by defeat, but victory would mean a shoal of orders. Although the Calthorpe cars have not finished first in the French events in which they have already participated, the pluck of the makers of those cars in competing has earned them many friends. The two main routes from Boulogne to Colembert and Desyres to Boulogne will be utilised for the race.

Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co. may be congratulated on the sixty-sixth annual issue of the "Newspaper Press Directory." It is not only an admirable work of reference on the Press publications of the world, but it gives much information about the commercial conditions of various countries. For example, on page 357 one finds a useful summary of the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States, which is so much in the air just now. The price of the volume is one florin.

Among the new records

Among the new records issued by the Gramophone Company for February are selections from "The Sorcerer" (Sullivan) and "La Mascotte," played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, and the Soldiers' Chorus from Gounod's "Faust," played by the Black Diamonds band. The songs include Lassen's "As Once in May." sunc by THE BONNY BANKS
THE BONNY BANKS
THE BONNY BANKS
THE BONNY BANKS

THE HONNY BANKS

THE BONNY BANKS

TO COPPER, And THE MESSAGE BOY, Sung by Mr. Harry

Louder. The Light Opera

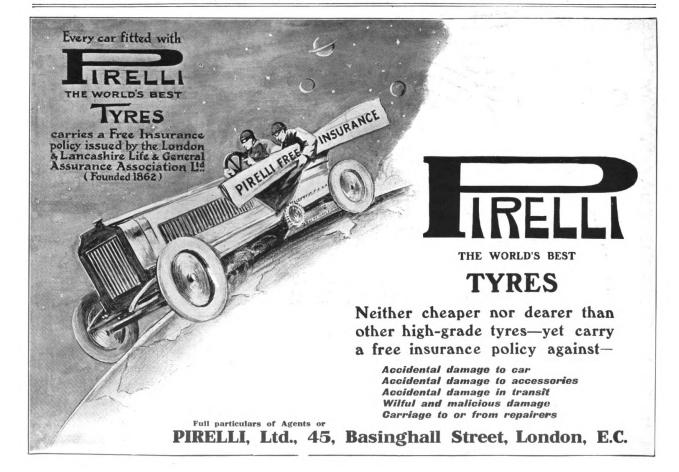
Company contributes two selections from "The Mikado."

Terpesented by the Renard Terpesented by the Renard Tentable from "Tartini," and Schubert's "Ave Maria," played on the 'cello by Mr. Jacques Renard.



"AND YE'LL TAK' THE LOW ROAD". THE 1911 "FLYING FIFTEEN" ARGYLL BY THE BONNY BANKS

The new 1911 "Flying Fifteen" Argyll Torpedo model, built by Messrs. Argylls, Ltd., of Alexandria. Dumbartonshire, is here seen on the loch shore road at Luss, Loch Lomond. The scene recalls the "high road" and the "low road" by Loch Lomond in the familiar song.





Cocoa for Connoisseurs

There are many kinds of Cocoa, which vary very much in quality. People of taste, who like "the best," even though it costs a little more than the ordinary kind, will appreciate the excellent qualities of Savory and Moore's preparation of Cocoa and Milk.

Its special features are—delicious flavour, high nutritive value, and last, but by no means least, perfect digestibility. Even those who have to deny themselves tea, coffee, and ordinary Cocoa can take it with benefit and

Though its use is by no means to be confined to invalids, it is of great penefit in cases of weak digestion, nervous exhaustion, insomnia, etc. It is made in a moment simply by adding hot water.

Tins 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Stores.

SAMPLE FOR 3d. POST FREE. – A Sample Tin of the Cocoa and Milk will be sent by return, post free, for 3d. Mention "The Illustrated London News" and address—Savory & Moore, Ltd., Chemists to The King, 143, New Bond St., London.

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The True Worth of

cannot be estimated by price. "Shell" is worth more to the user because of its perfect uniformity, because of



its superlative quality, because of its power and high gallon mileage; because, wherever you may use it—be it in arctic regions or in sun-scorched tropics—it is always the same, always reliable. That is why "Shell" is

worth more than any other.

"SHELL" IS OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Mothers, see to your Children's Baths

The neglect of a little supervision in the matter of the Children's Bath is often attended by unpleasant and sometimes serious consequences. If a common soap is permitted to be used, the texture of the children's skin is gradually coarsened and rendered unhealthy. In fact, many ailments are directly due to the caustic and other injurious ingredients which are contained in inferior soaps. If mothers would see that only

PEARS'

is used in the Children's Bath, all these dangers would be avoided, and the young and tender skins would be kept fresh and fine and beautiful, and so become one of the surest foundations of permanent good health and good complexions



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1910) of Mr. ANTON DUNKELS, of 12. Hyde Park Gardens, head of Dunkelsbühler and Co., St. Andrews Street, and London Wall Buildings, City, who died on Jan. 8, has been proved by Ernest Dunkels and Walter Dunkels, sons, and Berthold Kitzinger, the gross value of the property being £1,588,593. The testator gives £1000 and his residence and contents, except money and securities, to his wife, who is already well provided for; £5000 to his sidaughter Marguerite; £2000 to his nephew Theodore Dunkelsbühler; £1000 cach to his nephew Hugo and Otto Dunkelsbühler; £1000 cach to his prother.in-law, Ludwig Geiger; £1500 to Amalia Brull; £1000 each to the executors; £1000 to the Kinder Hospital, at Färth; £500 each to the Israelitsche Waisenanstalt, Fürth, the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, the German Hospital, Dalston, the German Society of Benevolence, and the Jews Board of Guardians. The goodwill of his business and his share of the profits he gives to his son Walter, and the residue of LADY Hellen The William of Survey of the St. Laby William of St. Laby William of St. Laby William of Danger and St. Laby William of Danger and St. Laby William of Danger and St. Laby William of St. Laby William of St. Laby William of Danger and Danger a

goowlin of his obushess and his share of the property to his children.

The will (dated June 14, 1900) of LADY HELEN GWENDOLEN RAMSDEN, wife of Sir John William Ramsden, Bt., of Byram. Ferrybridge, Yorks, and Bulstrode, Gertards Cross. Bucks, who died on Aug. 14, has been proved, the value of the estate being £107.203. The testatrix gives Bulstrode and all real and personal estate in Bucks to her husband for life, with remainder to her son John Freschville Ramsden in tail, and the residue of her property to her husband absolutely.

The will (dated June 17, 1909) of CAPTAIN GEORGE ENNEST SHELLEY, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, of 39. Egerton Gardens, S.W., who died on Nov. 29, is now proved, the value of the property being £50,341. After giving £500 and the indoor and outdoor effects to his wife; and £100 to Richard J. F. Edgcumbe; he left all the property in trust for his wife during widowhood, his children receiving, on their attaining twenty-one, £200 and an allowance of £100 per annum; and subject thereto he gave £15,000 each to his sons George Edward and Ernest Bowen; £5000 each to his sons George Edward and Ernest Bowen; £5000 each to his sons George Edward and Ernest Bowen; £5000 each to his sons George Edward and the value of the estate sworn at £190,900. He gave £250 each to his wife and children; an annuity of £100 to his stepdaughter, Marjoric Courtenay; £100 each to his sited, Helen Ada Corsellis, and his grand-daughter, Betty Corsellis; £100 to Percival Alfred Watney; and legacies to clerks. Two fifteenths of the residue marry, and subject thereto for his children in the proportion as their

respective shares; five fifteenths to his son Captain Arthur Henry Nicholas Corsellis; and two fifteenths each to his children Kathleen Watney, Dorothy Frances, Joyce, and Douglas Henry.

The will of MR. COLIN GRANT PATRICK, of 8, Buckingham Palace Gardens, who died on Nov. 30,



A PRESENT FOR USERS OF OXO: "BLOWING BUBBLES," BY G. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, R.I.

BY G. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, R.I.

This charming example of Mr. G. Sheridan Knowles' work was specially painted for the Oxo Campany, and copies of it in gravure are given free to users of Oxo in exchange for Oxo Coupons to the face value of 10s. 6d. An illustrated list of pictures thus presented can be had on application to the Oxo Company, Picture Department, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

is proved by Mrs. Gertrude Patrick, the widow, Edward Stacey, and William Sydney Barton, the value of the property amounting to £135,165. He gives £2000 and the use, during widowhood, of his residences to his wife,

and £2000 to W. S. Batton. The residue is to be held in trust to pay £1000 a year to Mrs. Patrick for life, and a further £2500 during widowhood; conditional annuities to his son and daughter; and the ultimate residue as to two thirds to his son. Colin Mark; and one third to his daughter, Joyce Frances.

daughter, Joyce Frances.

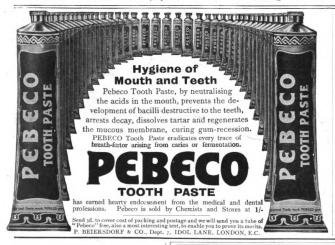
The will and codicils of MR. GUSTAV BYNG, of 39, Fitzjohns Avenue, Hampstead, and 71, Queen Victoria Street, City, Chairman of the General Electric Company, who died on Nov. 23, have been proved by his wife and sons, the value of the property amounting to £100,700. He gives £1000, all furniture, etc., and during widowhood £2000 a year, or an annuity of £1000 should she again marry, to his wife: £250 each to his sons for acting as executors; £1000 for such charitable purposes as the executors may select; and the residue in trust for his children.

The following inpactant wills have been record.

The following important wills have been p

The following important wins have been pro	veu—
Mr. Giacomo Monico, the Café Monico, Shaftesbury Avenue	£75,573
Rev. Canon Arthur Henry Faber Warmsworth, Don-	213/3/3
caster	€57,356
Mr. Arthur Pepys Whately, 4, Southwick Crescent, W.	£51,831
Mr. Christopher Wood, Swanwick Hall, Swanwick, Alfreton, Derby	C.0
	648,412
Mr. John Coates, Mayfield, Church End, Finchley .	£47,994
Mr. Charles Harris Warren, Langley Avenue, Surbiton,	
and 45, Bloomsbury Square, W.C	£46,256
Mr. John Evans, The Horn Tavern, Knightrider Street,	
City	€44,331
Mr. Arthur Edward Keell, 58, Holland Park Avenue.	643,043
Mr. Thomas Wilde, Queen's Road, Oldham, Lanca-	2010110
shire	£41,199
Rev. William Philip Beckett, Chaucer Road, Bedford	641,086

Compiled on the same lines and bound in the same form as his well-known volume on "Fighting Ships," Mr. Fred T. Jane's Flying Annual, "All the World's Air-Ships," including aeroplanes and dirigibles, is a most useful and interesting work, abundantly illustrated, and packed with information about the various aircraft of different countries. The volume is published annually, by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., the present being the second year of issue. It is divided into three parts, Part I. dealing with Aeroplanes and Dirigibles of the World; Part II. with the World's Aerial Engines; and Part III. consisting of an Aerial Directory and "Who's Who." The last-named feature might conveniently be amplified and extended. The biographical particulars are somewhat brief, and several omissions suggest themselves, such as the names of the late Mr. Cecil Grace and Mr. Hoxey, though, as the late Mr. Rolls and M. Chavez are given, the list is not confined to living airmen; also some well-known airwomen are missing, such as Mme. Hervieu and Mrs. Maurice Hewlett. women are missi Maurice Hewlett.



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and in collapsible tubes at 9d. each. Powder in 3d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. each. Sold by all high-class Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers and Hairdressers.



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FOUR GRAND PRIZES IN 1910



BRUSSELS LONDON BUENOS AIRES





FRANK BRANGWYN AND HIS WORK.

FRANK BRANGWYN and His Work." by Mr. Shaw-Sparrow (Kegan Paul), is the book of Brangwyn complete. Seldom has a man made a better "one-man show," or had a better showman. Bond Street can do but half as well for a painter as this impresario between boards, for a painter is but half a hero to the dealer. Mr. Shaw-Sparrow makes, if anything, too loud a defence of his chosen artist. He has collected all the Press notices, and they have seemed to him to contain much that needs confuting. Some of the fugitive criticisms he reprints will be apt to startle those who made them in the hurried hours that followed Press days at the Royal Academies of past years. The least bygone coldness is now confronted by the established fact of Brangwyn's greatness. Mr. Shaw-Sparrow bowls the critics over with the swingeing certainty of his hero's fame, but we must remember that he writes with all the work under his thumb. In France, in Germany, in America, they have no doubts as to England's greatest painter, and even if in England we are more backward, Mr. Shaw-Sparrow ned never fear—nor hope—to catch the critics in a disparaging mood again, for he has put Brangwyn under our thumbs, too. The complete Brangwyn, we had almost repeated! But complete only to the forty-third year of his life: one of his merits is that he is incomplete, that he, like his work, is alive, and must grow and change—let it be said without offence to the alli-in-all admirer of his work as it is to-day—even as he has grown and changed since first he copied Della Robbias in South Kensington, since first her an from the rugged presence of William Morris to an unruly sea. The twenty-eight shillings that were his capital having come to naught, he helped to load a ship, and at the end of a day's labour with a wheelbarrow, painted a name on her prow, and set sail in her. His great adventure was as the guest of a shipowner who offered him passages to distant lands in return for the drawings he made on the way. That was how he learnt to live and paint—things he has done e

CHESS.

- G A Anderson (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S.A.).—Your problem is somewhat old-fashioned in idea; but it is neat, and we hope to make use of it.

 T Crkerdo (Finchley Road).—The "Ruy Lopez" is an attack, not a defence, and is held in the highest esteem by all the great players. There are many varieties in its defence—some good, some bad; but a perfectly sound one, in the opinion of many authorities, has yet to be found.

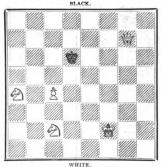
 DR. E CHALUPULY (Prague).—We are greatly indebted to you for the game which you send us.
- which you send us.

 T D CLARK (Morino, Australia).—We are very pleased to hear from you again. Your problems shall receive early attention.

 N H GRESWAY (San Francisco).—Your pleasant letter is very encouraging, and we are glad to know of the interest you take in this column. T S R AND OTHERS.—I, R to K 4th will not solve Problem No. 1482.

 H B AND OTHERS.—I, R to K 7th is a near try in No. 1482, but Black just escapes.

PROBLEM No. 3484.—Ry E. J. WINTER-WOOD. BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3481.-By H. MAXWELL PRIDRAUX

Any move I. B to Q 3rd

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3477 precised from J E Daly (Basselin and J F L (Harbadoes); of No. 4775 from N H Greatway (San Francisco) and J F L; of No. 3477 from N H Greatway (San Francisco) and J F L; of No. 3478 from N H Greatway (San Francisco) and J F L; of No. 3478 from N H Greatway and L G Paul (Somerville, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3486 from F R Pickering (Forest King's Co.), Ph. Lezen (Hanover), F H S M Poor (Eden-Derry, King's Co.), Ph. Lezen (Hanover), E H S M Poor (Eden-Derry King's Co.), Ph. Lezen (Lanover), F R F Pekering, Captain (Challied (Great Narmoeth), John Mackey, J D Tucker (Ilkley), N Macnair Trowbridge (Cheltenham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3485 received from H Maxwell Prideaux (Ester), E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), A G Bridge (Cheltenham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3485 received from H Maxwell Prideaux (Ester), E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), A G Bridge (Cheltenham).

[CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3485 received from H Maxwell Prideaux (Ester), E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), A G Bridge (Cheltenham).

CHESS IN LONDON. Game played between Two Amateurs. (Keiseritzky Gambil.)

ACK (Professor B.
P to K 4th
P takes P
P to K Kt 4th
P to K O 3rd
P to R B 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
P takes P
B to K 3rd
P to K 3rd
P takes P
B to K 3rd
P takes P

10. P to B 4th
11. Kt to B 3rd
12. P to K Kt 4th White is staking everything on his attack, but the risk is a fair one.

12. P to Kt 5th
13. P to Kt 5th
14. P takes B
15. Q to R 5th (ch)
16. Q to R 6th

Apparently overlooking the simple course of 16. P to Kt 6th, B takes P, 17. Q to K, 5th (ch), K to B and, 18. P to R 5th, which ought to win.

27. K takes B (ch) Q takes R ought to win.

HITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Professor B.) 16. 17. Q to Kt 7th 17. Q to Kt 7th Kt to Kt 3rd A natural move seeking to retain the piece, but R to Kt sq would have been better, although the effect would be to surrender the Knight.

surrender the King....

18. Kt takes P

19. B to Kt 2nd

20. P to R 5th

21. Q takes R P

A very pretty of

21. R to R sq
22. P takes Kt R takes Q
23. P takes K Castles
24. P to R 8th (a Q) R takes Q
It is not often two Queens are sacrifisaccession.

25. R takes R (ch) B to K sq 26. K to O 2nd P to B 4th

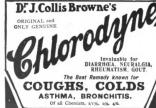
In connection with a special excursion (second and third class) which will leave Paris (P.L.M.) at 11.40 a.m. on Feb. 22, and is due at Nice at 10.22 a.m. the following day, the Brighton Railway will issue via Newhayen and Dieppe, on Feb. 21 only, cheap sixteen-day return tickets from London to Paris. Passengers may return from Nice from March 1 by any train according to class, but must leave Paris for London not later than March 8.

SPEEDY RELIEF FOR ITCHING BURNING SKIN ERUPTIONS.

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This Society was established in 1880 to supply Trusses, Raths Stockings, Artifical Limbs, Secured were other

tescription of mechanical support to the poor without limit as to locality or disease. Water had an elevated the himself of the security of the

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TO ASSUME OFFICE IN SEPTEMBER AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA: FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C.

In appointing the Duke of Connaught to be Governor-General of Canada, the King has chosen a great soldier and a great diplomatist to be head of a great Dominion. The Duke, who is exceedingly popular, has had a distinguished military career, with wide experience in various branches of the service. Canadians will recall with interest the fact that, when he was Prince Arthur of Connaught, he served in Canada as a subsiteren during the Fenian Raid of 1870, and he wears the medal and class for that service. In 1879 he married Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. Three years later he fought at Tel-el-Kebir. Since that time he has held a number of high military commands, in India, Ireland, and this country. His most recent service to the Empire was, of course, his triumphal visit to South Africa to open the first Union Parliament.—[Photograph my Ellis, Malta.]



IN THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION: THE TOWER OF PAR-LIAMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA, AND A VIEW OF THE RIVER. Ottawa, capital of the Dominion, seat of the Supreme Court of Canada, and residence of the Governor General, stands on the right bank of the River Ottawa, some ninety miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence. Photograph by Young.



CANADA: ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, ITS COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, ITS PART AS PLEASURE RESORT AND HUNTING GROUND, ITS GREAT PRESENT AND ITS PROMISE OF GREATER FUTURE.



BUILT IN IMITATION OF St. PETER'S, ROME: THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF St. JAMES, MONTHEAL Strictly speaking, this church is correctly described as the Cathedral of St. James, but, as it was built in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, it is popularly known as St. Peter's. The great nave is 333 feet long. Photograph by Underwood and Underwood,

Court of Canada, and residence of the Governor-General, stands on the right bank of the River Ottawa, some ninety miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence.

"WELQUES arpents by Young, "With that phrase Voltaire ignorantly and jestingly consoled France for her loss of Canada; but to have crossed, though ever so hurriedly, from Atlantic to Pacific, the great country lightly dismissed as no more than "a few acres of snow" is to forget the folly of the philosopher in the vastness of the reality. It is not merely that eighteenth-century absurdity of regarding Canada as almost Arctic territory (for parts are in the same latitude as Northern Spain and Italy), nor the representation as merely a small estate the Dominion which is as large as the whole of Europe — to recall these historic errors would be to raise a smile, did not the vastness, the variety, the irrepressible vitality of the country leave the traveller incapable of any emotion but amazement and admiration, and again amazement.

Consider but the vastness of Canada. From Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific is over 3700 miles by rail. It is a journey across a country forty times the size of Great Britain, and very quickly the visitor from Englandrealises the necessity for accepting new standards and new comparisons. From the Straits of Belleisle up the St. Lawrence to Quebec is a voyage twice as long as from London to Edinburgh, and one up so mighty a river and through such grandeur of scenery that it forms a fitting prelude to the wonders of Canada itself. Yet one has passed Newfoundland, the oldest English colony (though not a member of the Dominion), which has undergone such an industrial awakening in recent years; and the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—all prosperous and vigorous communities, with fine modern harbours, flourishing agriculture, and busy fisheries. Here on the Atlantic seaboard is the old Acadian region, with its history of three centuries' colonisation, but alert and attunde

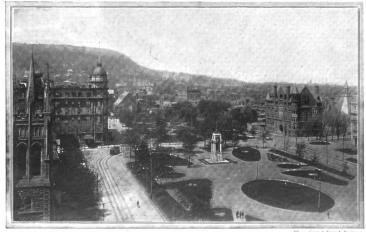
on Lake Ontario, and commanding the timber and mineral resources of that Province. At the head of the lake is Hamilton, with its great iron and steel works, its shipping and railway facilities, and its orchard lands, "the garden of Canada." Ottawa, capital of the Dominion and seat of the Federal

twin cities
of Port
Arthur and Fort William, the great shipping ports of grain from the Western Provinces to Montreal and the European markets. At Fort William, the Canadian-Pacific Railway alone has grain-elevators with a capacity of about 11,000,000 bushels, while the total capacity of about 11,000,000 bushels, while the total capacity of all the elevators is 22,500,000 bushels. Port Arthur is similarly the lake terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, one of whose elevators is the largest in the world, with a capacity of 7,500,000 bushels.
From the busy life of such commercial and industrial centres and the rural charm of the older farmed country, go west to the vast wheat-growing plains which have slumbered for ages until just now awakened to give food to the world. Only as hour after hour, day after day, the train carries one across the great prairie, with its rich, dark soil or its sea of tall grain, is it possible for the first time to realise the meaning of the word "illimitable." It is transit across a zone of land as broad as France, and with a soil which has waited unbroken and in solitude for the coming of man to plough, to sow, and to reap abundantly. The Province of Manitoba alone embraces 74,000 square miles, and is larger than Scotland, Ireland, and Wales combined. Forty years ago Winnipeg, its capital, was the Fort Garry of 240 settlers walled in against marrauding Indians, and receiving letters only twice a year, brought by dog-sleigh and canoe. To-day Winnipeg is a flourishing modern city, the greatest grain market in the British Empire; its depôt of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the largest owned by any one corporation in the world, having room for 10,000 cars. As a manufacturing city, it is the fourth in Canada, with inonworks, railway work-shops, flour-mills, clothing and other factories. In the last six years, Winnipeg has spent over 1,000,000 collars in public buildings and sehools. Its municipal electric plant has a capacity of 60,000-hp.

These facts are the measure not only of the



Government, stands nobly on its magnificent river with high, overhanging rock; while its enormous water-power from the harnessed Chaudière and Rideau Falls makes it a centre of the lumber trade. This is the industrial and manufacturing centre of Canada, with thriving cities and commercial centres. Inland are the agricultural areas, the farms, the great timber locations, and mining regions, the full wealth of which is yet to be realised. At the most northern point of Lake Superior stand the

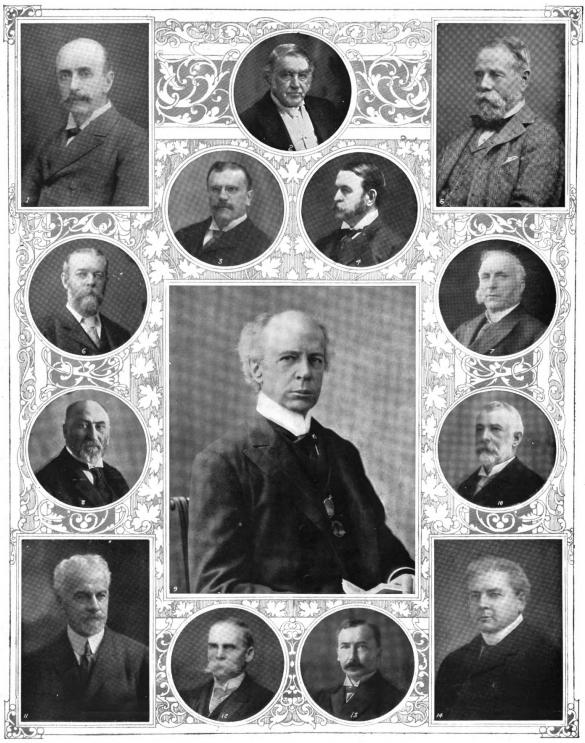


A VIEW IN THE HEART OF THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF CANADA AND ITS LARGEST CITY: MONTREAL - DOMINION SQUARE.



THE OLDEST AND MOST PICTURESOUE CITY OF THE DOMINION

MEN WHO COUNT IN THE DOMINION: CANADIANS OF NOTE.



1. EARL GREY,
Governor-General of Canada since 1904—Retiring.

2. THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER,
BART.,
Ex-Premier of Canada, and Lord Strathcona's
Predecessor as High Commissioner.

3. THE HON. LOUIS PHILIPPE BRODEUR,

President of the Executive Council and Premier of Ontario.

LORD MOUNT-STEPHEN,
 Formerly Head of the Canadian Pacific Railway and President of the Bank of Montreal.

THE HON SYDNEY A. FISHER, Minister of Agriculture.

4. THE HON. SIR JAMES PLINY WHITNEY, 7. THE HON. SIR FREDERICK W. BORDEN,
President of the Executive Council Minister of Militia Delence.

Minister of Militia Defence.

8. THE HON. JOSEPH MARTIN, M.P.,
Ex-Premier of British Columbia – now M.P.,
for East St. Pancras.

9. THE RIGHT-HON. SIR WILERID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada.

THE HON. WILLIAM S. FIELDING, Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.

11. THE HON. J. H. TURNER.
Agent-General for British Columbia in London.

12. THE HON. FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

13. THE HON. CLIFFORD SEFTON.
Chairman of the Conservative Committee of Canada. 14. THE HON. RICHARD McBRIDE,

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Pittenvay, Russell, Topley, Lyddeli Sawyer, Lafayette, and Siemielsschu.

of Calgary has become the biggest city between Winnipeg and Vancouver, a great market for grain and the centre of many and thriving industries. Edmonton, seven years ago a tiny hamlet, has become a prosperous city of 25,000 people, the capital of the Province, and served by two lines of railway. So, too, Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, exhibits the amazing development of the agricultural resources still await exploitation. It is in these far western Provinces of Canada, now being opened up by the railways, that the progress of the Dominion will be most marked in the near future, though Manitoba is still far from possessing that population of 600,000 which she can accommodate, even with only one family of five persons on every half-section of land.

Go still further west, leaving the fertile plains for the tremendous majesty of the Rockies, over whose ranges, now high upon the mountain flanks near the snow lines, and now winding down narrow valleys, crossing rivers and streams fed by mighty glaciers, the train runs through into British Columbia and to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It was a



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS . QUEBEC PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



BUILDINGS AND QUEEN'S PARK.

THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN CANADA TORONTO - THE ONTARIO

geographical relation to Western Canada, is destined to become the great port of

geographical relation to Western Canada, is destined to become the great port of the Pacific coast.

In so brief and hasty a survey it is impossible to do more than outline the salient features of the Great Dominion, so vast in its extent, of such infinite variety, and of so incalculable potentiality. Its progress in the last decade has been amazing; but, great as that has been, it is no more than an indication of the development which the next decade, and still more this century, will witness. To take the wheat production, this has risen from a mere 42,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 165,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 165,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 176,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 1891 t



Its extensive forests have built up a great trade in lumber, while the sea and river fisheries, though yielding $\pounds 2,000,000$ a year, are capable of greater development.

THE CITY WHOSE CAPTURE BY WOLFE MADE CANADA BRITISH | QUEBEC - A VIEW FROM LEVIS.

discovery of gold which first attracted attention to this Province, and its minerals, including gold, silver, lead, copper, and coal, exceed $\pounds 4.500,000$ worth per annum.

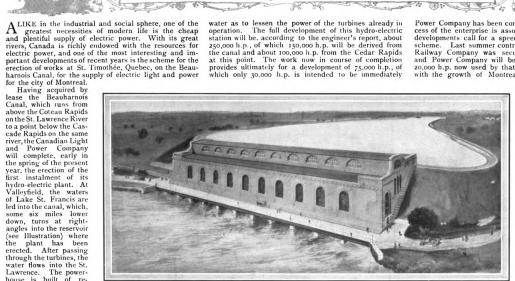
Its mild and equable climate, together with fertile soil, favour horticulture and agriculture; while Vancouver, by reason of its magnificent natural harbour and its

With no blind faith in destiny, but in reliance on the energy, the initiative, and endurance of her peoples, Canada will achieve the greatness that shall be hers.

HARNESSING THE RIVER ST LAWRENCE.

down, turns at rightangles into the reservoir
(see Illustration) where
the plant has been
erected. After passing
through the turbines, the
water flows into the St.
Lawrence. The powerhouse is built of reinforced concrete, and
the turbines installed
are by Messrs. Morgan,
Smith, and Co., of York,
Pennsylvania; and the
dynamos by the AllisChalmers-Bullock, Limited; while the engineering, as a
whole, is being carried out by Messrs. J. G. White and
Co., Consulting Engineers, of London and New York.
This work consists in the development and adaptation of the natural resources to hydro-electric purposes,
the canal being deepened and led into a reservoir
nearly half a mile in length, with a capacity of nearly
240.000,000 gallons of water, which provides that when
additional power is required, the setting in motion of the
necessary machinery will not so lower the level of the

water as to lessen the power of the turbines already in operation. The full development of this hydro-electric station will be, according to the engineer's report, about 250,000 h.p., of which 150,000 h.p. will be derived from the canal and about 100,000 h.p. from the Cedar Rapids at this point. The work now in course of completion provides ultimately for a development of 75,000 h.p., of which only 30,000 h.p. is intended to be immediately



ERECTED FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER TO MONTREAL: THE POWER HOUSE OF THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AT ST. TIMOTHÉE, QUEBEC.

The Company will eventually be able to develop from 200,000 to 250,000 h.p. It has been arranged that the first 30,000 h.p. should be ready for delivery during the spring of this year, and this had been contracted for by manufacturers in and around Montreal. It is anticipated that another 50,000 h.p. will be ready for delivery within the next eighteen months or so.

tillised. Power will be conveyed to Montreal along the right-of-way of the New York Central Railway by heavy copper cables supported on steel towers, the St. Lawrence River being crossed just below the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Lachine, in two spans of over 1700 feet long each, a massive concrete pier having been constructed in the centre of the river to support the steel tower on which the cables are suspended.

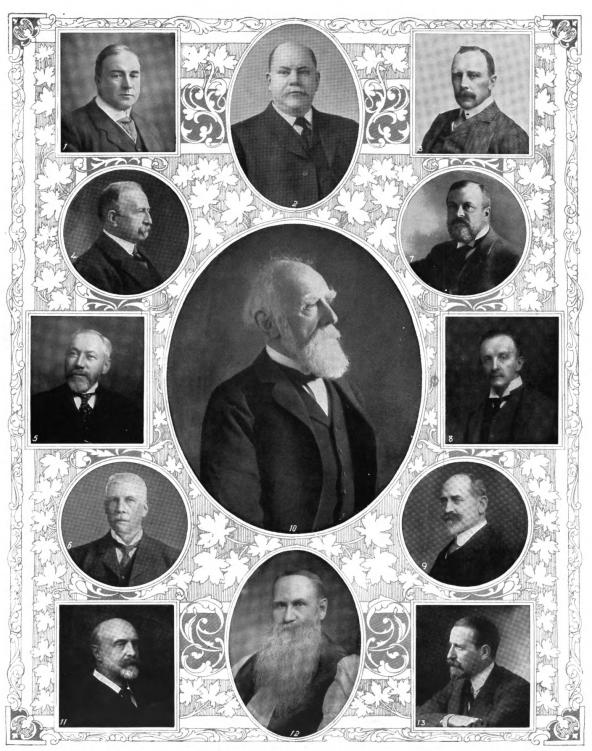
Already the whole of the power generated by the first instalment of plant laid down by the Canadian Light and

Power Company has been contracted for, so that the success of the enterprise is assured beforehand, while other developments call for a speedy completion of the whole scheme. Last summer control of the Montreal Street Railway Company was secured; the Canadian Light and Power Company will be called on to supply some 20,000 h.p. now used by that corporation, whose needs, with the growth of Montreal. will soon be increased by 5,000 h.p. or 10,000 h.p. With an eye to the future, the Canadian Light and Power Company has purchased land to the amount of 14,000,000 square feet, 14,000,000 square feet,

land to the amount of 14,000,000 square feet, adjoining the Power Station at St. Timothée, and already negotiations are proceeding for the erection there of factories which will draw their motive power from the generating station. A further utilisation of the Company's power is contained in the announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway is about to electrify its lines

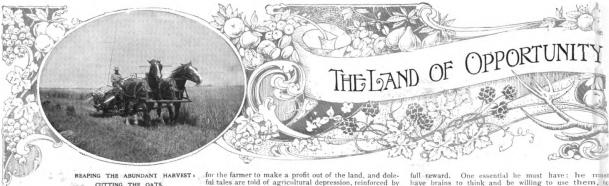
nouncement that the Grand Trunk Railway is about to electrify its lines running into Montreal. Alike from the point of view of the engineer, the business man, and the investor, the enterprise is of compelling interest. The mere natural growth of Montreal, not to add its industricipated that another 50,000 h.p. will all growth of Montreal, not to add its industrial development, provides more than ample scope for the business of the Canadian Light and Power Company. The Montreal Securities Corporation, Limited, of which Mr. H. R. Swenerton is Manager, has been identified with the securities of the Company from its inception, and consider it to be one of the best Canadian securities that has ever been offered to British investors in recent years. To carry out the acquisition of the control of the Montreal Street Railway Company by the Light and Power Company (securing to the latter a most valuable customer for power) it is proposed shortly to issue Debentures which should form a most attractive security.

MEN WHO COUNT IN THE DOMINION: CANADIANS OF NOTE.



- MR. WILLIAM LENNY GRIFFITH,
 Permanent Secretary,
 Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London.
- MR. WILLIAM DUNCAN SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration.
- 3. MR. AUGUSTUS MEREDITH NANTON, Of Messrs. Osler, Hammond, and Nanton, Vic-President of the Great West Life Assurance Company, Managing Director of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, and Director of other well-known enterprises.
- SIR THOMAS GEORGE SHAUGHNESSY,
 Chairman and President of the Canadian
 Pacific Railway.
- MR. DAVID McNICOL,
 A Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in Charge of the Eastern Lines.
- MR. WILLIAM WHYTE,
 A Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in Charge of the Western Lines.
- 7. MR. CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS, President of the Grand Trunk Railway.
- 8. MR. A. W. SMITHERS, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway.
- SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE,
 President of the Canadian Northern Railway.

 LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
 High Commissioner for the Dominion
 of Canada.
- Photographs by Gauvin, Gentzel, C.P.R., Notman, Elliott and Fry, and Sanderson.
- SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BT., General Manager and Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, and President of the Canadian Bankers' Association.
- 12. THE MOST REV. SAMUEL PRITCHARD MATHESON, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of All Canada.
- 13 MR. F. WILLIAMS TAYLOR, London Manager of the Bank of Montreal.



"CUNCTI ADSINT!"

If those well-known words are translated by the colloquial, not to say familiar phrase "Let' em all come." it would appropriately represent the invitation which Canada has extended to the world in general and to the sons of Great Britain in particular. It is no ordinary invitation which is thus held out, for with it is practically included an offer of no fewer than 160 acres of as fine land as the heart of a resolute man can desire, on the by no means onerous conditions of three years' residence, the cultivation of a

FRUIT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND FOR THE WORLD: A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ORCHARD.

certain portion, and the payment of a fee of £2. Out of that plot any man may, with industry and perseverance, lay the foundations of something more than a competency, if not of actual wealth, in the course of a few years. That more sons of Britain have not accepted the offer or seen the possibilities which it opens up to them must be accounted to them as that form of unrighteousness which is known as short-sightedness, if not stupidity. On all hands, at home, we hear how impossible it is

for the farmer to make a profit out of the land, and doleful tales are told of agricultural depression, reinforced by
such facts of falling acreage devoted to the cultivation
of cereals as are furnished by figures showing that, last
year, nearly 15,000 fewer acres were devoted to wheatgrowing than in the year before. The actual figures were
in 1910 1,808.858 acres, and in 1909 1,823.490 acres.
Against the British apathy to the advantages of the
Canadian offer must be set the alacrity displayed by
the people of the United States. Realising the golden
opportunities which Canada presents to the settler, no
fewer than 90,000 Americans removed during 1909 from
their homes in the United States to make new homes in
Canada, and nearly all of them did so to take advantage of the offer of the
free farms made by the
Canadian Government.
The result is that over
6,000,000 acres were
given away in that
year, while last year
the area of the farms
thus presented to newcomers amounted to

thus presented to new-comers amounted to comers amounted to 7,000,000 acres, or the coquivalent of seventeen contiguous Scottish counties, or the whole of Scotland south of and including Perthshire.

The result of this great incursion of settlers is shown in the remarkable way in which the area under wheat, one of the chief crops of the country, increases.

one of the chief crops of the country, increases. It goes up, not gradually, but by leaps and bounds—the last jump being over 1.500.000 acres in a year. Thus, in 1909 the area in wheat was 7,741.000 acres; in 1910 it was 9,295.000 acres, and, since 640 acres make a mile, this increase in the wheat acreage alone represents an area of over 2400 square miles.

represents an area of over 2400 square miles.

When it is remembered that the average crop of wheat per acre, for good, bad, and indifferent farming, is twenty bushels, which, at 3s. 6d, per bushel, represents £3 10s. an acre, of which £1 18s. is profit, after paying all expenses for ploughing, harrowing, seeding, cutting, binding, stooking, hauling, and threshing, and, in addition, the paying of five per cent, interest at £4 per acre, the gross value of the produce of this new acreage alone for a single year amounts to nearly £3,000,000 sterling. The agriculturist, the man with strong muscles and a perception of the possibilities to be derived from the land, who is not afraid of working hard, must see in these facts the chance of a life in which his industry will receive its

full-teward. One essential he must have: he must have brains to think and be willing to use them, to make the most of the chances which constantly unfold themselves before him. The man who is not wanted in Canada is the man who lacks initiative and self-reliance, who needs to be helped and, as the saying is, wants to have his food put into his mouth before he can eat it.

Next to the agriculturist, the country has most need of domestic servants and those who want to go into service, provided they are willing to recognise the conditions under which life has to be lived, and are not afraid of them. For such people there is always plenty of work at wages which make the average European rate of pay seem insignificant. Those for



SUGGESTIVE OF AN ENGLISH FARM IN SUMMER: ON A CANADIAN DAIRY-FARM.

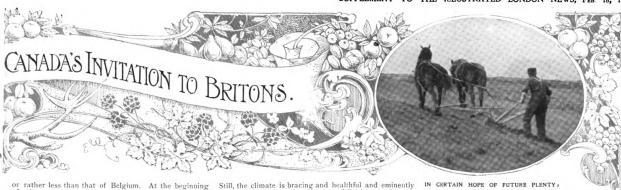
whom there is less demand are the mechanics and tradesmen, although there is no doubt that if they possess the necessary sturdiness of character, they will find more opportunities for making a financial success and for the future success of their children, than they possibly could in the more crowded conditions which prevail at home. That this must be so is eviden when the size of the country and the relative sparse ness of the population are taken into consideration. The area of Canada is 3,500,000 square miles about the same as that of the United States and nearly equal to that of the whole of Europe. In this vast country there is a population of nearly 8,000,000.



AN ARCADIAN SCENE ON A CANADIAN HOMESTEAD: FINE CATTLE AND SOME SHEEP ON NATURE'S WILD HAY.



THE LUXURIANCE OF THE LAND: SHEAVES IN AN ENORMOUS WHEAT-FIELD.



or rather less than that of Belgium. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, 7,000,000 was about the population of the United States. To-day, that population has increased to 90,000,000. In considering this point, Sir Wilfred Laurier not long ago drew a happy comparison between the two great portions of North America. It was to the effect that as the nineteenth century was the century of the United States, so the twentieth century will be the century of Canada, and the progress and development of the Northern half of the continent will be as wonderful during the next hundred years as the development and progress of the Southern portion were during the last. In nothing has the popular mind been more mistaken

Still, the climate is bracing and healthful and eminently suited to the fullest development of British people.

So far as the material means of existence go, no one can possibly have any cause for complaint. The farmsteads, as the Illustrations on these pages show, are as comfortable as can be found in any part of the United Kingdom, while the cattle-sheds are no less well suited to their purpose. It is impossible for anyone to look, however cursorily, at the Illustrations without being struck with the wonderful luxuriance of the house in one case, and touch the very edge of the prairie in the other. This latter characteristic is shown with striking vividness in the hop garden, where the regularity of the poles and the clear atmosphere suggest a picture Hobben might have loved to paint.

Further impressions of the luxuriance of the

of the luxuriance of the land are to be obtained and are to be obtained in the pasture scene, where the natural hay crop reaches above the stomach of the calf, and the cows are more than knee-deep in its succulent herbage; as well as in the scene of the wheat-field, which presents an unbroken surface of grain, save for the trail through which the wagons are being driven. The clarity of the atmosphere, towhich reference has been made, is equalled by the clarity of the water of the lakes which abound in certain parts of the in certain parts of the country.
Thanks to the con-

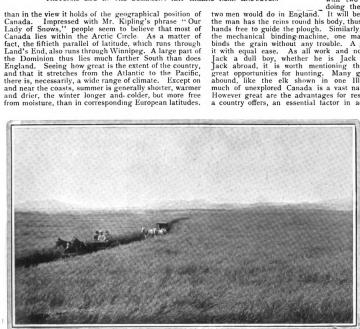
Thanks to the constantly increasing mechanical improvements which are so conspicuous a feature of farming on the other side of the Atlantic, one man thinks nothing of ploughing with two horses, thus doing the work which two men would do in England. It will be noticed that the man has the reins round his body, thus leaving both hands free to guide the plough. Similarly, by means of the mechanical binding machine, one man reaps and binds the grain without any trouble. A girl could do it with equal ease. As all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, whether he is Jack at home or Jack abroad, it is worth mentioning that there are great opportunities for hunting. Many game animals abound, like the elk shown in one Illustration, for much of unexplored Canada is a vast natural "Zoo." However great are the advantages for residence which a country offers, an essential factor in advancing the

material welfare of the individual depends on the means for easy transit, so that produce and merchandise may find a ready market. In this respect the settler is happily circumstanced, for Canada has fine and constantly increasing railway systems. The result of the extension of these railway systems makes railway construction a most important feature of the country, for millions of pounds sterling will be spent in wages by the railways during the next few years. When they are working they will bring into use enormous areas with their untold possibilities of wealth, derived not only from agriculture,



LIKE A MAGNIFIED KENT. AND EVEN MORE CHARMING A CANADIAN HOP-GARDEN.

but from mineral and other deposits which are not now available because they cannot be reached economically. It is thus apparent that there is a great field for earnest, steady, resolute settlers in the country. Such men are received with more than a welcome, for, as the Canadian Minister of the Interior remarked not long ago, "There is only one thing we ask of every man who comes to Canada—that he shall succeed." He has provided in London, at 11-12, Charing Cross, an Assistant Superintendent of Emigration to advise all inquirers.



PASTORAL LIFE IN THE DOMINION: HAY MAKING NEAR KNOWLTON

DRIVING BETWEEN WEALTH: PASSING BETWEEN GREAT FIELDS OF WHEAT.



UNEXPLORED CANADA'S VAST HUNTING-GROUND, A NATURAL "ZOO" A MAGNIFICENT BLK.

HOWEVER great may be the importance of a city with regard to other cities and countries outside its boundaries, this consideration fades into comparative insignificance when weighed against the conveniences it offers for the easy, comfortable life of its inhabitants. To nothing does this consideration apply with greater force than to the means it affords for rapid transit from one part to the other. In

with greater force than to the means it transit from one part to the other. In this respect, Winnipeg holds one of the foremost places in the Dominion, for there are few clities in Canada which can boast a street-railway system equal to that enjoyed by what has been called "the supply-city of Western Canada." Indeed, it has not inaptly been described as the perfect model of what a public service of the kind should be. Not only has it extended its lines in conformity with Winnipeg's rapid growth, but it has also, in great measure, anticipated the increasing needs of the population. In has thus rendered an efficient service to the city's expansion in all directions, for it runs to Selkitk, a distance of twenty-three miles in one direction; to Headingly, fifteen miles away in another direction; and to St. Vidal, six miles off, in a third. The remarkable thing about it is that comparatively only a few years ago the population of Winnipeg was hardly sufficient to justify the installation of a single line of street railway. How that population has grown within the decade of the new century is shown by the following figures. In 1902 there were 48,000 people in the city, while last year the number rose to 140,000, with an additional population of the development of

Things were conducted in this primitive way for a few years. Then, while London was slowly awakening to the fact that electricity was to furnish the great motive and light power of the world, there was an agitation in Winnipeg for electricatiways. A difficulty, however, for the Horse Car Company which ran the trams considered that it had the monopoly of the tram lines in the city for a period of twenty years. In the face of that claim it was necessary to find men beld enough of that claim it was necessary to find men bold enough to attack the monopoly. Several threw themselves with characteristic zeal into the battle. Prominent among them were Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, who associated with themselves Sir William Van Horne, then Presi-

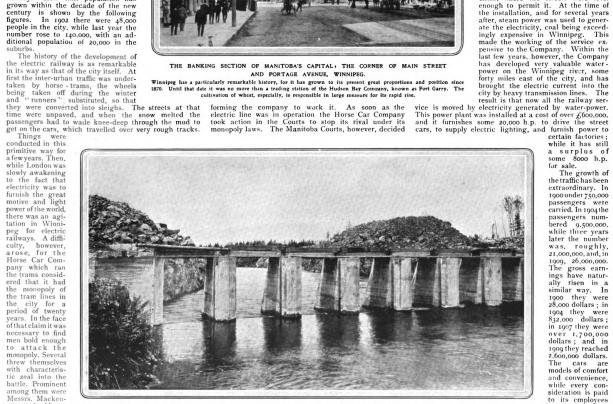
and a number of others. They made a proposition to the City Council to install an electric railway service and to fight the monopoly question in the Courts. The proposal was accepted. The lines were laid and put into operation. As the Horse Car Company had two lines and the Electric Railway Company also required two, there were four sets of lines on Main Street. As Main Street is the widest street in Winnipeg, possibly the widest street in Canada, being a hundred and twenty feet from kerb to kerb, it permitted the laying of the four tracks without interfering with the ordinary vehicular traffic. The franchise for this railway was obtained by Mr. George H. Campbell, who is now living in London, and he took a leading part in

confirmed. It was in this way that the monoply in Winnipeg was broken. The Horse Car Company then reduced its fare to one cent (\$\frac{4}\times\$.) instead of five cents for a ride over any distance. And for two or three months it had naturally an enormous boom, although it was impossible for it to make money at the price. Then the electric line met the one-cent rate of the Horse Car Company, and that settled the question. The Horse Car line sold out to the Electric Company and the rates were restored to the normal price of six tickets for a shilling, a concession being made to workmen of eight tickets for a shilling, a concession being made to workmen of eight tickets for a shilling between the hours of 6 and 8 a.m., and 5 and 7 p.m. The Horse Car tracks were then removed from the streets, and the electric lines were extended to a number of streets in the city, and a belt line, traversing the entire central portion, was laid.

One of the unique features of the electric service in Winnipeg was that it inaugurated a system of open trail cars—i.e., that one motor-car was able to haul not only its own load, but several additional cars on the level streets of the city. It was not uncommon for seven trailers, containing 350 people, to travel togrither in this way. This feature of trailers, inaugurated first in Winnipeg, was adopted subsequently by many of the American cittes, where the streets were level enough to permit it. At the time of the installation, and for several years after, steam power was used to generate the electricity, coal being exceedingly expensive in Winnipeg. This

passengers were carried. In 1904 the carried. In 1904 the passengers numbered 9,500,000, while three years later the number was, roughly, 21,000,000, and, in 1909, 26,000,000. The gross earnings have naturally risen in a similar way. In 1900 they were 28,000 dollars; in 1904 they were 28,000 dollars; in 1904 they were 832,000 dollars; in 1907 they were over 1,700,000 dollars; and in 1909 they reached 2,600,000 dollars. The cars are models of comfort and convenience, while every consideration is paid to its employees by the management of the Company, which takes





POWER FOR WINNIPEG'S ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY: THE INTAKE CONTROLLING WORKS ON THE WINNIPEG RIVER. Winnipeg, "the supply-city of Western Canada," has an electric street-railway system that may well be called remarkable, especially when the comparative youth of the city is remembered. When London was slowly awakening to the fact that electricity was to provide the great motive and light power of the world, Winnipeg was already agitating for an electric railway. A monopoly was fought, and an electric tram service was established. On which carries some twenty-six million passengers a year.

The water-power is developed on the Winnipeg river, some forty miles east of the city. rtorne, then President of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg,

are electric railway. A monopoly was fought, and an electric train service was established. Now this carries some twenty-aix million passengers a year. The water-power is developed on the Winnipeg river, some forty miles east of the city.

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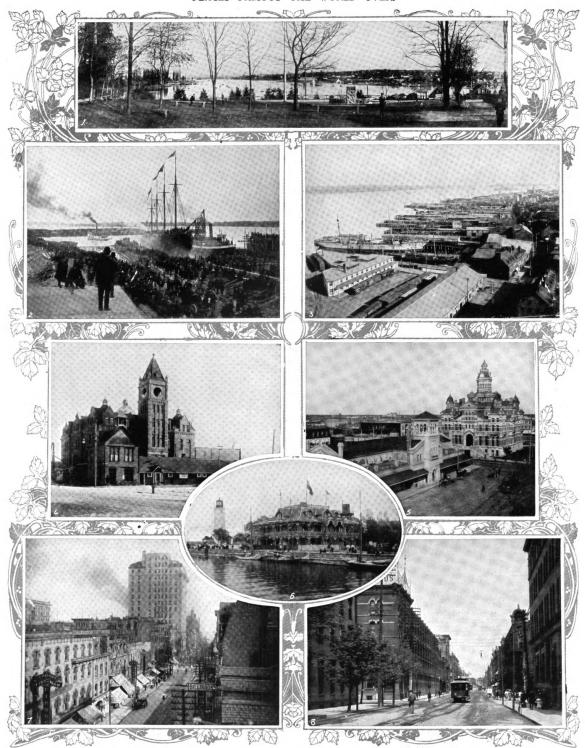
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SIGNS OF THE DOMINION'S GROWTH: GREAT CITIES OF CANADA.

PLACES FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER.



- THE CITY THAT HAS GROWN FROM SHACKS TO SKY-SCRAPERS IS TWENTY YEARS: VANCOUVER, SEEN FROM STANLEY PARK.
 ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TWO YEARS OLD AS A BRITISH SETTLEMENT; TWO HUNDRED AND THETY-SEVEK YEARS AS A FRENCH: KINGSTON; AND ITS DOCKS.

- 3. SEVENTH IN POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE DOMINION: HALIFAX-TIS HARBOUR.

 4. VISHER SKOOP THE GROWTH OF ALL CANADA: THE TINY OLD TOWN HALL AND THE FINE NEW ONE OF CALGARY.

 5. THE GREATEST GRAIN MARKET IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE:
 WINNIPEG-IIS CITY HALL AND MARKET BUILDING.
- 6. A Most Beautiful and Prosperous City: Hamilton— the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club's House. 7. Founded as a French Trading Post in 1749: Toronto-Yosge Street, Looking South.
- 8. FIFTH CITY IN CANADA AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE: LONDON-RICHMOND STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

No things better emphasise the growth and the modernity of Canada than do the Dominion's great cities and towns. The vast farms are a splendid indication of property, but have not, of course, the suggestion of "bigness" that belongs of right to the dwelling-places of many thousands. Those few unenlightened people who are still apt to think of Canada as a huge prairie should remember that, although her proportion of population is 172 to the square mile as against England and Wales's 558, the latest available figures give the populations of her principal cities and towns as: Montreal, 267.730; Toronto, 208.040; Quebec. 68 840; Octuas, 59,928; Hamilton, 52.054; Winnipeg, 43.340; Halifax, 40.832; St. John, 40.711;

London, 37.981; Vancouver, 26.133; Viscotte, 20.810; Kingston, 71.961.

Photographs Nos. 1 and 4 by Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railvary; Nos., 2, and 6 by Courtesy of the Canada's Grand Trank Railway System.

Nos., 7 and 8 by Courtesy of Canada's Grand Trank Railway System.

A STORE FOR ALL CANADA

C ANADA, with her vast ter-

THE LATE MR. TIMOTHY EATON,
FOUNDER OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.
and incalculable natural resources, is also not without immensity in her social institutions. The T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, can claim that their stores are the greatest in the British Empire. Throughout Canada the name of "Eaton's" is all-pervasive. You hear it at Halifax or St. John in the first conversation with a "Blue Nose" about the supply of some household or personal need. On reaching Canada from the East you find "Eaton" a familiar name in Prince Rupert, the youngest city on the Pacific seaboard.

THE APPLICATION OF ART TO COMMERCE: MAKING BLOCKS USED IN THE T. EATON COMPANY'S CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

well-equipped printing and photo-engraving plant for printing the Eaton catalogues, circulars, sales-books, stationery, etc., and is so organised that 30.000 catalogues can be mailed each day. That the Company secured the Government contract for printing and binding the School Readers for the Province of Ontario in 1909 is a notable tribute to the excellence of the equipment in their printing plant.

That the Company has its own buying offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Berlin, and New York is indicative not only of the vastness of its business, but also of that economy in buy-

ss, but also of that economy in buying direct from the producer that enables it to offer the highest value at the lowest prices.

There is, perhaps, no more significant fact about the vastness of the Eaton Store at Toronto than that special guides are Toronto than that special guides are provided to escort visitors who desire to see the business in all its ramifications. Some features of particular interest are the waiting-room, equipped with writing - tables and comfortable chairs and countes; a and couches; a public nursery for the children of cus-

the children of customers; and an emergency hospital, with a nurse in attendance to render aid in case of accident or sudden illness.

In addition to the Earon store at Toronto, there is the Western branch, already mentioned, at Winnipeg, where the Company oppned a store on July 15, 1905, in order to cope with iness. This store dimensions, and,

its enormous growth of Western business. This store has steadily increased in trade and dimensions, and,

indeed, now em-ploys some three

indeed, now employs some three thousand persons.

No account of the Eaton Company would be complete without mention of the Eaton Athletic Association, which is a unique organisation of the firm's employees. During the spring and summer of last year, the E.A.A. lacrosse team won the Intermediate Championship of the C.L.A., being the first Toronto team to win this honour in eighteen years, and became Champions of Canada.



TELEGRAPHY ROOM AT THE STORE.

At football the E.A.A. team were runners-up in the Toronto League, while the E.A.A. baseball team won the championship of its league. For the encouragement of physical culture among employees of the firm, Mr. J. C. Eaton has purchased for this purpose athletic grounds just outside the city.

Confronted by so colossal an institution as the Eaton Company, one turns to inquire of the origin and the originator of such an achievement. It has been well said that a greater merchant than Timothy Eaton never lived in any age or any country, and that the business remains an enduring monument to the ability, the industry, and the wisdom of its late President.



WHERE 10,500 PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED: THE HUGE T. EATON COMPANY'S STORES AND FACTORIES IN TORONTO, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

No fewer than 10,500 people find work at the firm's stores and factories in Toronto. The floor space there is thirty-three acres, and every inch of it is a scene of admirably organised energy.

No fewer than 10,500 people find work at the firm's stores and factories in acres, and every inch of it is a scene of admirable and the series and state of the terms and the series and factories in acres, and every inch of it is a scene of admirable and the series and factories in an acres, and every inch of it is a scene of admirable and the series and the series



THE BRANCH IN THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF MANITOBA: THE T. EATON COMPANY'S STORE AT WINNIPEG. Nearly three thousand workers find employment in this branch, which has seventeen acres of floor space. Its position, in the commercial centre of Manitoba, is, obviously, excellent and valuable.

Timothy Eaton was born at Clogher, near Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1834. He was the youngest of the nine children of John Eaton and Margaret his wife, who were both of Scottish descent, their ancestors being among those who established the plantation of Ulster in the tenth century. Within a month of Timothy's birth occurred the death of his father, who was a farmer. As the elder children were nearing manhood, the family remained in comparative comfort, and Timothy was given the best education afforded by the National School at Ballymena. When sixteen years of age, his mother apprenticed him to the leading draper in Portglenone, a small town twelve miles from Clogher. His work extended from early morning until lite at night for the small sum of one hundred pounds and a suit of clothes for the five years' apprenticeship, supplemented, as a special token of his employer's regard, by a silver watch. But the lad bravely carried out his work and his desire to learn sound business methods. So treless and intelligent a worker did he prove himself, that while still an apprentice he was entrusted by his employer with the all-important work of buying stock for the shop. From these early experiences there also sprang that intimate sympathy for his workers which distinguished Mr. Eaton. Of his efforts for bettering the conditions of shop-workers, the crowning benefit was the shorten-five o'clock daily and at one p.m. on Saturday during the summer months, and this reform was doubtless inspired by Mr. Eaton's memory of his early days as a draper's boy at Portglenone.

Completing his apprenticeship in 1857, young Timothy Eaton emigrated to Canada, following the example of his two elder brothers. At first he found employment in a little country store in Glen Williams, but later in the same year he opened a business for himself at Kirkton, a neighbouring

ed a business for himself at Kirkton, a neighbouring village, from which he movedin 1859 movedin 1859
to the larger
town of St.
Mary's, Ontario, where
he joined his
brother in
what was,
at that place
and time, a large gen-eral store. It was here ral store. It was here that Timothy Eaton became particularly impressed with the wastefulness of the credit system, and of bartering dry goods and groceries for farm produce with farmers. Nine years later, Timothy Eaton came to Toronto, having

onto, having

accumulated

sufficient cap

sufficient capital to start a place where conditions were more favourable to the establishment of a cash business. Here his system of buying and selling for cash speedily began to bear fruit; his business became firmly established and grew steadily, so that its expanding patronage and enterprise have raised it to its present position among the great stores of the British Empire. The conducting of the business on a cash basis

made it possible for Mr. Eaton to realise his desire to sell goods more cheaply. This was made further possible by buying, as well as selling, for cashwhich, in turn, eliminated expenses in booking, while the former removed all losses through bad debts. His genius for organisation showed itself in the con-



INDUSTRY IN A HIVE OF INDUSTRY: PACKING GROCERY AT THE GREAT STORE. The staff in this department, like those of the innumerable other divisions of the business, is always busy. The small percentage of mistakes made is a cause of justifiable pride.

centration of various branches of business, and by undertaking the manufacture of goods for his store, so that the minimum of time, energy, and money went to their sale and distribution at Eaton's. Progressive and ever striving for new advances, Mr. Eaton's methods had, nevertheless, no place for speculation; and by careful forethought, aided by his faculty of rare foresight, he was always reasonably assured of successful results before commencing any new departure; while his clear, simple honesty guarded him

there was instituted that most incontrovertible proof of fair dealing — instant readiness to refund the money of a dissatisfied customer, whether the goods were purchased in the store or by mail.

The great benefit rendered by Mr. Eaton to social conditions in general was signalised by the shortening of the work hours of his employees. The early-closing movement stood as the practical expression of one of his dearest ideals — namely, that some day in the far future the store would be closed on Saturday in order that his employees might have that day for recreation and Sunday for religious instruction and worship. He lived to see his business approach as closely to this ideal as has so far been found possible. Every day the Eaton Store closes at five p.m. and on Saturdays at one p m. during the summer months. To relieve the rush incidental to this early closing on Saturday he set aside Friday as a "bargain" day, and so induced the public to do the greater part of its purchasing on Friday.

In 1891 Mr. Eaton formed the business into a joint - stock company, in which he retained the controlling interest. Its initial capital of 500,000 dollars was raised in 1905 to 1,000,000 dollars. Mr. Eaton was also a Director of the Dominion Bank.

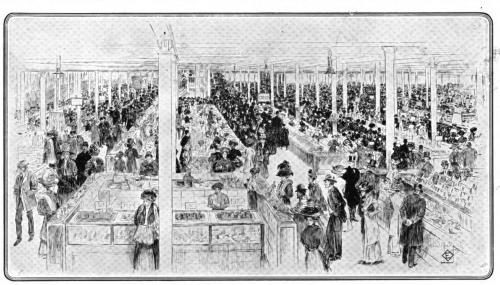
Keeping in close social touch with his employees, the great merchant for many years entertained the staff at his home for Christmers and the staff at his home for Christmers and an annual dinner was held in the store, no other place of sufficient size being available.

In private life Mr. Eaton's kindnesses and benevolences were many and widespread. His marriage to Margaret Wilson Beatite was an ideal union. Eight children were the offspring of this marriage, and Mr John C. Eaton has succeeded his father as President of the Company. As a Methodist, Mr Eaton was one of the rounders of Trinity Church, one of the largest and most because of the control of the largest and most because of the control of the company. As a Methodist, Mr Eaton was one of the rounders of Trinity Church, one o

a practical in-terest in all charitable

charitable and philan-thropic work. "To Timothy Eaton." said the To-gram at the time of his death, on Izm 21 1007. Jan. 31,1907, "more than "more than to any other man, living or dead, is due the high rank that Canada has achieved among the among the shopkeeping nations of the earth."

And the Toronto Globe said, on receipt of this news:
"Mr. Eaton's name stands forth as that of a great commercial



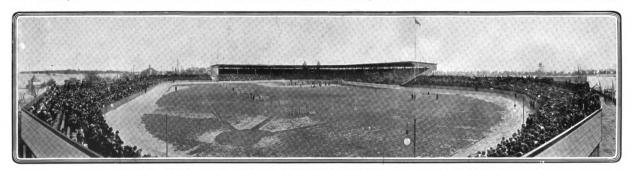
IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT BUSINESS: A SECTION OF THE STORE.

That Eaton's is truly "a store for all Canada" is apparent at the threshold, where people of all classes, from the most fashionable to the comparatively poor, meet. In-ide, the point is equally demonstrated.

against any venture which might discredit his integrity. The outcome of his keen foresight and his marvellous executive force was not only the making of his prices "right," and the representing goods exactly as they were, and the pricing of them at the same figure for all classes of customers, but his policy also resulted in revolutionising the business methods of Canada.

Instead of forcing goods on unwilling customers,

organiser, with keen discernment as to the needs of the public, and executive capacity to direct and control an extensive and complicated business enterprise. But it stands forth with far greater distinction as that of a man of strict integrity, who carried into his business the highest principles of business morality, and whose success was an elevating force throughout the wide field of his commercial and personal influence."



RECREATION FOR THE WORKER: A FIELD DAY OF THE EATON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AT THE STADIUM, HANLAN'S POINT, TORONTO.

The athletic energies of the employees are well studied, and the Baton Athletic Association is a unique organisation of the firm's workpeople. Its successes have been numerous. For instance, last year the facrorse team won the Intermediate Championship of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, thus becoming Champions of Canada. They were the first Toronto team to win this bonour for eighteen years; the football team were runners up in the Toronto Toronto

SMITH (NOVELIST) AND JONES, M.P., IN CANADA. SMITH and Jones are two inseparables who came to me the other day for advice.

Smith is a novelist who wishes to get local colour for his next masterpiece, while Jones is a young M.P. who feels he does not know as much as he talks about Tariff Reform and the British Empire.

"Look here, old fellow," said they, "you 've been in Canada and know the ropes. Can't you tell us how to see the place—say, in two months—in an intelligent sort of way, not sitting all the time in railway-trains and hotels? We want to be able to think when we come back that we have not just been trippers."

"All right," I said; "when do you mean to go?"

TOURING UNDER PERFECT CONDITIONS: ON THE TRAIL IN THE YOHO VALLEY.

"Oh, usual time," they replied; "August and September and up to middle of October if you like." | I studied my calendar and other sources of inform-

"Oh, usual time," they replied; "August and September and up to middle of October if you like." I studied my calendar and other sources of information.

"Leave on July 28th," I said, "and catch the Empress boat before the heaviest tourist season begins. You leave Liverpool on a Friday, and you will be in Quebec the following Thursday afternoon. The rest depends on yourselves."

They told me their tastes, and I worked an itinerary out for them which seemed to please them. It ran somewhat after this fashion: They would arrive at Quebec on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 3, and would put up at the show place of Quebec, the Château Frontenac. Most of the sights of Quebec itself can be seen in a day—the Citadel, the monuments, such as that to Wolfe, and the Plains of Abraham. Very picturesque are some of the old streets and houses on the bank of the St. Lawrence below the heights of the Citadel. Smith the novelist would be so delighted with Quebec that he would decide to spend the week-end there, mooning about and concocting word-pictures; but Jones has letters of introduction to business men in Montreal. He has Canadian investments, and wishes to consult the bankers, so he would take the train on Friday for Montreal, leaving Smith to catch him up.

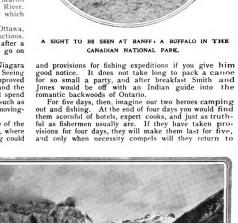
Jones puts up at the Place Viger, and finds that he is still in French Canada. But the banks are English, and all Saturday morning he is talking money. In the afternoon he is booked for a game of golf, and spends Sunday at a club, so that when Smith rejoins him in Montreal on the Monday he is in a very civilised mood, not feeling at all like a tourist.

But Smith would see the sights, so Monday would be spent doing the Cathedral and Mount Royal, and all the

make that breathless passage under the American fall, and visit the great Power House. Probably they would decide to see Niagara by moonlight, and postpone their return to Toronto till morning. On Friday they would be in Toronto, buying tackle and outfit for a fishing and camping trip on the French River. Here black bass and maskallonge lie wait!

Here black bass and maskallonge lie waiting for them. For tackle I have recommended two light Bristol rods and the stoutest line they can buy; also minnows and spoon-bait, a gaff and a landing-net. Then brown-duck trousers, jerseys, and thick woollen socks, and a good store of tobacco. The train for Pickerel Landing leaves Toronto in the evening, arriving next morning about five o'clock. It may not be scheduled to stop there, but a call on the C.P.R. agent soon remedies that.

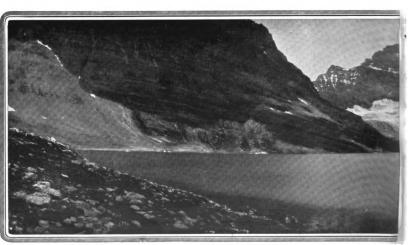
At Pickerel Landing, in a wooden house on a rock, lives Martin Fenton, who arranges for guides and canoes





IN THE RUGGEDLY PICTURESOUE COLUMBIA VALLEY: UP HORSE THIEF CREEK

Fenton's headquarters. By this time they will have begun to understand the real charm of Canada. They will be much more sympathetic than when they first stepped off the steamer. Time, however, is pressing, and they must hurry on to Winnipeg. This they reach on Friday, Aug. 17, and by wiring ahead they might, with luck, get rooms at the Royal Alexandra. At Winnipeg the automobile "Seeing Winnipeg" car saves them endless trouble. Before them passes the strange kaleidoscope of nations, Paris fashions and crude farm-hands, raw immigrants and stylish business





WHERE BLACK BASS AND MASKALLONGE LIE WAITING FOR THE FISHERMAN: ON THE FRENCH RIVER.

men, shacks and skyscrapers, all cheek by jowl. Should by chance an immigrant train pour its human freight into the station, they would not fail to see the handling of these new citizens at the Government Bureau, and note with what marvellous rapidity they are drafted off to places that are waiting for them.

On Saturday our tourists leave for Calgary, viewing the wheatfield of the Empire from the observation car on the C.P.R. Transcontinental.

By this time Smith and Jones probably desire a change from the railway track, and Calgary is fortunately

Thursday I book them for Banff, directing them to the great hotel under Cascade Mountain. A day at Banff is easily put in. The morning fills up nicely with a drive round Tunnel Mountain to the buffalo park. Then in the afternoon a little motor-launch makes a delightful trip up the river, deeper into the heart of the mountains. In the evening they go on to Lake Louise.

Lake Louise is so beautiful and so restful that I have dedicated it to Sunday as well as Saturday. They would sit on the verandah, watching the play of colour on that marvellous surface — emerald, sapphire, amethyst and turquoise, held in a chalice of eternal snow.

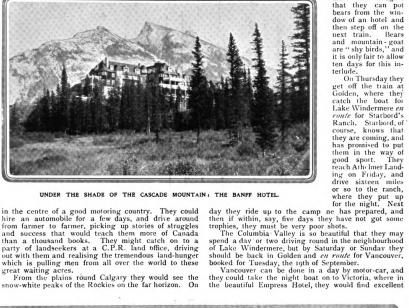
On Monday, September 4, the early train would carry them to Field, where horses wait to drive them out to Emerald Lake. Here they are fitted out with ponies and start for three days' ride through the Yoho Valley—a romantic interlude arranged by the enterprising C.P.R., which dots the route with permanent camps. Here at the end of each day's ride one finds a Chinese cook, a tent, a blazing camp fire and a fragrant bed of tamarisk boughs.

By this time they are fairly hardened, and could undertake a little hunting trip up in the Columbia Valley.

I say a "little" hunting trip but they must not imagine that they can pot

must not imagine that they can pot bears from the win-dow of an hotel and then step off on the next train. Bears



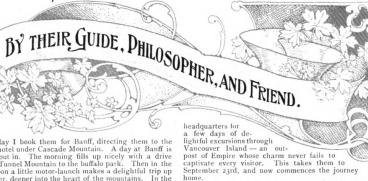


UNDER THE SHADE OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAIN: THE BANFF HOTEL

in the centre of a good motoring country. They could hire an automobile for a few days, and drive around from farmer to farmer, picking up stories of struggles and success that would teach them more of Canada than a thousand books. They might catch on to a party of landseekers at a C.F.R. land office, driving out with them and realising the tremendous land-hunger which is pulling men from all over the world to these great waiting acres.

From the plains round Calgary they would see the snow-white peaks of the Rockies on the far horizon. On





September 23rd, and now commences.

If I were Smith and Jones I would not come back by the main line of the C.P.R. I would break off at Revelstoke, and take the steamer down the Arrowhead Lakes to West Robson, passing the lumber camps and little isolated settlements that are so characteristic of Southern British Columbia. Then I would diverge for a day to Rossland and see the gold mines and the smelters at Traill. The



MOUNTAIN - CLIMBING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES : ASCENDING MILES PASS.

eastbound trail now runs along the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but first one spends a day at Nelson, the fruit centre of the Kootenays. All along the line through the Crow's Nest Pass are coal-mines and the like in a marvellously mineralised tegion set in fairy-like scenery.

Such a return should take them back to Winnipeg they could leisurely return to catch the Empress, leaving Quebec on October 6.

And now what would be the cost of such a trip?

Expenses, of course, vary according to the individual, but Smith and Jones both like to be comfortable, and so I have booked them first cabin on the steamer both ways in a cabin to themselves, and, of course, on the trains they will travel Pullman. Their fares should not amount to more than £75 each, but to that must be added the canoe and guide and tackle for the fishing trip, the hite of the motor at Calgary, the ponies and guide for the Yoho Valley, the steamer in the Columbia Valley, the guides, horses, camping outfit, etc., on the hunting trip, and the various hotel expenses in the various cities. I think they would do themselves well all the time for this eleven weeks' holiday for £160 to £180, and if they kept their eyes open at Calgary and in the Columbia Valley the septiment of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set. I know from experience that a Canadian holiday can be made from £50 upwards. If anyone wishes me to figure out a trip for him let him write to me, care of H. S. Carmichael, at the Canadian Pacific Offices in Charing Cross.



J UNT as the rapid stride in development made by Winnipeg is one of the modern wonders not merely of Canada, but of the whole of the North American Continent, so the enterprise of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company is one of the wonders of the West. Its canal system was the first of the kind started in Western Canada, and its success has never been in doubt. It owes its origin to the foresight, as well as to the indefatigable zeal, of Mr. E. T. Galt,

A GREAT IRRIGATION SYSTEM: PART OF THE 200 MILES OF MAIN CANAL.

This photograph gives an excellent idea of the kind of country through which the canal runs. The motor-car by the bridge is used by the Superintendent when going over the system.

situated about fifty-five miles south-west of the city are situated about fifty-five miles south-west of the city of Lethbridge. These works consist of the Rockfill Diversion Dam and spillway, 600 feet long, across the bed of the river. The intake channel is provided with spillway and wastegates, and the main canal has, there, a capacity at the intake of 1000 second feet, its main head-gates being constructed of steel and concrete, so that they are exceedingly strong and

ceedingly strong and durable. It is a matter of more than matter of more than ordinary interest to trace this canal system by means of a map. The bed of the St. Mary River lies at an elevation of something like one hundred feet below the surrounding country. surrounding country. The canal leaves the

anadian Pacific Railstructures of its kinds
is over a mile long.

of the valley for a distance of some four miles, when it comes out on to the bench land. It then takes a trend to the north-east and runs in that direction for

Crossing of Willow Creek. These are 235 ft. and 735 ft. respectively in length, and each has a clear width of 27 ft., and is designed to carry a depth of 6 ft. of water. At the end of this section advantage is taken of a natural watercourse, which is utilised for seventeen miles, when the canal is again developed into an artificial channel, through which it is taken for a mile and a half. Another natural channel then is made use of to transport the water to the town of Magrath, where another



DESIGNED TO CARRY A SIX-FOOT DEPTH OF WATER: A GREAT 735-FOOT-LONG FLUME OVER WILLOW CREEK.

One of the most interesting features of the canal system is the series of flumes. That here illustrated is 735 feet long, has a clear width of 27 feet, and is designed to carry a six-foot-depth of water. It is one of the main flumes of the canal.

Diversion Dam is established. From Magrath the canal runs with the banks of the Pothole River for six miles, when it again emerges and runs eastward through Raymond to terminate at Sterling, on the line of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, where it debouches into a natural channel called "Kipps Coulee," which is used to transport the waters to the east. Midway between Magrath and Raymond the branch crosses a natural channel called "Nine-Mile Coulee." At this point it branches to the north of "Nine Mile Channel," and is used for a distance of ten miles, when it is again developed into an artificial channel, thirty miles long, called the Letthbridge, and subsidiary branches have been constructed from it. One of these—the Chin branch—is eighteen miles long and supplies water to the tributary lands of the country in the neighbourhood of Chin Coulee. The other is fourteen miles long. Several subsidiary branches lead from it to connect with the farmers own laterals. All around the Letthbridge district the Company has it has done in Egypt, etc., but it must be understood that, though much of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's lands will be largely increased in value by irrigation, the Company has a large area of land for sale that does not require irrigation.



THE HEADOUARTERS OF THE COMPANY'S GENERAL OFFICES: A VIEW OF

THE HEADQUAKIERS OF THE COMPARYS GENERAL OFFICES A VIEW OF THE CITY OF LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

In the background of the photograph may be seen the new steel bridge of the Canadian Pacific Ridway, across the Belly River valley. This is one of the longest and highest structures of its kind in the world. Its height from the centre of the valley is 314 feet, and it is over a mile long.

In the deseground of the photograph may be seen the new steel brigg of the Lawar, across the Bdit River valler. This is one of the longest and highest in the world. Its height from the centre of the valley is 314 feet, and it is of Montreal, the President of the Company, who also has the distinction of being one of those primarily responsible for the growth of the Company's railway, as well as its coal-mines at Lethbridge, all of which are now ably looked after by the Company's General Manager, Mr. P. L. Naismith. The railway is 120 miles in length, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Lethbridge, and also with the Great Northern Railway at the American boundary, so that the facilities it offers for transport cannot well be excelled. The collieries owned and operated by the Company at Lethbridge are exceedingly valuable. Some idea of their output may be gained from the knowledge that it has recently been found necessary to build one of the most modern "tipples" in Western Canada.

Great as are these undertakings in themselves and in their capacity for future development, as well as for the part they must play in the advance of the country, it is the canal system which is most important, seeing that it extends through a total length of 700 miles of main canal and 500 miles of off the country, it is the canal system which is most important, seeing that it extends through a total length of 700 miles. The system is divided into 200 miles of main canal and 500 miles of off the country, it is the canal system which is most important, seeing that it extends through a total length of 700 miles. The system is divided into 200 miles of main canal and 500 miles of off the country, it is the canal system which is most important, seeing that it extends through a total length of 700 miles.

When it is remembered how great a part agriculture plays in the wealth of Canada, the advantage to the farmer of obtaining a certain supply of water is a self-evident proposition. The source of supply is derived from the St. Ma



CAPABLE OF HOISTING 200 TONS OF SHIPPING COAL AN HOUR; THE GREAT STEEL "TIPPLE" AT THE COMPANY'S No. 6 SHAFT AT LETHBRIDGE.
At the collieries at Lethbridge, owned and worked by the Company, has recently been complement modern "all steel" tipples in Western Canada. This is here shown, together with the

a distance of six and a-half miles, when it debouches into a natural channel, which is known in the neighbourhood as Spring Coulee. On this division of the canal there are two flumes, known as the North and Soutn



AT THE STARTING POINT OF THE COMPANY'S MAIN CANAL THE DIVERSION DAM

AND SPILLWAY ACROSS THE BED OF THE ST. MARY'S RIVER.

The spillway is 600 feet long. The St. Mary's River is the source of the supply for the irrigation system.
The elevation of its bed is about 100 feet below that of the surrounding country; thus it is necessary for the canal to leave the river in a heavy cutting.



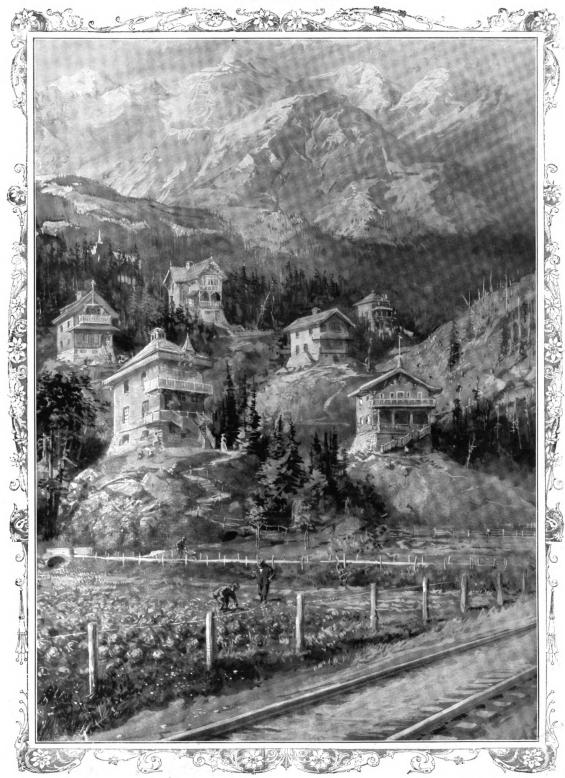
CONSTRUCTED OF STEEL AND CONCRETE: THE MAIN HEAD-GATES OF THE GREAT 700 - MILE IRRIGATION CANAL SYSTEM.

nat irrigation system comprises no fewer than 200 miles of main canal and 500 miles of distributing.

The main canal has a capacity at the intake of 1000 second feet. The acreage supplied with water is approximately 75,000 (roughly, 120 square miles).

SWITZERLAND IN THE ROCKIES: "EDELWEISS," CANADA.

DRAWN BY CHARLES SHELDON.



TO BE SET UP IN THE SPRING: THE SWISS VILLAGE THAT IS TO BE NEAR GOLDEN.

"Edelweiss" is to be a Swiss village in the Canadian Rockies: its inhabitants will be Swiss—and guides capable of escorting the climbers who wish to ocale the great peaks of the locality. It is to be set on the western slopes of the mountains, about a mile from Golden, in the Columbia Valley, and its châlets will have place on little promontories on the lower slopes. "Alpinists" will certainly welcome it, and congravulate the Canadian Pacific Reliawy on the enterprise which brought it into being. For the rest, it should be noted that a Canadian Alpine Club was founded five years ago, and that its annual camp has become so popular that climbers come from all parts of the world to attend it. Evidently, inany agree with Mr. Edward Whymper's dictum, that in the Rockies Canada has an asset of incalculable value,



SPIKING DOWN THE EMPIRE FIFTY YEARS OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IN CANADA

BY FREDERICK A. TALBOT



THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE BUILT IN THE GRAND TRUNK

SHOPS: MONTREAL, 1859.

To this engine fell the duty of hauling the Prince of Wales's (King Edward's) royal train through Canada in 1860.

To this engine fell the duty of bauting the Prince of Wales's (King Edward's) royal train through Canad: in 1860.

It was nigh on sixty years ago when three famous British constructional engineers, fresh from their railway-building triumphs on the Continent, set out for a new field in which to continue their epoch-marking work. It was a bold move, for the prospect was far from promising; yet it was destined to pave the path for success and prosperity in one large corner of the British Empire—Canada. Those three pioneers were Messrs. Brassey, Peto, and Letts.

Even in those days there was plenty of buoyant optimism, and confidence that Canada was going to "hustle." But railways were required urgently, and money was scarce. Consequently, when the Grand Trunk Railway was born and the aid of British capitalists was sought, London only undertook to find the money on condition that these prominent engineers carried out the enterprise.

These Empire-builders set off with an ambitious scheme. It was the biggest railway-building programme ever conceived as a single project up to that time. They were going to build one thousand miles of steel highway! Lake Huron, Toronto, and Montreal were not only to be linked together by a trunk road, but they were going to be brought into direct touch with the Atlantic—but traversing a corner of the United States—at Portland.

The undertaking was severely criticised and ridiculed as a mad idea. Why, barely one-third of the country to be traversed was populated! The other two-thirds of line would run through untrodden forest, muskey, and useless wilderness, in the tight grip of ice, which the rays of the sun could not reach to melt, owing to the impenetrable, tangled bush, even in midsummer!

But the engineers plouded steadily along, and consummated their task. To-day part of the thousand miles thous a part by the "International Limited," the "crack" flier and most luxurious train in Canada.

And what of the muskeg and wild forest? Both have disappeared. Where they flourished, humming

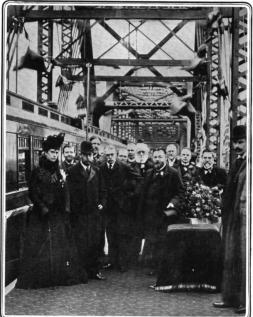
open air.

British enterprise, British brains, and British money, as exemplified in the Grand Trunk Railway, laid the stones upon which the fabric of Canada's prosperity has been raised. During a little more than half a century the original line multiplied its mileage

eight times.

To-day every corner of south and western Ontario is penetrated by this system: it enmeshes the Province in a network of steel. And its pioneer work is still being

continued. It is unlocking the door to Northern Ontario; leading the way to a country just so inhospitable, quite so forbidding, and equally so ice-gripped as was the territory first entered on the south. Moreover, it is a country destined to just as great a future. But in addition to "spiking" the country more firmly to the Empire, many striking monuments to engineering skill were set up—merely to give the public greater and improved travelling facilities. A bridge was thrown across the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. It was a stupendous achievement, and Messrs. Ross and



KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY INSPECTING THE NEW VICTORIA JUBILEE BRIDGE SPANNING THE ST. LAWRENCE AT MONTREAL DURING THEIR VISIT
TO CANADA IN 1901.
The original tubular bridge was opened by the late King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, May 25, 1860.

Stephenson found the broad, swiftly running river a fearsome antagonist to conquer. It took them five years to erect the huge tube, 7000 feet long, resting on twenty-four massive masonry piers, and to build the 2184 feet of approaches, at a cost of £1,400,000.

The success with which they solved, at much expenditure of effort and time, teasing problems as they appeared — and difficulties developed with a heart-

THE FLIGHT OF THE "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" FROM MONTREAL TO CHICAGO

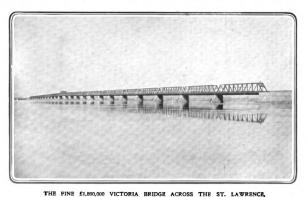
This is the fastest and finest train in Canada. The double track, 880 miles in length, is the longest in the world.

This is the fastest and finest train in Canada. The double track, 800 miles in length, is the longest in the world.

breaking, continuous frequency—is a striking tribute to their genius. His late Majesty King Edward VII., who, as the Prince of Wales, opened the bridge on May 25, 1860, voiced popular sentiment when he described the work "as unsurpassed by the grandeur of Egypt or Rome, as it is unrivalled by the modern genius of these days of ever-active enterprise."

But the rapid growth of the country, the expansion of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the increase in its volume of traffic, in time rendered Ross and Stephenson's work inadequate. A few years ago, it was replaced by a larger and more modern structure, of the open steel type, which not only provides a double track for the railway, but also an electric tramway, carriage - way, and footwalks for pedestrians. The new bridge was rerected around the old one in such a way that no interruption was offered to railway traffic. The present bridge was opened in 1897, likewise by a royal hand—that of King George V., as Prince of Wales. The new bridge cost £400,000. Another work, ranking in audacity and importance with the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, is the St. Clair Tunnel, under the channel connecting Lakes Huron and Eric, between Sarnia and Port Huron—"the link that binds two great nations." In the early days, passengers had to cross from Canada into the United States by ferry plying on a fickle neck of water. So in 1886 it was resolved to carry the track beneath the waterway, and thus avoid the inconveniences of changing trains. The work was commenced in 1888, and after two years' battle with the forces of Nature a huge iron tube, rolf feet in diameter, 6026 feet in length, weighing £540,000, was opened for traffic.

In less than twenty years traffic had outgrown the capacity of the tube. The situation was met by adopting electric working, and it is as well to point out that the traffic flowing through the St. Clair Tunnel is the heaviest railway service handled



The bridge was built by Ross and Stephenson in 1860, and reconstructed in 1897; its length is nearly two miles, and it cost £1.800,000. This is one of the longest bridges in the world.



THE HEIGHT OF DISCOMFORT: THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STATION

This old picture, the work of W. Armstrong, is particularly interesting, both in itself and for the fact that amongst the passengers shown are Red Indians.

PRINCE RUPERT. THE "LIVERPOOL OF THE PACIFIC." IN THE MAKING.

The Grand Trunk has created a new port on the Pacific coast for The harbour is one of the finest natural anchorages in the world, being 10 miles long by 11 miles wide, with sufficient depth of water to carry the largest ships affoat. The population is 5000. Three years ago the spot was forest and muskeg. Prince Rupert is 500 miles nearer Yokol

of the bridge, while below is another deck for vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

In the uphill pioneer task of providing Canada with the ways and means of becoming a great nation, Great Britain helped with a lavish hand, contributing her best, and in the moulding of the country produced railway magnates who stand supreme to-day.

As the Grand Trunk Railway, the first steel

supreme to-day.

As the Grand Trunk Railway, the first steel highway in Canada, built up the East, so is the Grand Trunk Pacific, the youngest railway force in the Dominion, opening up the middle and the West.

West.

Some ten years ago new administrative blood, both in England and Canada, realised that the mother system must throw her metal tentacles farther out, to tap virgin districts and create new sources of traffic. Busy, fertile brains in cooperation evolved a scheme in which history repeats itself. Yes, they would stretch out, another limb, but it would be of enormous length, with the thumb resting on the Atlantic seaboard and the little finger touching the Pacific. In short, they would provide the Dominion with a new virile backbone of steel 3556 miles in length, traversing nine out of the twelve Provinces, and, except for two or three hundred miles, running through new and unknown territory, lifting the veil still higher over that region, euphemistically described as terra incognita. terra incognita.

terra incagnita.

The twentieth century railway pioneers in Canada attacked their prodigious task boldly. Like the parent 1000 miles in the East, it was an audacious project; the daughter was to the new century what the mother had been to the 'fifties of the previous century — the greatest railway project ever conceived and undertaken in one concrete whole.

And the ambitious enterprise is rapidly drawing to a close. It has been carried out on traditional British lines — solidity and strength: built to last. The roadbed from one end to the other is the

drawing to a close. It has been carried out on traditional British lines—solidity and strength: built to last. The roadbed from one end to the other is the finest that present-day engineering science can evolve. The lessons of the past have been taken to heart. Curves have been taken to heart. Curves have been cased to extreme limits; that bugbear of railway operation, grades, which eat so heavily into revenue, has been almost entirely eliminated. Travelling from Atlantic to Pacific, no heavier rise than 26 feet per mile is encountered; reverse the direction of travel, and no "bank" in excess of 21 feet per mile is met. Then, again, to cross the formidable Rocky Mountains it is not necessary for the trains to scratch the clouds—they have to rise only to 3720 feet, and even to that, it should be noted, on but a single occasion.

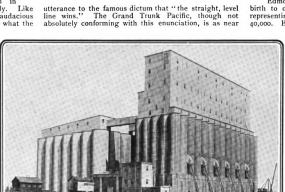
No other railway north of the Equator can point to such favourable factors.

can point to such favourable factors.
True, it has entailed the expenditure of
hundreds of thousands to obtain such
desiderata; but it will mean the saving

of millions in working expenditure. And traffic, like water, will always flow along the channel of least resistance. It was the late President Cassatt who gave



"THE LINK THAT BINDS TWO GREAT NATIONS" THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL Clair Tunnel, a solid iron tube 6026 feet long under the St Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron, Michigan, cost £540,000. operated by electricity.



THE GUARANTEE OF THE FARMER'S WEALTH.

such as a mountain chain of the calibre of the Rockies

the tengent to miles long by it miles wisk, with sufficient depth of water it soo miles nearer Yokobama than Vancouver it.

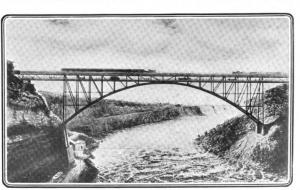
such as a mountain chain of the calibre of the Rockies will permit, and if the results of Cassatt's words put into effect offer any criterion, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is destined to become the premier traffic route across British North America.

And what has the construction of the new transcontinental railway accomplished so far? It has brought to light new timber resources of Quebec, the extent of which was not betrayed by dreams; has discovered a rich agrarian country of 15,000,000 acres in Ontario; has rolled up the map several turns and brought further expanses of rich country considered the indisputable domain of forest, ice, and snow before human endeavour for material profit; has resulted in the conquest of fifteen million acres of wheat-raising land in the West, which is among the finest Canada can produce; has opened up a two-hundred mile vista of mountain scenery which cannot be surpassed; has revealed a new territory rich in mineral and agricultural resources; has wrested from oblivion another country—NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA—to which settlers are already flocking in large numbers; and has created a new hive of activity—Prince Rupert—on the shores of the Pacific, far, far removed from civilisation.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has already given a striking illustration of its coming position in the development of the Dominion. It has brought two capital cities of the West, Winnipeg and Edmonton, six hours nearer together; it has given birth to over one hundred new towns on the prairie, representing a population, at a modest computation, of 40,000. By its unfolding of new bounteous land of amazing fertility, it has assisted materially towards deviating the river of emigration from the United States to Canada: its coming stroke, following completion, will be of even greater significance. It will draw Yokohama two days' sail nearer London, as Prince Rupert, owing to its geographica



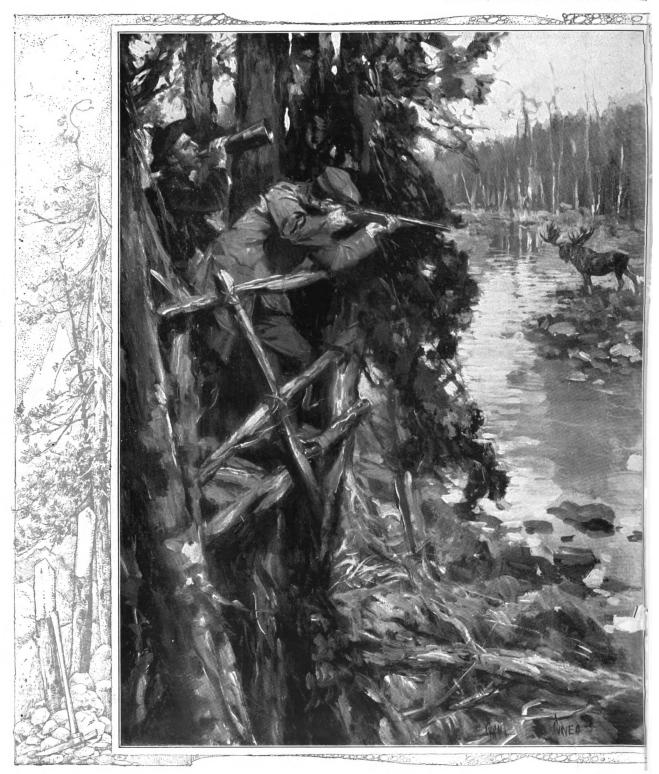
A PALACE OF COMFORT: THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TERMINUS AT OTTAWA, 1911. This Illustration marks a wonderful contrast between the old and the new-the old "lean-to" station shown on the opposite page, the fine station shown here.



THE SINGLE-ARCH BRIDGE ACROSS NIAGARA'S GORGE The total length of this is 1100 feet; the main span 550 feet. The greatest height above water is 252 feet. The bridge was rebuilt around a suspension-bridge without dislocating traffic. The top deck is for Grand Trunk trains, the lower deck for vehicles and pedectrains.

IN THE DOMINION WHICH IS AS LARGE AS I

A DRAWING, SPECIALLY MADE IN CANADA FOR "THE

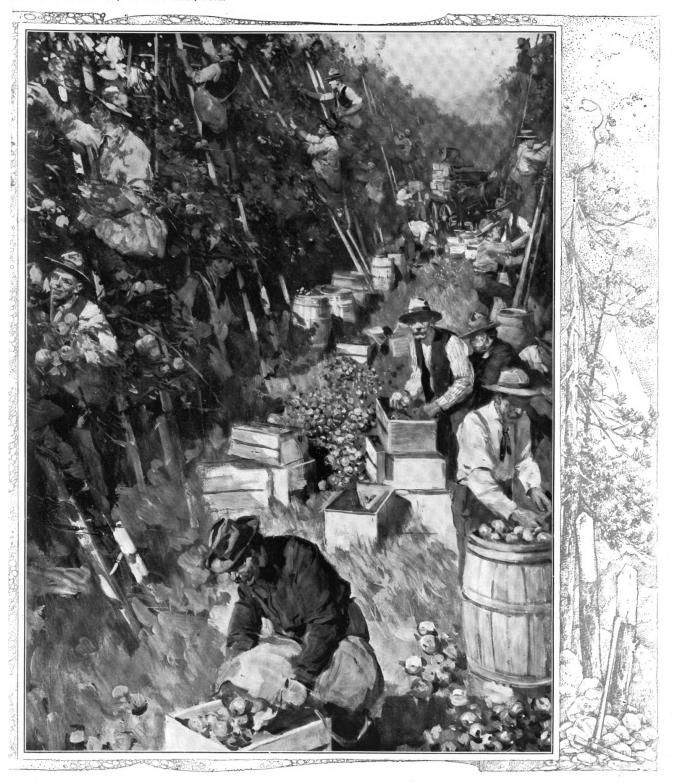


LURING A BULL BY IMITATING THE CALL OF THE COW: HUNTING THE MOOSE IN CANADA.

Of the first of these two Illustrations, it may be said that the hunters (in this case, stationed in a kind of crow's nest) entice the bull moose out of the cover of the woods by imitating the cow moose's call on a horn. A call such as this can be heard for two or three miles. So soon as the bull is within range, the hunter fires. Until it has reached the chosen spot, silence has to be observed very strictly, for the quarry's sense of hearing is exceedingly acute. The second picture calls

UROPE: PLEASURE AND BUSINESS IN CANADA.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



FRUIT FOR FELLOW COUNTRYMAN AND STRANGER: PICKING AND PACKING IN A GREAT ORCHARD.

for comparatively little description, but it may be pointed out that it emphasises one of the many important industries of Canada. The Dominion exported during the year ending 1909, 3.598,742 dollars' worth of fruits. In the same year, she exported to Great Britain £551,910 worth of apples, green or ripe. In Southern Ontario alone 338.255 acres are planted in fruit. In one year the yield of apples in Ontario exceeded 35,000,000 bushels.

CANADA AND THE NIAGARA FALLS.

THE great Falls of Niagara have always been so universally regarded as belonging to the United States that people are apt to forget that Canada enjoys more than an equal share of their marvels. This fact is brought home to every visitor to the Clifton Hotel Facing as it does both Cataracts, wonderful views of the American and Canadian, or Horseshoe Falls, as well as the great Niagara Gorge, are obtained; and impressive as the first sight must always be, the traveller who would really appreciate the Falls and their surroundings must live with them, as it were, for a few days; and nowhere can he do this to greater advantage, or with more assurance that his comfort will be looked after, than at the Clifton, which was completed in 1966 at a cost of over half-amillion dollars (£100,000), and embodies the most modern improvements in hotel



NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA: A VIEW SHOWING THE EAST OF THE CLIFTON HOTEL.

So many are wont to forget that Canada shares the glories of the Niagara Falls with the United States that this Illustration is of particular interest

construction for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Its decorations are exceedingly artistic and harmoniously blended, while its rooms are spacious and airy, and give that sense of comfort which ensures the feeling or "home away from home."

and airy, and give that sense of comfort which ensures the teening of away from home."

The dining-room, furnished in the Colonial style, is capable of seating six hundred guests at a time, and the cuisine is excellent in every respect. There are also a number of private dining-rooms, as well as tea-rooms and attractive cafés. The ball-room is a magnificent apartment, and furnished with a stage, dressing-rooms, etc., so that plays can be given when desired; while the billiard-room is well equipped, and the sitting-rooms and writing-rooms are furnished with every convenience for the purpose for which they are destined. Out of doors there are tennis-courts, bowling-greens, and a croquet-lawn; while within easy distance is the inevitable golf-course, without which no hotel can possibly hope to succeed. With it all, the tariff is so moderate that the visitor may live with full board for only sixteen shillings a day, upwards.

IN ITS DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR.

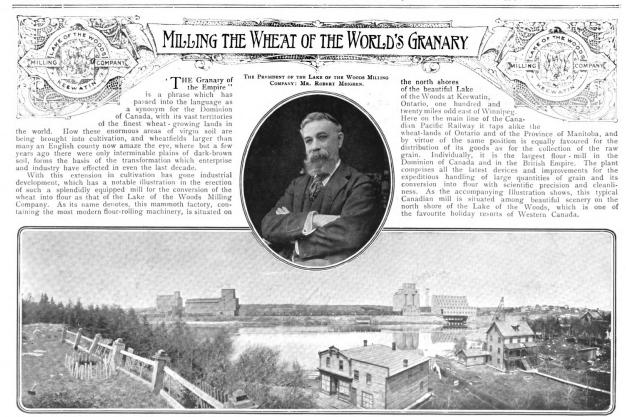
THIS year is a particularly interesting one for the large number of people associated in business relations with the Western Assurance Company, for as it was incorporated in 1851, it will celebrate its diamond jubilee before the December bells ring out 1911. The Head Office of the Company, which devotes itself almost exclusively to Fire and Marine Insurance, is in Toronto, where it is housed in an appropriately substantial and architecturally imposing building. From Toronto its bus.ness ramifies not only over the whole North American Continent including the

is housed in an appropri From Toronto its bus.m. Continent, including the United States and New-foundland, but to Great Britain as well as to various other parts of the world—to India, Austra-lia and Africa—branches having recently been opened in the Transvaal and in Turkey. The Com-pany's assets amount to over three and a quar-ter million dollars, while since its inauguration it ter million dollars, while since its inauguration it has paid out considerably over fifty-two million dollars—figures which in themselves are sufficient to show the high standing which it has attained. Its President is the Hon. George A. Cox; and Mr. V. R. Brock and Dr. John Hoskin, K.C., are its Vice. Presidents; while Mr. W. B. Meikle is the General Manager. Shortly after 1904 the general business depression throughout the world affected the Company, which, again, was heavily hit by the San Francisco earthquake. The Diregtors, however, rose to the situation, and the Company's business has since advanced with remarkable rapidity. To meet the expansion of the London business the Company has had to move it. since its inauguration it



Directors, however, rose to the situation, and the Company's business has since advanced with remarkable rapidity. To meet the expansion of the London business the Company has had to move its offices from Change Alley to much more commodious premises in Cornhill. The London Manager is Mr. R. H. R. Burder, assisted by Mr. H. M. Bentley, with Sir John Kennaway as Chairman.

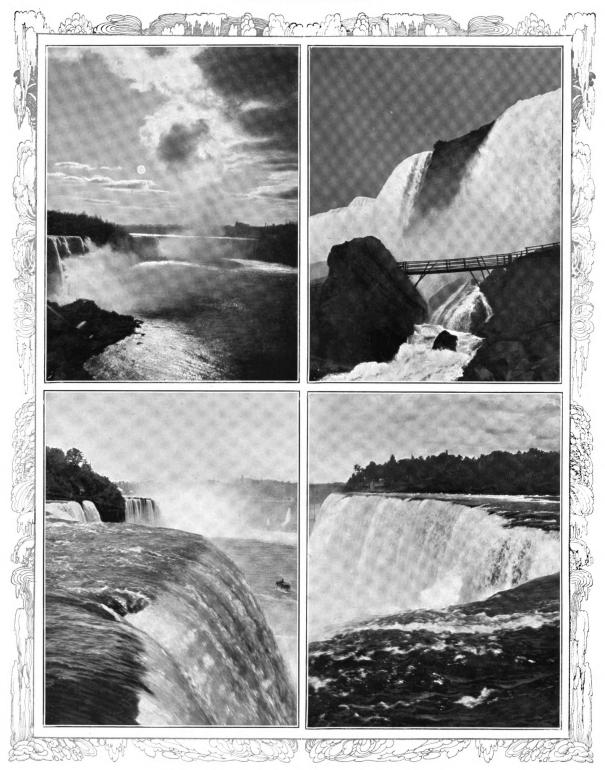
In close connection with the Western Assurance Company is the British America Assurance Company, established in 1833. under William IV. It is thus one of the oldest businesses of the kind on the American continent. Its assets are over 2,000,000 dollars, while it has paid out in losses more than 33,500,000 dollars.



WHEAT MADE INTO FLOUR IN PERFECT SURROUNDINGS: ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, SHOWING THE MAMMOTH MILLS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, AT KEEWATIN, ONTARIO.

"THUNDER OF WATER": THE FOAMING FRONTIER OF CANADA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

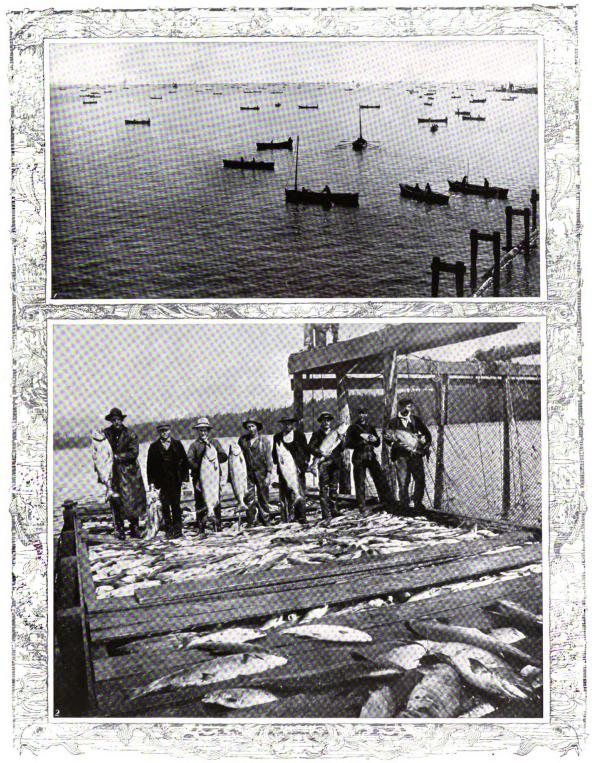


PRE-EMINENT AMONGST THE GREAT CATARACTS OF THE WORLD: NIAGARA FALLS.

The untravelled are a little apt to forget that the Nisgara Falls are shared by Canada and the United States, placing them to the credit of the latter alone. This is as unjust as it is incorrect: they may be called the foaming frontier of Canada for is not the river Niagara between the United States and the Dominion? Niagara, it may be noted, stands pre-eminent amongst the great cataracts of the world for the tremendous volume of water carried over so high a precipice. It has been calculated that the Fa'ls discharge 100,000,000 tons of water each hour. "Niagara" is from the Indian, and means "Thunder of Water."

CANADA AND A KING OF FISH: SALMON-FISHING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE C.P.R.

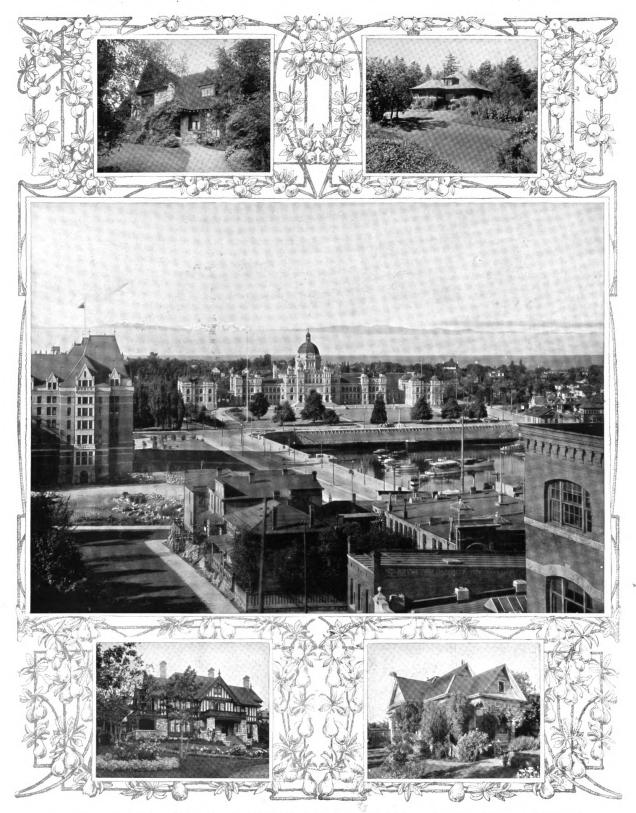


1. FISHES FOR THE MARKET: THE SALMON-FISHING FLEET
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

2. A MAGNIFICENT CATCH: A FISH-TRAP AND A BARGE-LOAD OF GREAT SALMON.

Canada can claim to have the most extensive fisheries in the world, including 12.780 miles of sea coast line and innumerable lakes and streams. The Dominion's fishery exports in 1908 and 1909 were 3.579 627 doilars' worth to Great Britain. 4.312.121 doilars' worth to the United States, and 5.427.916 doilars' worth to other countries. At the same period, the Dominion had a fishing fleet of 1414 vessels and 39.965 boats, manned by 71.070 men. The industry employed on shore an additional 13.753 We take our figures from "Five Thousand Facts About Canada," compiled by Mr. Frank Yeigh, of Toronto,

BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE PROVINCE OF PROMISE: VICTORIA.



IN THE CAPITAL OF A TENTH OF THE DOMINION: VICTORIA: AND TYPICAL BRITISH COLUMBIAN RESIDENCES.

The chief Illustration on this page a general view of a part of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, shows the Olympic Mountains (in the background), the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the Government Buildings, the Empress Hotel (on the left), the granite Causeway, and a part of the harbour. The other photographs, as we have noted, show typical British Columbian residences.

TENTH OF THE DOMINION: BRITISH



GREAT though the advance of British Columbia has been during the first ten years of the century, it holds out, with open hands, an infinitely greater promise for the next decade. He would be a bold man who—recognising the enormous strides capable of being made by a country under able administration, and realising that that progress often advances by more than geometrical progression—ventured to prophesy what the next few years have in store for that happy land which forms the western boundary of Southern and Mid Canada, and lies between the Pacific Ocean on the one hand and the Rocky Mountains on the other. British Columbia

the centre and its magnificent granite causeway bordering the harbour, while in the distance, beyond the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and on the mainland, to the south, rise the beautiful Olympic Mountains, with Mount Baker towering in the north, a hundred miles away.

On the mainland, separated from Vancouver Island by the Strait of Georgia, is the wonder city of the Province, Vancouver. Seventeen years ago the site on which it stands was a dense forest. Barely five years ago its population was less than 30,000. To-day it houses more than 120,000 people, or nearly as many as there were in the whole Province only fifteen years ago. Its population is rapidly growing, thanks to the many advantages enjoyed by the city, which is noted for its

Not less remarkable than the development of Vancouver are the strides made in the course of a few short years by Prince Rupert—the baby city of the Empire, and not the least flourishing. They must stimulate everyone to whom British enterprise and British endeavour stand for forces which make the heart beat faster and kindle the brain with a sense of pride. Nowhere, indeed, do these qualities find more fervent expression than in British Columbia. Only a few months ago the Prime Minister, the Hon. Richard McBride, evoked loud applause at a representative gathering when he declared, "We are British Columbians and good Canadians; but we are still more—we are intense Britishers." The son of Britain, therefore, who decides to settle in that far-off land knows in advance



IN A LAND OF PLENTY: PENTICTON ORCHARDS-CHIEFLY OF PEACH TREES.



FAMOUS AS A MINING TOWN, NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

has the distinction of being the largest Province in Canada, with an area of 395,000 square miles, or rather more than one-tenth of the whole Dominion. Within this vast territory there are at present fewer than 350,000 people. For many a long day to come, therefore, there will be abundant room for the immigrant who, seeking a new outlook and wider opportunities for the development of his abilities, studies the Illustrations which represent typical scenes and buildings in the Province. Beauty is a distinct attribute of the towns, and he must indeed be hard to please who is not fascinated by Victoria, standing on the South of Vancouver Island. with the stately Government Buildings in

fine streets and the magnificence of its buildings, as well as for its perfect water supply, and one of the best systems of street electric railways in the world. This railway connects Vancouver with the rising town of New Westminster twelve miles distant, and, after crossing the Fraser River, runs on for sixty miles more through a rich farming district.

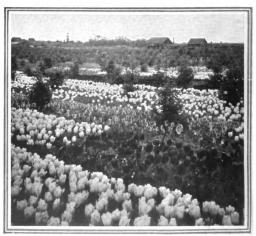
Its harbour is one of the most extensive on the coast, and is able to accommodate the largest steamers of the great steamship lines which cross the Pacific, as well as the large boats in which the coasting trade is carried on. It is, therefore, naturally, the headquarters of the vast timber business of the country.

that he will be among friends and brothers. He will, likewise, be in a delightful and healthy climate, as may be judged from the Illustrations, for the luxuriance of the trees and plants proclaims it a land of fruit and flowers. The climate is, indeed, one of the chief assets of the Province, that of the coast being exceedingly mild.

By reason of its climate and the fertility of its soil the country makes an enticing appeal to farmers and farm-workers. It has, in addition, great need of domestic servants and labourers at one end of the financial scale, and of capitalists at the other. The last named, indeed, will find splendid opportunities for investments throughout the Province, and perfectly safe mortgages can be had



NEAR YALE: LOOKING DOWN THE FRASER RIVER.



IN RIVALRY WITH HOLLAND: TULIPS IN BLOOM AT VICTORIA.



SEEN FROM STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER: A GLIMPSE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

returning a net interest of from six per cent. to eight per cent. In other directions there are great possibilities for the man of wealth, as well as for the man of industry, for the great natural resources of the country are all in the early stages of development. The chief of these industries are mining, fishing, timber, and agriculture.

Since their inception the mines have produced about seventy million sterling—last year's product being worth £4,800,000—and that although 300,000 square miles of mineral ground had not yet been prospected. The fishing industry accounts for about a third of the whole catch of Canada, and last year amounted in value to over £1,500,000. The timber brought in last year a total of about £2,500,000, while agriculture and fruit-growing,

ot only to the Eastern side of the continent, but to

not only to the Eastern side of the continent, but to Europe.

A conspicuous part of that produce will unquestionably be fruit. As British Columbia fruit has, year after year, taken the gold medal at the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition in London, and the highest awards at other exhibitions in the United Kingdom, it has manifestly received the hall-mark of success and proved that no better can be obtained anywhere. The opportunities for fruit-growing are sufficiently evident when it is said that ten years ago there were fewer than 7500 acres of orchards in the Province, while to-day there are over 100,000 acres. Most of the fruit-growing is in the Southern belt, but it is believed with every show of

In addition to the railways, the Government of British Columbia has also arranged for great public works to be prosecuted—e.g., development roads, bridges, public buildings and surveys, and it is its sintention to vote about £1,000,000 sterling for these purposes this year. The effect of such works of development in the past has been exceedingly advantageous. This is proved by the rapid rate at which the revenue has increased. Ten years ago, it was only about £200,000. In 1909 it was over £1,400,000. At the beginning of the present century, the revenue was considerably less than the expenditure. In 1909 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by over £200,000. In



A PROSPERING TOWN: KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



A FINE CATCH: A RESULT OF TROLLING FOR SALMON IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

which are still in their infancy, yielded £1,800,000. Besides this, manufactures produced £6,000,000. The natural resources of the country, therefore, represented last year a total of about £16,500,000—a remarkable showing for so small a population.

The reason why these figures must be considerably increased in the near future is that the whole country is now being opened up by railways, two thousand miles of which have already been provided for and are rapidly being constructed. Again, in the course of a few years there will be four lines running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all terminating in British Columbia, so that abundant facilities will exist for the transport of produce

reason that the central belt will show equally great possibilities of success in this respect. Altogether, British Columbia has ten times more agricultural land than Japan, which supports a population of 50,000,000 people. In addition to Vancouver, the Province has the best harbours on the Pacific coast. This fact must inevitably influence the part it will play in the great shipping trade of the Pacific. This trade cannot fail to increase by leaps and bounds when the Panama Canal is finished, while another important factor to be considered lies in the rapidly growing commercial intercourse of the Old World with China and Japan. The most direct route to and from these countries lies through the Province.

the year 1910 the revenue of the Province was about £1.875,000; with a surplus of about £520,800, a great deal of which is in the banks drawing 3 per cent, interest. Realising the importance of education to its rising population, the Government of British Columbia spends a large amount in this direction, voting some £200,000 a year for the purpose, in addition to large amounts provided by the municipalities. The educational system is free, and is particularly good, so that the future generation will be amply able to take advantage of the great opportunities to which it is heir, opportunities which it may safely be said are not exceeded by any other Province in the Dominion or by any State on the continent of North America.



IN THE OLD ENGLISH STYLE: A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN IN VICTORIA



GIANTS IN FAIRYEAND, IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.



ONCE A TINY FISHING SETTLEMENT; NOW A CITY WITH A POPULATION OF 110,000; VANCOUVER AND ITS FINE HARBOUR, ONE OF THE THREE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

ONCE A TINY FISHING SETTLEMENT, NOW A CITY WIT

THE development of Canada has created many openings for the sound and remunerative investment of capital, and nowhere to-day are there more numerous and profitable opportunities than in the Province of British Columbia. Its fine position on the Pacific coast, added to its advantages of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, give it an actual and still more a potential importance, which has not yet been fully realised in Great Britain.

To this fact the city of Vancouver is at once a witness and a portent. It stands on the edge of a magnificent bay, which, with its deep inlet and I and locked waters, twenty-five miles in length and two and a quarter miles broad, forms one of the three greatest harbours of the world. As such it was selected, when still a tiny fishing settlement, as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From a population of 1000 in 1886, it has grown until to-day Vancouver's population is at least 110.000.

Vancouver is the natural metropolis not only of the rich Province of British Columbia itself, but it is also the entrepôt of North-West Canada. All the easiest westward gradients through the Rocky Mountains converge on Vancouver, as it is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, so it has been selected as the terminus of the two great transcontinental lines which the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern British Columbia by these railways must add enormously to the growth of Vancouver, which will be the terminus of five railways crossing the American continent. Excellent opportunities present themselves to-day, for the purchase of real estate, including business and residential sites and farm lands in and about the city, forms a most desirable investment. Another opportunity is that offered by the vast timber resources of British Columbia, which form the last great forest area on the American continent. In area it amounts to over 180,000,000 acres, and its red cedar, its fir, pine, larch, and other woods are in demand throughout not only

wood-pulp, for which British Columbia possesses enormous wood-pulp, for which British Columbia possesses enormous timber reserves and also the advantage of easy and cheap communication. These advantages should give British Columbia absolute control for the supply of wood-pulp or paper of every grade or quality in the markets of Asia and Australia, and the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would be likely to give a still further impetus to this industry in British Columbia. The mineral wealth of British Columbia is shown by the fact that it produces nearly 70 per cent, of the total mining output of Canada. Gold is mined all over the

AMONG THE FOREST GIANTS: MAGNIFICENT TIMBER ON THE MAMQUAM RIVER, HOWE SOUND, FORTY MILES FROM VANCOUVER.

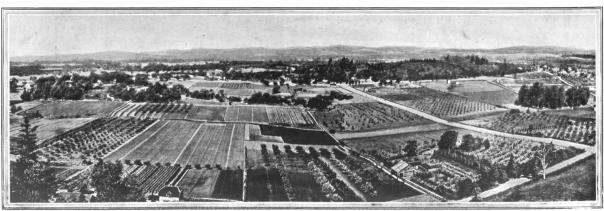
PORTY MILES PROM VANCOUVER.

Province, and with silver, copper, and coal, forms the principal mineral output of British Columbia. Large deposits of iron have been located, but await development, as do the deposits of zinc, mica, and other metals. The coalfield of the Rocky Mountains is the greatest in Canada. Here, again, are opportunities for investment of which the American capitalist is not slow to avail himself. Similarly, the fisheries of British Columbia, employing 12,000 men, are capable of considerable expansion. Fruit-growing offers like chances.

These opportunities, alike in real estate, in timber, paper-pulp, mining, agriculture, and horticulture, which British Columbia offers to the investor, are being largely seized by Americans, but as yet are scarcely realised by

the investors of Great Britain. Being, as it were, in actual touch with British Columbia and Western Canada generally, the Americans see and seize the opportunities which present themselves for the employment of their capital to the fullest advantage. It is not because of the American's readiness to enter into any speculation, but the American's readiness to enter into any speculation, but the American's greater insight into possibilities and his knowledge of the larger profits which are always to be earned in a new country. The fortunes they win are the reward for those who are first in the field, and of the pioneers in the development of virgin territory. In that work of development there may be, but there is not necessarily, a single degree of speculation, for the very fact that the land is undeveloped is a protection against such dangerous speculation as exists in a country whose original wealth has been exhausted.

As we have noted, the Americans are first in the field, because they are nearest the scene of action, and have thus opportunity of perceiving for themselves the openings which Canada presents. The British, placed less favourably, remain ignorant of the value of the possibilities before them, and are in danger of being anticipated in every detail, to their incalculable loss. The Canadians, fully realising these impediments to British enterprise in their country, perceive that it is necessary to come themselves to England to entighten this ignorance of the Moher Country, and impress upon her people the value of the Dominion's resources. Further, however willing the British may be to share in the profits of Canadian development, through the media of their London branch, under the charge of Mr. J. v. Alvensleben, of 41, Salisbury House, E.C. In addition to their London branch, under the charge of Mr. J. v. Alvensleben, have branch offices in Victoria, Paris, and Berlin, and through the media of their London branch offices in Victoria, Paris, and Berlin, and through the media of their London branch o



WHERE THE EARTH BRINGS FORTH GOOD THINGS IN ABUNDANCE: FARM LAND NEAR VICTORIA.

THE TOPIC OF THE MOMENT: CANADA, AND ITS WHEAT.



- FARMING UNDER THE MOST MODERN CONDITIONS: THRESHING WHEAT BY MECHANICAL POWER IN SASKATCHEWAN.
- 2. WHEAT SHOULDER-HIGH: A MAGNI-FICENT CROP NEAR EDMONTON,
- 3. AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS: AN OLD HOMESTEAD AND A NEW ONE IN WESTERN CANADA.

By no means without reason, Canada has been called "the world's granary." Wheat, oats, barley and flax are the crops most widely cultivated, while other products include potatoes, tunnips, beans, peas, buckwhear, rye, and sugar beets, and, in Ontario more especially, apples, grapes and tobacco. In 1909 the Dominion yielded (to name wheat, oats, and barley alone) 167.744,000 bushels of wheat, 353,466,000 bushels of oats, and 55,398,000 bushels of barley. Her wheat-growing belt is estimated at four times the area of the United States bels.

In twenty-one years she has produced 978,850,37 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH CANADA FOR THE

" If the United States stands for the America of achieve-ment, Canada presents the America of opportunity."
"While the nineteenth century was the century of the United States, the twentieth century is the century of Canada.

United States, the twentieth century is the century of Canada."

THE recent exhibition at the Horticultural Hall of fruit

Tigrown in British Columbia came as a surprise to
many to whom British Columbia is merely the name of
a Province "somewhere in the West," and who have
never heard of the potentialities of that part of the
British Dominions. The same ignorance prevails about
other parts of Canada, in spite of the fact that scarcely
a newspaper or magazine is published to-day which does
not contain some reference to the remarkable results
which are being obtained in pearly weare outer of the which are being obtained in nearly every quarter of the

The average man does not read statistics, and if he did, could form little idea of the facts they are intended to represent, especially with reference to a country like Canada, where

Canada, where everything — save population—is on such a large scale. The Americans, of course, are alive to what is han to what is hap-pening, and pening, and with charac with characteristic in-stinct for good business are pouring into Canada in thousands to take the cream, leaving the milk for the Britisher, who will stroll the Britisher, who will stroll in when the trails have already been worn and the choice land has been taken. During 1000 nearly o

nas been at the control of the contr



OATS REACHING TO A MOUNTED MAN'S THIGH: A SPLENDID CROP IN THE BULKLEY VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ry Courtesy of the Grand Trunk Railway

which will afford him the field of work in which he

which will afford him the held of work in which he is most likely to succeed.

The scope of the enterprise of the Dominion and British Lands, Ltd., comprises the control by the Company of large tracts of prairie-lands, and of fruit-land and mixed farming-land in British Columbia, and improved

concerned, it is certain that the favourable

concerned, it is certain that the favourable conditions which have hitherto prevailed with a view to the earlier development of that Province will soon cease to exist, and that "ground floor" propositions will be a thing of the past.

It is no part of the policy of this Company to persuade prospective buyers; but it is their business to afford information and advice, and, if necessary, personally conduct parties interested over any properties which appeal to them as offering a sound investment. Moreover, the Company is in a position to place at the disposal of purchasers of land expert advice as to the best and most profitable means to be employed to enable them to realise their investments to the best advantage. It is interesting to note that several of the Directors of the Company have quite recently visited Canada, and were so much interested by what they saw that they proceeded immediately to widen the scope of the company have quite recently visited canada, and were so much interested by what they saw that they proceeded immediately to widen the scope of the company have quite recently visited canada, and were so much interested by what they saw that they proceeded immediately to widen the scope of the open cannot be a supported to a side of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the open cannot be a supported to the scope of the supported to the scope of t

years. The right-The right-hand photo-graph at the foot of this article shows, to some extent, what has actually been done on absolutely virgin soil, thickly covered with timber. The original owners, who are also the

TIVATED; ORCHARD NEAR THE ETTLE RIVER, PLANTED IN 1904.

Venturous, if not eccentric, in their ideas as to the possible future of their venture. To-day it would be difficult to name a price which would persuade them to part with their interest in the place. The other photographs are representative of typical scenes in this wondeful country, which a few years ago was practically unknown. It is anticipated that the current year will be a record one, so far as Canada is concerned; and whilst there is room and to spare for every unit of our so-called "surplus population," the indiscriminate buying of lands by persons who know nothing of the special conditions obtaining in the particular district they have chosen, will AND CULTIVATED: ORCHARD NEAR THE KETTLE RIVER, PLANTED IN 1904.



LAND CALLING FOR CULTIVATION.





A PLACE

AND GREAT OSSIBIL TIES KETTLE RIVER VALLEY

TORS MODE





SHOWING BOTH PLANTED AND UNCLEARED SECTIONS: A TYPICAL BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT RANCH.

result has been the organisation of a business, with offices in Eastern and Western Canada and in England, the main objects of which are (1) to provide the careful investor with the opportunity he seeks to put out his money to day in an enterprise which is bound to yield to him a handsome return in the near future; and (2) to show the settler where he can secure the particular description of land, improved or otherwise,

farms in Ontario. No land has been acquired which cannot be recommended, and in every instance where undeveloped tracts have been bought due regard has been paid to considerations of climate, altitude, proximity to railways and other means of transportation, markets, the nature of the soil, and price. The Company has been exceptionally fortunate in obtaining its property on easy terms; and, at least so far as British Columbia is

eventually lead to dissatisfaction and loss, for which they evenually lead to dissatisfaction and loss, for which they will blame the country, whilst the fault will be at the door of the misguided man who trusts to his own judgment rather than to that of the old-timer and the expert.

It may be added that the London offices of the Dominion and British Lands, Ltd., are at 59A, London Wall, E.C., and letters or inquiries should be directed to that address.

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE: CANADA FOR THE HUNTER AND FISHERMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PITTMAN AND C.P.R.: DRAWING BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



- I. A HEAD OF THE WAPITI, OR ELK, WHICH IS NEXT TO THE MOOSE IN SIZE.
- 2. FISHING IN IDEAL SURROUNDINGS: WITH ROD AND LINE ON A CANADIAN LAKE.
- 3. A HEAD OF A WHITE TAIL DEER.
- 4. A HEAD OF A MULE DEER.
- 5. SPEARING SALMON: EXCITING SPORT IN BRITISH
- 6. A HEAD OF THE WOODLAND CARIBOU.
- 7. TAKEN FROM A CANADIAN LAKE: RAINBOW TROUT.
- 8. A HEAD OF A MOOSE, MONARCH OF THE CANADIAN FORESTS.
- 9. A GOOD CATCH: BLACK BASS, PIKE, AND DORY.
- 10. QUARRY OF THE FUR-HUNTER: A LYNX.
- II. SOUGHT BY THE HUNTER: A PRAIRIE WOLF.
- 12. FOOD FOR SPORTSMEN A TIMBER WOLF.

The sporting possibilities of Canada cannot be too well known, for the Dominion is a veritable paradise for those who shoot and fish. Its big game includes moose, deer. caribou. wapiti or elk, big horn or mounts in sheep, musk ox, grizzly bear, black bear, wolves, pums or cougar, Canada lynx, and antelope. The small game ranges through practically the whole gamut of fur-bearing animals, and comprises also a remarkable variety of water-fowl. The fisherman will loss almon and trout in greater profusion in Canada than in any other country, as well as those fine game fish, bass, maskinonge, ouananiche or landlocked salmon, and many other varieties.

THE OLDEST BANK IN THE DOMINION

was in 1817 (over ninety-three years ago) that there established in Canada

three years ago) that there was established in Canada (then regarded by England, and even by Europe, as little more than an outpost of civilisis now the oldest and the premier bank in the Dominion — the Bank of Montreal. It opened for business on Nov. 3. 1817, in premiers bank in the are now St. Nicholas and St. François Xavier Streets, with a paid-up capital of 350,000 dollars

Beyond the Maritime Provinces, Canada was then terra incognita, and its vast potentialities, which are only now being realised, were as little known as when the French statesman characterised it as a desert of snow. As an index to

only now being realise the French statesman snow. As an index to its development — how settlers have pushed further and further West, how railroads have been flung across the continent to link the Atlantic with the Pacific, how cities have risen where Red Indians were never seen, and how even the great North - West is being brought under the cultivation which has made Canada already "the Granary of the Empire"—this movement, epic in its vastness and romantic in its rapidity, has its index in the growth of the Bank of Montreal, which alike reflects and has played a leading part in this unexampled opening-up and settlement of a country.

The business deve-

unexampled opening up and settlement of a country.

The business development of the Bank of Montreal (for nearly half a century past the Financial Agents of the Canadian Government) forcibly shows what that progress has been. Established in 1817, and subsequently incorporated by Act of Parliament, the Bank commenced, as already noted, with a paid-up capital of 350,000 dollars, though at that time, and until 1858, the accounts were kept in what was styled Halifax currency—£ s. d., the sovereign being valued at four dollars. In 1819, only two years after its establishment, the capital was nearly doubled, being in crease of 650,000 dollars, and tal was nearly doubled, being increased to 650,000 dollars, and in the following year (1820) to 750,000 dol-lars. Subsequent in-creases may be best shown in tabular form:

	Capital (Dols.			
1829	 	850,00		
1841	 	2,000.00		
1845		3,000,00		
1855		4,000,000		
1860	 	6,000,00		
1873		12,000,000		
1903	 	14,000,00		
1905	 	14.400,000		

Over and above this Reserve Fund, there are accumulated and undivided profits to the amount of 961,789 dollars. The Bank premises, which appear in the Balance Sheet at the modest figure of 600,000 dollars, have an actual value, according to a recent valuation, of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 dollars.

The extending range of the Bank's business led as long ago as 1858 to the establishment of the Montreal branch as a distinct and separate business from the Head Office, which was thus set apart from local banking interests to direct and control the operations of the corporation throughout Canada as a whole. In 1863 the Bank of Montreal was appointed Bankers in Canada for the Canadian Government, and since 1893 the Bank has been the Financial Agent for the Dominion Government of Canada in Great Britain.

left £197,027 to be carried forward to this year.

Against all liabilities, the assets amounted to £49,292,945, while the deposits were £40,591,203, and the notes in circulation £2,979,984.

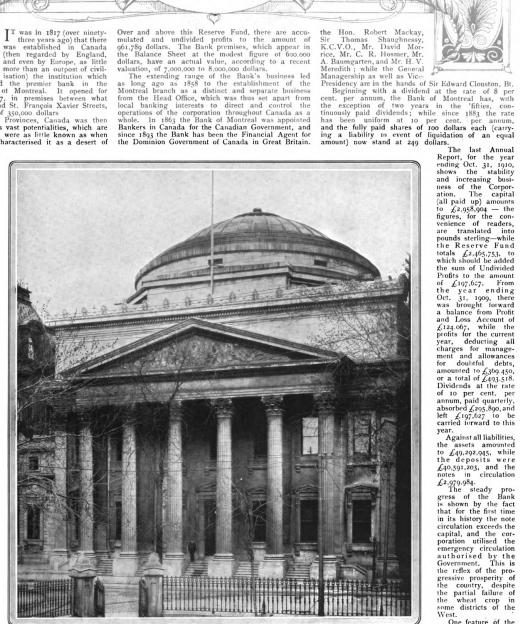
The steady progress of the Bank is shown by the fact that for the first time in its history the note circulation exceeds the capital, and the corporation utilised the emergency circulation authorised by the Government. This is the reflex of the progressive prosperity of the country, despite the partial failure of the wheat crop in some districts of the West.

One feature of the

L—ITS HEAD OFFICE.

to outport of devilisation. To-day the Bank's conservative policy in finance to be noted is its action in holding in other countries than Canada large reserves which may be immediately available for conversion into cash.

One important point to which the President, Mr. R. B. Angus, drew attention in his speech at the annual meeting was the increasing transfer of money from other countries to Canada, especially from England, in view of political and financial unrest. In that connection it need only be added that the Bank of Montreal undertakes monetary business with all parts of Canada, Newfo-addand, and the United States, and issues sterling and currency drafts and cable transfers.



VISIBLE SIGN OF THE DOMINION'S RAPID GROWTH: THE BANK OF MONTREAL-ITS HEAD OFFICE. be Bank of Montreal was established in 1817, when most people regarded Canada as nothing more important than an outpost of civilisation. To-day the Bank has no fewer than 152 branches and agencies, in the Dominion, Newtoundland, the United States, and Mexico. This to say nothing of the London office.

Equally significant are the figures of the Reserve Fund, which was founded in 1819 by the laying aside of 4168 dollars, the balance after the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. From that small beginning there has been accumulated the reserve shown in the progression below—

Reserve (Dols.)	Reserve (Dols.)	Reserve (Dols.)		
1825 30.780	1870 3,000,000	1902 8,000,000		
1830 31,360 1840 89,480	1880 5,000,000	1903 10,000,000		
1850 120.192	1884 6,000,000	1906 11,000,000		
1860 740,000	1900 7,000,000	1908 12,000,000		

rockes, in the Dominion, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico. The To-day the Bank of Montreal has as many as 152 branches and agencies throughout the Dominion, and in Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico. The London office is 47. Threadneedle Street, with the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., and Mr. Thomas Skinner, as the London Committee; and the Manager is Mr. F. Williams Taylor. The Board of Directors consists of Lord Strathcona, the Hon. President; Mr. R. B. Angus, President; Sir Edward Clouston, Bt., Vice-President; Mr. E. B. Greenshields, Sir William Macdonald. Mr. James Ross,

CAR ASSOCIATION OF AS THE FIRST CHARTERED BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Branch Branch Control of Control

IT was as long ago as 1832 that by special Act of Parliament there was incorporated the Bank of Nova Scotia—the first chartered bank in this Maritime Province. Its capital was fixed at £100,000, of which £50,000 was paid up (it is interesting to note that the decimal coinage of dollars and cents was not adopted until 1860, up to which year sovereigns, doubloons, Peruvian, Mexican, and the old Spanish coins were alike legal tender). The Act of Incorporation introduced for the first time into Canada the full liability of shareholders, who, in event of failure and after ordinary resources had been liquidated, pledged themselves to pay an amount equal to the stock they held. On Aug. 10,

the big financial operations of the Bank to-day. The number of branches was originally small, and it was not until about 1870 that the establishment of agencies and branches was vigorously undertaken. Various smaller organisations were absorbed, and despite the severe depression in the trade of Nova Scotia through the decline in the building of wooden ships, the Bank emerged safely, and began to extend its operations still farther afield.

decline in the building of wooden ships, the Bank emerged safely, and began to extend its operations still farther afield.

To -day, the authorised capital of the Bank is 5,000,000 dollars (ten times the original capital), of which 3,000,000 dollars is padi; while the reserve fund amounts to 5,050,000 dollars, thus showing a handsome excess over the working capital; while the total assets are 53,500,000 dollars, Mr. John Y. Payzant is President of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Charles Archibald Vice - President, the other members of the Board being Messrs, R. I., Borden, G. S. Campbell, J. Walter Allison, Hector McInnes, N. Curry, and J. H. Plummer. The General Manager is Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. D. Waters Assistant General Manager, and Mr. C. Sockett as Inspectors. The head offices remain an Halifax, N.S., but the wider area of the company's businesses has led to the transference of the General Manager's and Executive offices to Toronto. The Bank has branches in every Province of the Dominion of Canada,

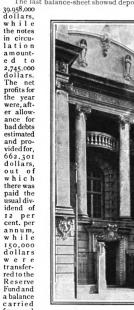
offices to Toronto. The Bank has branches in every Province of the More Zoi. 1866.

In March 20, 1866.

foundland, Porto Rico, and in Cuba, Jamaica, Newfoundland, Porto Rico, and in Cuba, Jamaica, Newfoundland, Porto Rico, and the United States. In all there are ninety-nine branches, of which twenty-seven are in Nova Scotia, fifteen in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island, twenty-three in Ontario, six in Quebec, one in Manitoba, two in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, one in British Columbia, seven in Newfoundland, ten in the West Indies (two in Cuba, seven in Jamaica, and one in Porto Rico), and three in the United States (at Boston and Chicago, with an agency

in New York). The Bank undertakes every class of banking business, and has correspondents in every part of the world—in Great Britain the Royal Bank of Scotland, in France the Crédit Lyonnais, and in Germany Dresdner Bank.

The last balance-sheet showed deposits to the amount of 2008



THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, AT TORONTO.



READY FOR USE AS SOON AS THE BANK OPENED ITS DOORS, A FIVE-POUND NOTE ISSUED BY THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ON AUGUST

The note circulation of the Bank was ready for use as soon as the Bank opened its doors. The denomina-tions were £1 10s. £2. £2 10s. £5, and £10. The first three denominations were prohibited by the Act of 1833. Meantime, 19,000 notes of £1 10s. 9000 of £2 and 9000 of £2 10s. And been circulated. The last note of these three issues presented for refemption was destroyed on March 20, 1866.

all preliminary matters having been arranged, the Bank opened its doors and commenced business.

From that beginning to the present position of the Bank of Nova Scotia there is the history of nearly eighty years' steady development and extension of business. From the primitive methods of transferring specie from one branch to another by schooner, stage-coach, or sledge, and the issue of notes for as low a sum as thirty shillings, it is a long distance to the wide area of the business and

of 42.166 dollars.

A FAR-REACHING ENTERPRISE: A BANK WITH 180 BRANCHES. Comment of 5

UNDER one of the Dominion Government, there was incorporated in 1860, with its head office at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the "Merchants Bank of Halifax," which, the better to accord with the extending radius and volume of its business, was changed to the "Royal Bank of Canada" by an Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1901, while another Act in 1907 sanctioned the removal of the head office from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Montreal, Province of Quebec. As the Bank's original title implied, its operations were primarily confined to Nova Scotia and the neighbouring Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. But in 1887 the Bank opened its first branch in Montreal, and ten years later its operations had so extended that the Farthest West was invaded and a branch opened in Vancouver, British Columbia, thus connecting the Bank's Eastern business with the Pacific coast. The extending and comprehensive character of the Royal Bank is best shown by the following table of the dates of the establishment of twenty-two representative branches, as indicating the course of development from its original institution at Halifax, N.S., in 1869—

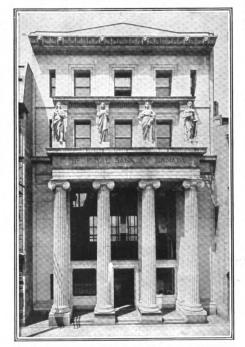
N.S., in 1869—

1869 — Halifax, Nova Scotia
1871— Turro, Nova Scotia
1871— Turro, Nova Scotia
1871— Sedney, Nova Scotia
1873—Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
1882—Sacktille, New Brunswick.
1883—Newcastle, New Brunswick.
1885— Monton, New Brunswick.
1885— Fredericton, New Brunswick.
1887— Montreal, Province of Quebec.
1805— St. John S, Newfoundland.
1807— Wancouver, British Columbia.
1809— Havana, Cuba.
1809— Havana, Cuba.
1809— Havana, Cuba.
1809— Ottawa, Ontario.
1900—St. John, New Brunswick.
1903— Toronto, Ontario.
1905— Minipeg, Manitoba.
1907— San Juan, Porto Rico.
1908—Nassau, Bahamas.
1909— Hamilton, Ontario.
1909—Quebec, Province of Quebec.
1910—London, England,
1911— Kingston, Jamaica.

year, on Nov. 1, 1910, the Royal Ban

Last year, on Nov. 1, 1910, the Royal Bank further increased its connections by its absorption

of the Union Bank of Halifax and its branches throughout the Maritime Provinces and in Porto Rico and Trinidad. The



AS "THE MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX", THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA'S HEAD OFFICE IN MONTREAL The growth in volume of business caused the name of the Merchants Bank of Halifax to be changed to the Royal Bank of Canada, in 1901.

paid-up capital of the Union Bank, whose business is now amalganated with the Royal Bank, was 1,500,000 dollars.

mated with the Royal Bank, was 1,500,000 dollars, with a reserve fund of 1,200,000 dollars.

The report for the year ending Dec. 31. 1910, states that the paid-up capital of the Royal Bank is 6,200,000 dollars; while the reserve fund exceeds this, amounting to 7,200,000 dollars, and the total assets represent 93,000,000 dollars, and the total assets represent 93,000,000 dollars.

In all, the Royal Bank of Canada has 180 branches, comprising 160 in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland, covering every Province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including twenty-nine in Ontario, ten in Quebec, three in Alberta, eight in Saskatchewan, four in Manitoba, twenty-nine in British Columbia, sixteen in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island, sixteen in Nova Scotia, one in Newfoundland, Overseas, the Royal Bank has eleven branches in Cuba (at Caibarien, Camaguey, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Havana, Havana-Galiano St., Manzanillo, Matanzas, Mayari, Sagua, and Santiago de Cuba), four in the British West Indies (Nassau in the Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad), together with branches at New York (68, William Street), and in Great Britain at 2, Bank Buildings, London, E.C., the Manager of which last-mentioned branch is Mr. James Mackie.

The dividend to shareholders is 12 per cent. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. H. S. Holt, President (Montreal); E. L. Pease, Vice-President (Montreal), G. R. Crowe (Winnipeg), D. K. Elliot (Winnipeg), W. H. Thorne (St. John, N.B.), Hugh Paton (Montreal), T. J. Drummond (Montreal), W. M. Robertson (Hailfax).

To these names should be added those of the principal officers of the Executive Staff, of which Mr. Edson L. Pease is General Manager, with Mr. C. E. Neill and Mr. F. J. Sherman as his Assistant Managers. The Superintendent of Branches is Mr. W. B. Torrarce; while in British Columbia Mr. C. A. Crosbie is Supervisor of the Central Western branches, and Mr. F. J. Sherman of the branches in Cuba.

THE DOMINION BANK OF CANADA



THE Dominion Bank was

MR. WILMOT DELOUI MATTHEWS.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION
BANK.

Mr. Matthews is also a Director of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, of the Toronto
Street Railway, and of other important
Corporations.

Mr. Mithous is also a Director of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, of the Toronto
Street Railway, and of other important
Corporations.

Mr. Matthews is also a Director of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, of the Toronto
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Canadian Pacific Railway, and of other important
Corporations.

Mr. Matthews is also a Director of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, and of possible to direct contact with industry and agriculture in all its phases,
through the delicate medium of finance. Before getting
down to the bedrock of figures, it is fitting to draw
attention to the striking personality of the Directorate
and Executive, whose policy and organisation have
brought the Dominion Bank to its position of phenomenal stability and strength, so that its reserve fund
and undivided profits now exceed the paid-up capital
by over 25 per cent. Such names as E. B. Osler,
W. D. Matthews, A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James
Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, and
A. M. Nanton, who constitute the Board of Directors
of the Dominion Bank, are an epitome of the enterprise,
the industry, and the resources which have raised Canada



AT WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS BRANCHES, THE DOMINION BANK AT WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

To its great position, though this is but the prelude to what will be achieved in the future.

The President of the Bank is Mr. Edmund Boyd Osler, M.P., one of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other large corporations, as well as head of the firm of Osler and Hammond, Toronto, and Osler, Hammond, and Nanton, Winnipeg. Mr. Wilmot D. Matthews, the Vice-President, is one of the largest grain-merchants in Canada, and a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other leading commercial enterprises. Mr. A. W. Austin is a distinguished figure in Canadian finance and commerce; while Mr. W. R. Brock, as a member of the great wholesale dry-goods firm of W. R. Brock, as a member of the great wholesale dry-goods firm of W. R. Brock, as a member of the great wholesale dry-goods firm of W. R. Brock, as a member of the great and controlling partner in the T. Eaton Company, Ltd., the great Canadian store which is one of the largest in the world. Mr. James Carruthers and Company, Ltd., the great Canadian store which is one of the biggest exporters of grain in Canada; and Mr. R. J. Christie is President of Christie, Brown, and Co., Ltd., the famous manufacturers of biscuits in the Dominion. The Hon. J. J. Foy, M.P.P., is the Attornev-General for the Province of Ontario; and Mr. A. M. Nanton is the well-known capitalist and financier of



MR. EDMUND BOYD OSLER, M.P. PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION BANK.

Mr. Osler is also a Director of the Canadian
Pacific Railway, of the North of Scotland
Canadian Mortgage Company, Ltd., and of other
important Corporations.



AN INSTITUTION THAT DATES ALMOST FROM THE CONSOLIDATION OF CANADA INTO THE DOMINION: THE DOMINION BANK-ITS HEAD OFFICE AT TORONTO. The Directorate of the Dominion Bank is particularly striking, possessing very exceptional authority and influence; and it is remarkably well served by its Executive Staff.

Winnipeg. In the carrying out of its policy, this Directorate of such exceptional authority and influence is fortunate in the services of its Executive Staff,





M. S. Bogert as Inspectors for the Western and Eastern Branches respectively.

Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, who was appointed General Manager in 1906, was only seventeen years of age when he entered the Dominion Bank as a clerk, and, starting on the lowest rung of the ladder, he climbed so steadily that within ten years he was appointed Assistant Inspector at Toronto, and, less than five years later, he had been raised to the office of Assistant Manager. When, in 18698, the Dominion Bank when he was seventeen. Ten years later he had frien to be Assistant Inspector at Toronto, and that the management was entrusted, and by his ability and tact he built up there so large a business that, when the General Managership fell vacant in 1906, it was upon Mr. Bogert's shoulders that the mantle of that onerous and high office was bestowed. Devoting himself from his first entrance to the Bank, as a junior clerk, to the work and principles of finance with a rare single-mindedness, Mr. Bogert has made his work his life, and the reward of that devotion is seen in his elevation to so responsible and honourable position at so early an age. To a profound grasp of the principles of banking as such, and a wide and first-hand experience of the varying



ONE OF THE NUMEROUS BRANCHES: THE DOMINION BANK AT WINNIPEG.

Directorate of such exceptional authority and influence is fortunate in the services of its Executive Staff,

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS BRANCHES. THE DOMINION BANK ATT WINNIPED.

COMINION BANK INTERIOR: IN THE HAMILTON, ONTARIO, BRANCH.

SOMEON BANK INTERIOR: IN THE HAMILTON, ONTARIO, BRANCH.

Mich comprises Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, the General Manager; Mr. H. J. Bethune, as Superintendent of Branches; Mr. E. A. Begg, Chief Inspector; with Bank has never paid less than 8 per cent. per annum.

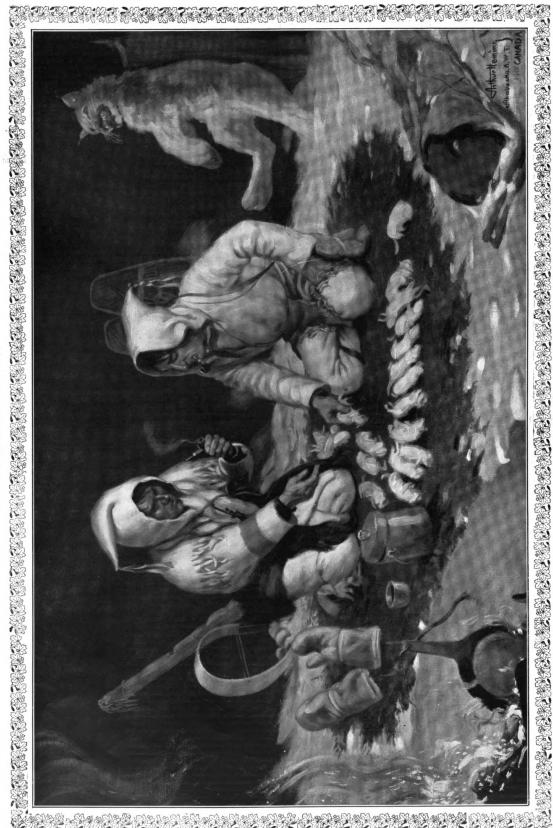
ONE OF THE NUMEROUS BRANCHES. THE DOMINION BANK ATT WINNIPED.

ATT WIN

A DOMINION BANK INTERIOR: IN THE HAMILTON, ONTARIO, BRANCH.

GATHERING FURS FOR CORONATION ROBES: CONTRIBUTORS TO POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE, IN CANADA.

DRAWN FROM LIFE BY ARTHUR HEMING.



SORTING THEIR CATCH OF ERMINE: INDIAN HUNTERS FOR THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY WHILE MAKING THE ROUND OF A FUR TRAIL.

Mr. Heming, describing his Drawing, writes: "Canada is the greatest fur-producing country in the world, and over ninety-five per each of the first are secured by flading half-breeds. The huning is looked during the wister secure, and, as most of the animals are frozen when found in trap or nases, the petts are not removed until the bodies are thewest at the home camp. Our Illustration are frozen when found in trap or nases, the petts are not emoved until the bodies are thewest at the home camp. Our Illustration

depicts the trappers equating upon a curpet of spruce-brush as they rest and smoke after halting for lunch while on the periodic assistance of a Canada lynx as it was taken from the anner."

Canada lynx as it was taken from the anner."

A GREAT CANADIAN BANKING INSTITUTION

PROMINENT among the great banking institutions of Canada is the Merchants Bank, which was founded in 1864 by the late Sir Hugh Allan, who was 100,000 dollars, and its business then lay chiefly in Montreal city. Within four years of its foundation the increasing business of the Bank led to an extension of its original charter. The capital was increased, the business of the Commercial Bank was taken over, and the company's connection was extended to Ontario and Quebec. Since then the history of the Merchants Bank of Canada (the original title being thus altered to express the change in its constitution) has been one of steadily increasing business, and the establishment of a network of branches, which now covers the whole Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As the development of the country has proceeded, so the Merchants Bank has extended its influence, and, indeed, has been a notable factor in that development and the opening up of the Far West. In all the Bank has now 155 branches and agencies in Canada, sixty-three being in the Western Provinces.

The management is in the hands of Mr.

in Canada, sixty three being in the Western Provinces.

The management is in the hands of Mr. E. F. Hebden, whose service in the Merchants Bank dates back to 1871, so that he brings to his responsible duties the financial experience of forty years, including twenty years in the management of various branches and ten years as Superintendent and Chief Inspector The Board of Directors includes some of the leading capitalists and business men in the Dominion, Sir H. Montagu Allan being President, and Mr. Jonathan Hodgson the Vice-President.

The growth of the business of the Bank, especially during recent years, has been most marked, but safeguarded in accordance with the dictates of sound finance by a steady building up of the reserve fund and accumulation of the undivided profits, which now amount to 4,999,207 dollars, or £1,027,2150 the business Marking The Capital of the Bank is 6,000,000 dollars. In little more than ten years the total deposits of the Merchants Bank have increased nearly four-fold, rising from 13,699,931 dollars in 1898 to 54,779.044 dollars in 1910. But the clearest understanding of the growth of the business of the Bank will be best gathered from the following table—

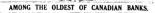
May u. Capital. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.

Total Deposits.

the Ba	ınk	will be best g	atnered	from the folio	wing ta	Die-	
May 31. Capital.		Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.				Total Deposits.	
1898		\$6,000,000		\$2,600,000			\$13,699,931
1902		6,000,000		2,700,000			20,892,805
1905		6,000,000		3,400,000			28,109,616
1907		6,000,000		4,034,256			37,616,546
Nov. 30.							
1010		6,000,000		4,999,297			54,779,044



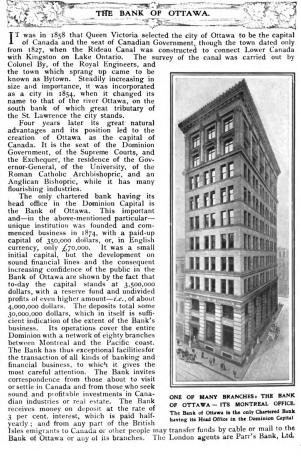
UNDERTAKERS OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS IN CANADA.



In nothing is the familiar, if trite, phrase, "Each country obtains the institutions it deserves" more forcibly brought home to the mind than in considering the financial institutions of Canada. Its chief banks reflect in every way the great and growing interests of the country, which seems to advance by leaps and bounds rather than by the gradual process of expansion, which is the rule among older communities. Among the oldest and best-managed of the Canadian banks, the Imperial Bank of Canada takes a high place. That it owes its initial success in large measure to Mr. D. R. Wilkie, who was for many years its General Manager, and now occupies the proud position of its President, is a fact to which everyone conversant with its history will gladly bear testimony. The zeal, energy, and far-sightedness of one man cannot, however, maintain the success of a business which is extending its influence in many directions. It is essential that men of high character and fine abilities, who are also the happy possessors of the other attributes to which reference has been made, should be attracted to the service of the institution, if it is not merely to maintain, but to augment the position it has acquired. That has always been within the power of the Imperial Bank of Canada to obtain. The result is that among the most successful institutions in the various Provinces are the branches it has inaugurated. Its neadquarters are in Toronto, in which city there are also seven branches, while it is represented in nine leading towns in British Columbia, in eight in Alberta, six in Saskatchewan, four in Manitoba, and two in Quebec. In addition, it is represented in England by Lloyds Bank, Limited, and in Scotland by the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, at their head offices and all their branches.

Its position is sufficiently indicated by the fact that, while its authorised capital is 10,000,000 collars, its capital paid up amounts to 5,681,000 dollars, in addition to which there is a reserve fund and undivided profits amount

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.



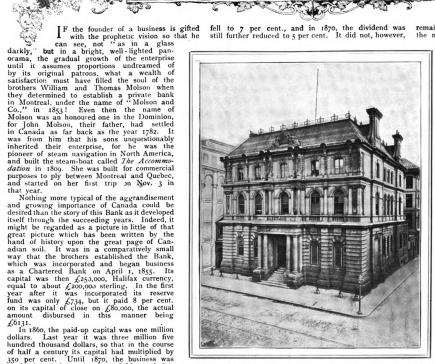
ESTABLISHED nearly forty years ago, in 1872, the Bank of Hamilton has a paid-up capital of 2,500,000 dollars, while the reserve fund and undivided profits exceed this by the handsome sum of halta-million dollars, the total aggregate of the two reserves being 3,000,000 dollars. The assets are over 35,000,000 dollars. These facts speak for themselves with a directness and force that no elaborate exposition could equal as to the stability and that increasing range and volume of business which stability and the fundamental soundness of its management have brought to the Bank of Hamilton. In the life of so young a country as Canada forty years represent a longer period than a century in Europe, and the unswerving progress of this institution is also a witness to its stability. At the head of the Board of Directors is the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., Mr. George Rutherford, and Mr. W. A. Wood.

The business of the Bank of Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank was originally confined to Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank was originally confined to Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank was originally confined to Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank was originally confined to Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank was originally confined to Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank of Hamilton and the immediate locality, but it is now widely extended, and, indeed, embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, the Bank of Hamilton and the immediat

2 ACG MARCHARA TOWN A FAMOUS HOUSE BEARING A FAMOUS NAME

amount disbursed in this manner being £6131.

In 1860, the paid-up capital was one million dollars. Last year it was three million five hundred thousand dollars, so that in the course of half a century its capital had multiplied by 350 per cent. Until 1870, the business was confined entirely to the City of Montreal, but in that year a branch was opened in London, Ontario. In that year, too, the Bank paid the smallest dividend in its history. Up to that time, with one single exception, the rate had been 8 per cent. In 1869, however, it



FOUNDED BY SONS OF THE MAN WHO WAS THE PIONEER OF STEAM

NAVIGATION IN NORTH AMERICA. THE MOLSONS BANK.

John Molson settled in Canada in 1782, was the pioneer of steam navigation in North
America, and built the steam-boat "The Accommodation," in 1809. His sons, William
and Thomas Molson, established in Montreal, in 1853. a private bank, under the name of
"Molson and Co." Out of this has grown the present great enterprise.

remain at that relatively low figure, for the next year the regular 8 per cent. was resumed and continued for mapty years, although the paid-up capital continued to increase, thus necessitating the setting apart of larger and larger amounts to meet these demands.

apart of larger and larger amounts to meet these demands.

Since those days, the Bank has added largely to its branches, in Ontario, the Province of Quebec, and throughout the Canadian North-West and British Columbia, so that, at the present time, it has seventy-eight branches dotted over the country and covering the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. In addition, the Bank is represented by agents in the principal centres of the United Kingdom, the British Empire, the United Kingdom, the British Empire, the United States, the Continent of Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan, and, in fact, all over the civilised world.

It has been said that the Bank's success began from the time of its inauguration. This is emphasised by the fact that not only has it never passed a dividend, but that that dividend has been constantly tending upwards. In 1889, and in nearly every year till 1901, the company paid 8 per cent., at maintained for the two succeeding years. In 1905, it was raised to 11 per cent. The result is that the average rate of dividend since the Bank's inauguration has been more than 8 per cent., while the tofal amount paid in dividends from 1855 to 1909 was over 8.225,000 dollars. As the average capital in that time has been 1.84,3000 dollars, the shareholders have received back in dividends more than four times the sum they had invested.

received back in dividends more than four times the sum they had invested.

It is exceedingly interesting to compare the first balance sheet given out to the stockholders at the annual meeting held on July 31, 1857, with the last statement issued to the shareholders on Sept. 30, 1909. The former showed assets of £334,089 currency, equal to 1,330,356 dollars, while the last showed assets of 38,556,337 dollars, proof that pari passu with the progress of the Dominion had been the progress of the Bank, which, according to the report for the last year, made a net profit for the year of over 493,000 dollars.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Paid - Up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £520,000.

J. H. Brodie. J. H. Mayne Campbell.

E. A. Hoare. Henry J. B. Kendall.

I. I. Cater.

Frederic Lubbock.

Richard H. Glyn.

C. W. Tomkinson. G. D. Whatman

GENERAL MANAGER in Canada.

H. Stikeman, Montreal.

SECRETARY.

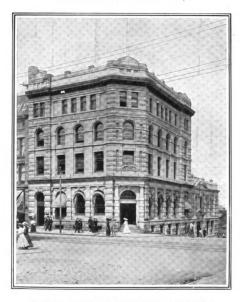
LONDON OFFICE MANAGER.

A. G. Wallis.

W. S. Goldby.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England. Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF BRANCH PREMISES AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

This Bank has 79 Establishments in Canada and 2 in the United States.

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Also undertakes Banking Business generally throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office at rates which may be obtained on application.

London Office:

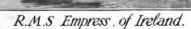
No. 5, Gracechurch Streei, London, E.C.

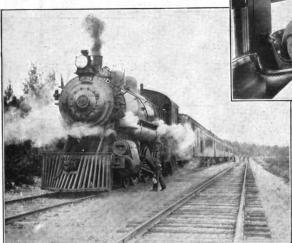
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CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESS STEAMERS

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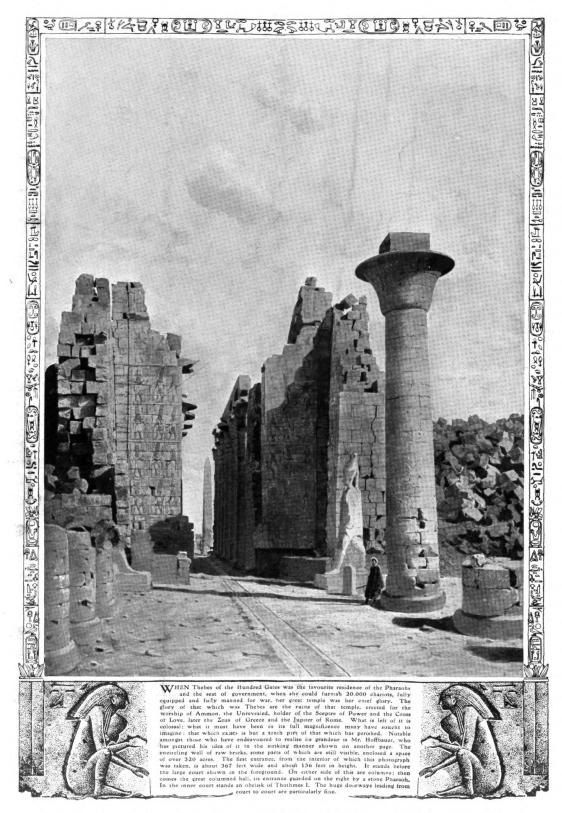
In view of the number of Canadians who will be returning after the Coronation to Canada in the summer months, it is advisable to book one's passage well in advance. For Illustrated Pamphlets and all further particulars apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAI

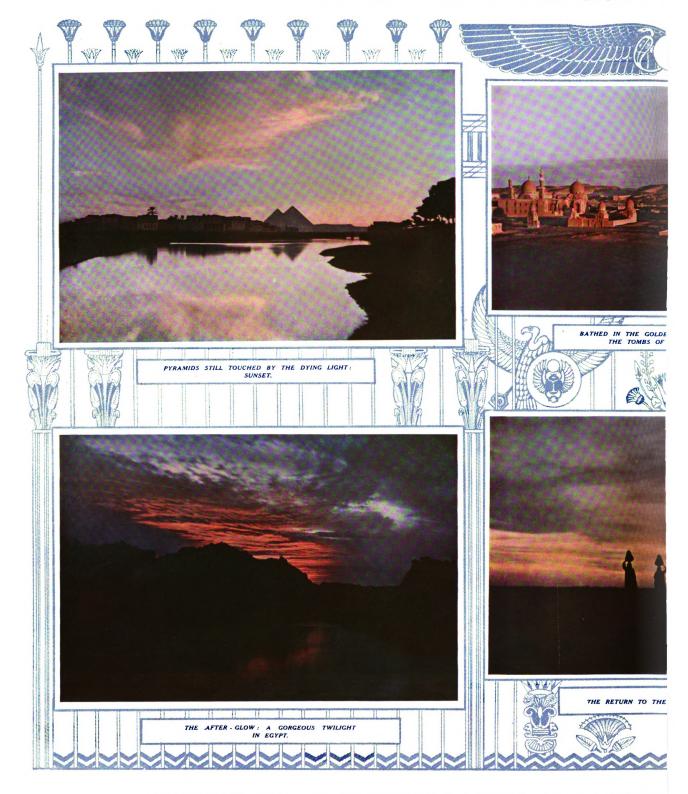
62-65, CHARING CROSS (facing Trafalgar Square), S.W. 67 & 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE GLORY OF THAT WHICH WAS THEBES: RUINS OF THE TEMPLE.



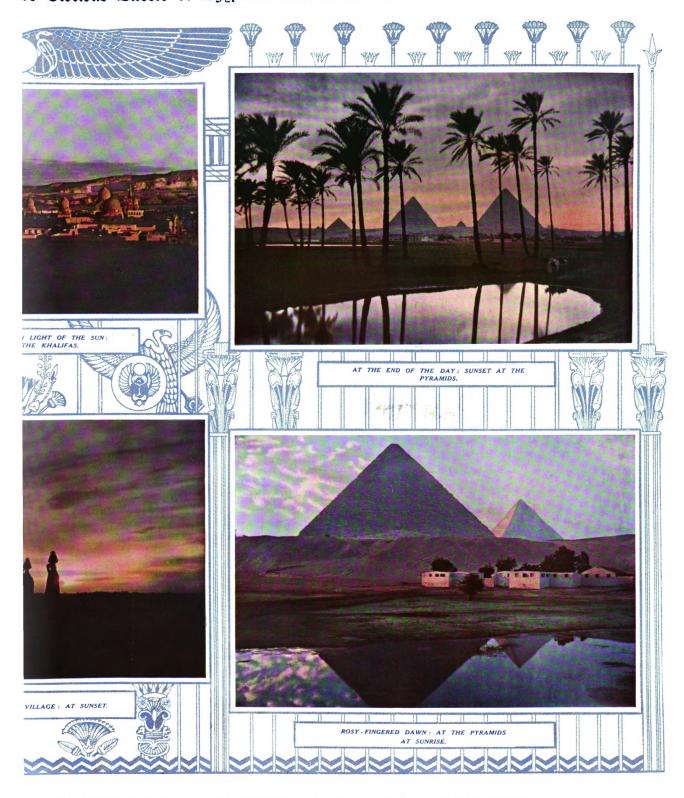
The Light of Egypt: Hatural=Colour Photographs of 4



We are glad to be able to give these most remarkable natural-colour photographs of sunsets and of a sunrise in Egypt. Probably by no we may say that it means that the images resulting from the exposure of plates show the scenes in the

Photographs by Ger:

be Glorious Effects of Egyptian Sunsets and Sunrise.

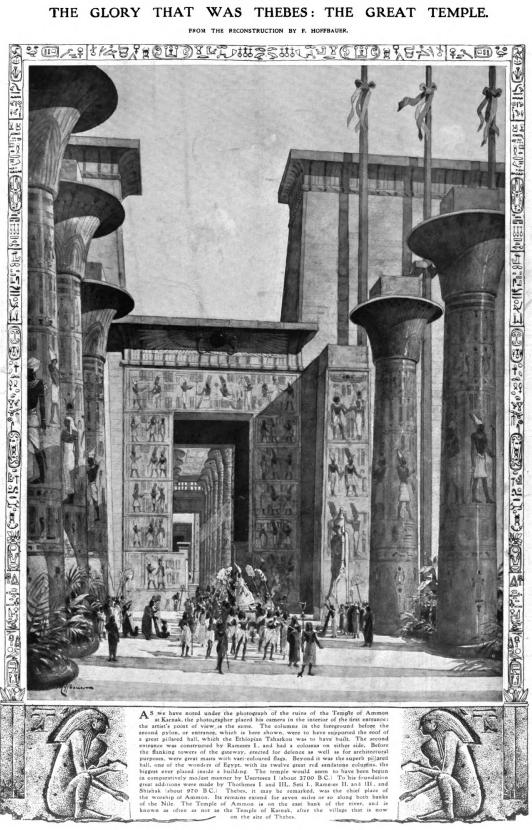


other method could these scenes have been represented more faithfully. For those who are not familiar with natural-colour photography. ir natural colours instead of in the old monotone. Those here given have not been touched by hand.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

THE GLORY THAT WAS THEBES: THE GREAT TEMPLE.

FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION BY F. HOFFBAUER.



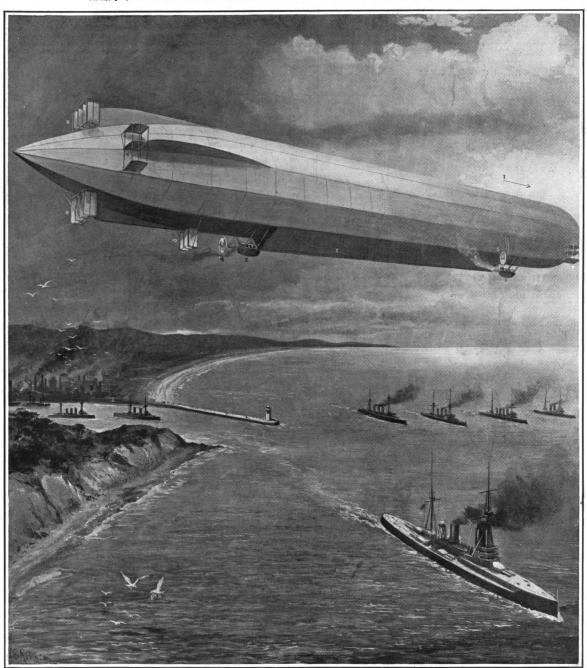
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

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THE BRITISH NAVAL AIR-SHIP NO 1: THE FIRST DIRIGIBLE BUILT FOR OUR NAVY.

The first air-ship built for the Navy underwent certain trials the other day in the presence of the Government's Advisory Committee on Aeronauties. It was then understood that trial flights would be made so soon as the weather was comparatively calm, it not being desired to take unnecessary risks. The craft is rigid, of large capacity and great radius of action. The first idea was to make the framework of aluminium but, instead, durslumin, one of the magnesium alloys of aluminium, was preferred. The structure in which the balloons are contained has a length of 512 feet and a diameter of 48 feet. The balloons referred to, which, of course, give the lifting power, number from eighteen to twenty. The covering of the structure is of a fire-resisting silk, specially coated with a proofing; the upper half of it is coated with aluminium dust to reflect the suis* rays; the lower half keeps the yellow shade of the silk. Similar material encloses the agangway. The gondolas are of wood, and will float on the water. The engine in the forward gondola drives two wooden two-bladed propellers. The engine in the aft gondola are not one two-bladed propellers. The capture is one two-bladed propellers. The capture is the forward such port and starboard sides forward and aft. Lateral movement is attained by three groups of vertical aeroplanes or rau-ders. The figures on our Drawing refer to the following: 1. Arrow showing direction of flights; 2. Gondola and engine; 2. Gondola and engine; 3. The gangway; 4. Single propeller, sft; 5. Forward propeller, one of two worked by engine in forward gondola; 6. Horizontal planes, aft; 7. Horizontal planes, forward; 8, 9, and 10. Vertical planes.

FROM A SKETCH BY CHARLES E. ELDRED, R.N.

ROUTE HARWICH

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street S'ation dep. 8,30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

THE struggle of the Session has been opened by the introduction of the Parliament Bill, which is to be passed through the House of Commons, if the Government plan is carried out, early in May, so that the Peers will have the opportunity of dealing with it before the Coronation. What it will mean was shown by a preliminary debate on Home Rule. On this subject the Prime Minister satisfied Mr. John Redmond; but although the discussion lacked the hot passion of former controversies, the antagonism of Sir Edward Carson and other Irish Unionists was as animated and resolute as ever. The proceedings in the House have been varied by solemn but not very edifying discussions on the conduct of Mr. Wedgwood, a Radical, who wrote a private letter to Mr. Ginnell declaring that the Speaker was "not a bit impartial"; and on the conduct of Mr. Ginnell, the member for North Westmeath, in having this letter published. When the matter, which was first mentioned last Friday, was brought up again on Monday, the Radical offender made a handsome apology, and was pardoned; but Mr. Ginnell, who is a party unto himself, took the opportunity to renew the attack on the Chair for receiving from the Whips lists of names of members who desired to take part in full-dress debates. Standing in the midst of the Nationalists, with spectacles on face—a little, bearded, obstinate man, with voice and delivery resembling Mr. William O'Brien's—he read his indictment, to which the House listened with patience. The Speaker gave him full latitude, and showed no personal feeling. Sympathy was expressed by a few independent Radicals with Mr. Ginnell's attack on the system of lists, and Mr. John Redmond thought he would be sufficiently punished by having his conduct declared a breach of privilege; but on this point Mr. Asquith differed from the Nationalist leader, and the offender was suspended from the service of the House for one week. Mr. Lloyd George was cordially welcomed on Monday when he reappeared after his illness. He looked fairly well

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MR. JARVIS," AT WYNDHAM'S.

"MR. JARVIS." AT WYNDHAM'S.

IT would be a cruel sort of kindness that would describe "Mr. Jarvis" as a good specimen of a type of drama which at its best is artificial. No, this is poor even of its kind: its history is sham history, its characters—and they include Bolingbroke, Godolphin, and the Duchess of Marlborough—are all, save possibly in the case of the termagant Duchess, the merest shadows, and its plot, which tries to make a hero out of a hired impostor, goes right against the grain of the veriest theatrical scntiment. It is possible to sympathise with the pitiful devotion of eighteenth-century Jacobites towards a family so incorrigible as the Stuarts, and there may be something to be said for the fortuous policy of Henry St. John, faced with a party no less factious than his own. But a Boling-broke who lets hinself be fooled by a Perkin Warbeck in the pay of his enemies, and commits himself to a written confession of disloyalty to his Queen, is too absurd a parody of the statesiman of reality to carry even temporary conviction; while a pretender who trades on a lady's passionate enthusiasm for the Stuart house to win her love cannot even by the most self-sacrificing gallanty reconcile us to a policy of deception which would earn the plainest man's contempt. That is where Beth Ellis and the adaptors of the novel, Messrs. Leon Lion and Malcolm Cherry, have gone wrong. The Elder Pretender himself, though not, in fact, a romantic figure, we could stand; a pretender who apes the Pretender and takes advantage of a woman's heart, we can but regard as a cur. Even so we might tolerate the piece if its dialogue were not tedious, if its scenes were even conventionally exciting. The playwright's sketch of the Duchess of Mariborough just passes muster, and Miss Henrietta Watson does her best with Sarah Jennings in a particular mood. Mr. Esmond, too, works hard to make the Bolingbroke of the play something more than a travesty of the author of "The Patriot King," and Mr. Gerald Du Maurier is unsparing in his endeav

"BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT," AT THE GLOBE.

A romantic comedy Messrs. Henry Hamilton and Rafael Sabatini call their adaptation of the latter's novel, "Bardelys the Magnificent," and their description, when you come to consider it, is rather a contradiction in terms. Romance, if it is to maintain illusion on the stage, should be so full of bustle and adventure that the audience never has a moment's leisure to weigh

the probabilities of the story. But comedy can afford a slower movement because it keeps close to truth. There are slow scenes in the new Globe play, and they do not approximate in any way to reality. While they are in progress, the playgoer has time to exclaim, "What absurd people! What flamboyant rh-toric! What childish turns of plot!" No, romance and farce go better together, and the best comic scenes in this piece—those in which Miss Lottie Venne figures delightfully as a middle-aged and inveterately talkative Vicomtesse—are purely farcical. The "romance" of the play takes far too long a while working up. There is picturesqueness in the opening act, wherein Bardelys, a dashing and magnificent noble of Louis the Thirteenth's Court, is shown, in defiance of his Sovereign's orders, accepting a wager that he will win within a month the heart and hand of the Vicomtesse's young daughter, Roxalanne de Lavedan. But the scenes in which he is seen carrying out his purpose under the assumed name of a rebel, and falling fathoms deep in love, rather drag, although Mr. Lewis Waller plays the lover, and lends him all the charm of his voice and personality. The play only really wakes up in the last act and a half. Then, when Bardelys has been placed in the hands of his enemy, the dispenser of the King's justice in Toulouse, and, being unable to establish his identity, runs the risk of being executed as a rebel, the action rushes along at break -neck speed, and we get first -rate melodrama. There is the hero in the tightest of fixes—the heroine sobbing her heart out because her jealousy has brought him to this pass, and the villain sitting in mock justice on his rival. It is all very trilling, and calls for, and obtains, the intervention of the King. The piece, however, needs in the heroine's part an actress with more emotional power than pretty Miss Madge Titheradge has at her command. On the other hand, it has the advantage of the eloquence and fine bearing of Mr. Waller, who is truly "magnificent" in his costumes, and it

OUR SUPPLEMENT: THE GLORY AND THE COLOUR OF EGYPT.

WITH our last issue we gave a Supplement dealing with one of the newest countries of the earth, politically speaking, the wonder of whose civilisation lies rather in the present and the future than "in the dark backward and abysm of time." Canada looks forward to the future for the height of her greatness. This week our Supplement is concerned with a land whose glory belongs chiefly to the immemorial past. Egypt, notwithstanding its modern progress, will ever be the land of the Pharaohs and the Pyramids, the site of the greatest wonders of human building and of one of the oldest of buried civilisations. There is also another aspect of Egypt which makes it pre-eminently a land of romance, and which is irrespective of time. We refer to the wondrous colouring of the Egyptian landscape, and especially of Egyptian skies and sunsets. Perhaps no more faithful reproductions of the colour of Egypt have ever been made than the natural-colour photographs contained in our Supplement. As mentioned there, these photographs have not been touched by hand, but have been taken, by a new method, direct from nature in colours, instead of in the ordinary monotone. The beauty of the results is apparent to all; those who have been to Egypt will be able to appreciate how closely they "hold the mirror up to nature."

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THE STATE OF KING CARNIVAL: CURIOUS CARS; AND A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE PROCESSION.

King Carnival's procession at Nice was exceedingly successful. The cars, taken as a whole, were decidedly better than those of the past few years, as regards number and originality. To the three official cars were added nine chariots and several cavalendes, while some hundred groups of figures in costume, with about a thousand maskers, joined the procession.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is nothing that needs more fastidious care I than our choice of nonsense. Sense is like day-light or daily air, and may come from any quarter or in any quantity. But nonsense is an art. Like an art, it is rarely successful, and yet entirely simple when it is successful. Like an art, it depends on the when it is successful. Like an art, it depends on the smallest word, and a misprint can spoil it. And like an art, when it is not in the service of heaven it is almost always in the service of hell. Numberless imitators of Lewis Carroll or of Edward Lear have tried to write nonsense and, failed; falling back (one may hope) upon writing sense. But certainly, as the great Gilbert said, wherever there has been nonsense it has been previous progress. Lee Perfe

it has been precious nonsense. Les Précieuses Ridicules might be translated, perhaps, in two ways. No one doubts that serious artists are absurd; but it might also be maintained that absurdity is always a serious art.

I have suffered as much as any man I have suffered as much as any man from the public insult of the misprint. I have seen my love of books described as a love of boots. I have seen the word "cosmic" invariably printed as "comic"; and have merely reflected that the two are much the same. As to Nationalists and Rationalists, I have come to the conclusion that no human handwriting or typewriting can clearly distinguish them; and I now placidly permit them to be interchanged, though the first represents everything I love and the second everything I loathe. But there is one kind of misprint I should still find it hard to forgive. I could there is one kind of misprint I should still find it hard to forgive. I could not pardon a blunder in the printing of "Jabberwock." I insist on absolute literalism in that really fine poem of Lear, "The Dong with the Luminous Nose." To spoil these new nonsense words would be like shooting a great musician improvising on the piano. The musician improvising on the plano. In the sounds could never be recovered again.

"And as in uffish thought he stood." If the printer had printed it "affish" I doubt if the first edition would have sold. "Over the Great Gromboolian Plain." Suppose I had seen it printed "Gromhoolian." Perhaps I should cause how known as I known with the sound that the sound the stood of the plano. never have known, as I know now, that Edward Lear was a yet greater man than Lewis Carroll.

The first principle, then, may be considered clear. Let mistakes be made in ordinary books — that is, in scientific works, established biographies, histories, and so on. Do not let us be hard on misprints when they occur merely in time-tables or atlases or works of science. In works like those of Professor Haeckel, for example, it is sometimes quite difficult to discover which are the misprints and which are the intentional assertions. But in anything artistic, anything which avowedly strays beyond reason, there we must demand the exactitude of art. If a thing is admittedly not possible, then
the next best thing it can do is to be beautiful.

If a thing is nonsensical, it ought to be perfectly

This, which applies to the nonsensical borderland of words, as in Lear and Carroll, applies also to the nonsensical borderland of thoughts, as in Oscar Wilde nonsensical objection of nongris, as in Oscar Wilde or Bernard Shaw. There also the difficulty is not to find nonsense, but to find any precious nonsense. Many accuse Mr. Shaw and others of merely saying anything opposite to the current view. But if these critics have detected such a scheme of success, why do they not merely profit by it? If they have got the

key, let them use it. If they know the trick, let them key, let them use it. If they know the trick, let them do it. If a man can achieve prominence and prosperity merely by saying that the sun shines at night and the stars by day, that every man has four legs and every horse two—surely the path to success is open, for there must be many such things to say. But the truth is that, while we can all wallow in commonplaces (a thoroughly healthy thing, like a mud hath) wa must all be norticular, in our salection of bath), we must all be particular in our selection of paradoxes. Here, for once, taste is really important.

For there are two kinds of paradoxes. They are not so much the good and the bad, nor even the true



OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTED BY THE HOUSE WHOSE DIGNITY HE EMBODIES: THE RIGHT HON. JAMES W. LOWTHER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The impartiality of the Speaker was overwhelmingly vindicated in last Monday's very interesting debate The impartiality of the Speaker was overwhelmingly vindicated in last Monday's very interesting debate on the publication of the letter in which it was suggested that Mr. Speaker was not impartial. Mr. Lowther has been Speaker of the House of Commons since 1905, having been re-elected to the chair in 1906, 1910, and this year. It is generally admitted that no Speaker has ever performed his difficult and delicate duties with greater tact, courtery, and fairness. Mr. Lowthers' dry humour is also greatly appreciated in the House. He has represented the Penrith Division of Cumberland as a Conservative since 1886. Before that, he was for two years Member for Rutland. In 1887 he became a Charity Commissioner; in 1891 and 1892 he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and from 1895 to 1905 he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker.

and the false. Rather they are the fruitful and the barren; the paradoxes which produce life and the paradoxes that merely announce death. Nearly all paradoxes that merely announce death. Nearly an modern paradoxes merely announce death. I see everywhere among the young men who have imitated Mr. Shaw a strange tendency to utter epigrams which deny the possibility of further life and thought. A paradox may be a thing unusual, menacing, even ugly—like a rhinoceros. But, as a live rhinoceros paradox may be a thing unusual, menacing, even ugly — like a rhinoceros. But, as a live rhinoceros ought to produce more rhinoceri, so a live paradox ought to produce more paradoxes. Nonsense ought to be suggestive; but nowadays it is abortive. The new epigrams are not even fantastic finger-posts on a wild road: they are tablets, each let into a brick wall at the end of a blind alley. So far as they concern thought at all, they cry to men, "Think no more," as the voice said "Sle-p no more" to Macbeth. These rhetoricians never speak except to move the closure. Even when they are really witty (as in the case of Mr. Shaw), they commonly commit the one crime that cannot be forgiven among free men. They say the last word.

I will give such instances as happen to lie before me. I see on my table a book of aphorisms by a young Socialist writer, Mr. Holbrook Jackson; it is called "Platitudes in the Making," and

curiously illustrates this difference between the paradox that starts thought and the paradox that prevents thought. Of course, the writer has read too much Nietzsche and Shaw, and too little of less groping and more gripping thinkers. But he says many really good things of his own, and they illustrate perfectly what I mean here about the suggestive and the destructive nonsense.

Thus in one place he says, "Suffer fools gladly: they may be right." That strikes me as good; but here I mean specially that it strikes me as fruitful and free. You can do something with the idea; it opens an avenue. One can go searching among one's more solid acquaintances and relatives for the fires of a concealed infallibility. One may fancy one sees the star of immortal youth in the somewhat empty eye of Uncle George; one may faintly follow some deep rhythm of nature in the endless repetitions with which Miss Bootle tells a story; and in the grunts and gasps of the Major next door may hear, as it were, the cry of a strangled god. It can never narrow our minds, it can never arrest our life, to suppose that a particular fool is not such a fool as he looks. It must be all to the increase of charity, and charity is the imagination of the heart.

I turn the next page, and come on what I call the barren paradox. Under the head of "Advices," Mr. Jackson writes, "Don't think—do." This is exactly like saying "Don't eat—digest." All doing that is not mechanical or accidental involves thinking; only the modern world seems to have forgotten that there can be such a thing as decisive and dramatic thinking. Every-thing that comes from the will must pass through the mind, though it may pass quickly. The only sort of thing the strong man can "do" without thinking is something like falling over a doormat. This is not even making it stop. I take another couple of cases at random. "The object of life is life." That affects me as ultimately

rre; always presuming the author is liberal enough to include eternal life. But even if it is nonsense, it is thoughtful nonsense.

On another page I read, "Truth is one's own conception of things." That is thoughtless non-sense. A man would never have had any conception of things at all unless he had thought they were things and there was some truth about them. Here we have the black nonsense, like black magic, that shuts down the brain. "A lie is that which you do not believe." That is a lie; so perhaps Mr. Jackson does not believe it.

THE "GROSS LIBEL" ON MR. SPEAKER: SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



MR. J. C. WEDGWOOD APOLOGISES: MR. LAURENCE GINNELL ARGUES; AND OTHER PRIVATE MEMBERS ARE PLAINTIVE.

It will be remembered that on Friday of last week the attention of the House was drawn to the fact that a private letter, written by Mr J C. Wedgwood to Mr. Laurence Ginnell and imputing partiality to the Speaker, had been published. This Mr Malcolm moved to be "a gross libel on Mr. Speaker, and a grave breach of the privileges of this House" On the Monday the affair came up for full discussion, Mr. Wedgwood expressed his apologies, asying, "When I spoke on Friday. I was so surprised at the publication of my letter that I was unable to appreciate the whole bearing of the matter upon you. Mr. Speaker, and upon this House." Mr. Ginnell argued, and eventually was suspended for a week. Meantime other private members seized the opportunity to make ery against the system by which Whips supply to the Speaker lasts of names of those who are to "catch his eye."



managem Washing to the contract of the Eldest Son of the Rajah of Sarawak, who has Married the Hon. Sylvia Brett.—[Photo. Russell.]

Personal
Notes.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM H. MAY.

Appointed Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, in succession to Admiral Sir William May has been appointed Commander in - Chief at Devonport, in succession to Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes.

Sir William May, who will now most probably be made an Admiral of the Fleet, is sixty-one, and has held office at the Admiralty as Controller of the Navy and Second Sea Lord. He has also commanded the Atlantic and Home Fleets. He served in the Arctic Expedition of 1875, and in 1897 commanded the Naval contingent in London in the Diamond Jubilee procession. Two years later, he was in attendance on the German Emperor during

man Emperor during his visit to England.

Sir Francis Bridgeman is a son of the Rev. W. Bridgeman-Simpson, Rector of Babworth, Notts, and his mother is a daughter of the fifth Earl Fitzwilliam. He entered the Navy in 1862, attaining the rank of Licutenant in 1873, Commander in 1873,

1884, Captain in 1890, and Rear-Admiral in 1903. He commanded the Home Fleet from 1907 to 1909, and was a Naval A.D.C. to King Edward. He was made a K.C.B. in 1908.

Sir George Egerton, the new Second Sea Lord,



THE LATE MR. W. L. MURDOCH.

THE RIGHT REV. G. NICKSON, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, who has been Appointed Bishop of Southwark.

ew Second Sea Lord, relinquished last December the command of the Cape Station, and at a farewell luncheon at Cape
Town Mr. Merriman spoke in high terms of his services there. The Duke of Connaught during his visit went on board the Admiral's flagship, H.M.S. Hermes, and also bestowed on him the K.C.B. at ship, H.M.S. Hermes, and also bestowed on him the K.C.B. at Government House. Sir George Egerton, who is fifty-eight, served in the same Arctic Expedition as Sir William May. In 1895 he was with the The following year rdment and capture

Naval Brigade at Mombasa. The following year he was present at the bombardment and capture of the Sultan of Zanzibar's palace, and the year after took part in the Benin Expedition. He was second in com-mand of the Atlantic Fleet



REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM DE SALIS. Recently Promoted to Flag Rank.

n 1906-7. Another interesting naval appointment is the promotion to flag rank of Captain W. F. De Salis, who has been made a Rear. De Salis, who has been made a Rear-Admiral to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Lord Charles Beresford. Captain De Salis has latterly been in command

een in command f H.M.S. Russell. He entered the Navy in 1871, and



THE LATE LADY SUFFIELD, Alexandra



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG, lliness was recently received from Sydney, walking with his Mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg.



M. HENRY ROUJON, Elected a Member of the French Academy,

Elected a Member of the French Academy. Academy.

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M. DENYS COCHIN.

VINER BROOKE,
Formerly the Hon.
Sylvia Brett, Married to
the Son of Rajah Brooke.—[Photo. Vandyk.]

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ीक क्षेत्र देखेल खेखे के स्व

Queen Alexandra's card, with its affectionate inscription, that accompanied the cross which she sent to be placed on Lady Suffield's grave, was the expression of a friendship that lasted more than a quarter of a century. It was in 1873 that Lady Suffield was a prointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the then Princess of Wales, and on the accession of King Edward she became Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Alexandra. Lady Suffield's maiden name was Miss Cecilia Annetta Baring, and she was a sister of Lord Gromer and the first Lord Revelstoke. She was born in Madeira in 1832, and her marriage to Lord Suffield took place in 1854. He had four years before succeeded his half-brother as fifth Baron. Lady Suffield had two sons, the Hon. Charles and the Hon. Assheton Harbord, and eight daughters, among whom are Countess Carrington, Lady Suffield had two sons, the Hon. Charles and the Hon. Assheton Harbord, and eight daughters, among whom are Countess Carrington, Lady Suffield had two sons, the Hon. Mrs. Derek Keppel.

Judge Emden, who was called to the Bar in 1880, had been a County Court Judge since 1894, and was well known for his sympathy with poor debtors, and his severity towards a certaintype of moneylenders; also for the methodical, rapidity with which he disposed of cases that came before him. He was not always on was not always on the best of terms with members of the Bar, members of the Bar, and on one occasion, when a dispute arose with a distinguished counsel, the late Judge was severely criticised by the Lord Chief Justice and in a resolution of the Bar Council. Judge Emden was the principal founder of the Lambeth County Court Charitable Committee, which helped the families of

many debtors v came before him. On Tuesday morning news arrived from Sydney that Prince Leopold of Battenberg had returned there from New Zealand, and was lying ill in a private hospital. When taken ill the Prince was engaged in making a tour round the world for the benefit of his health. He was born at Windsor on May 21, 1889, and is the second of the three sons of Princess Henry of Battenberg, a grands* On Tuesday morn-

who

Princess Henry of Battenberg, a grandson of Queen Victoria, cousin of King George, and brother of the Queen of Spain. Prince Leopold is a Lieutenant in the 8th (Territorial) Battalion Hampshire Regiment. On Wednesday it was stated that he was a little better, but suffering from sciatica and a cutte throat trouble.

Special in-terest attaches to the election of Dr. Warren as Professor of as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, in succession to Mr. J.W. Mackail, from the fact that he is the first Oxford who has occupied the chair for many years.

many years. Many famous men have held the appointment, in-cluding Matthew Arnold, Keble



THE LATE JUDGE EMDEN.



DR. THOMAS HERBERT WARREN, The New Professor of Poetry at Oxford.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE EGERTON, Appointed Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

"THIS MARVEL": "SUMURÛN," THE SUPERBLY STAGED.

BERLIN GIVES LONDON A SENSATION.



1. THE SHEIK FLAUNTS THE DANCER BEFORE HIS WIFE, SUMURÛN, AND HER MAIDS.

2. THE JANITOR OF THE BAZAAR ENTERS, TO FIND THAT THE SHEIK AND HIS FRIEND, ARE DEAD, THE FORMER KILLED BY THE HUNCHBACK, AND THE LATTER BY THE SHEIK HIMSELP,

"Sumurûn" is described as the "living picture" of the great adventure of Nur-al-din, as seen in a dream. It is a wordless play, in seven scenes, adapted from the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Berlin found in it a sensation: London is following suit, and the Coliseum is filled with admirers of the work, the mimes and dancers, and Professor Max Reinhardt's novel and beautiful production. A contributor to the "Times" echoed the opinion of many when he wrote: "The like of this marvel has surely never been seen in London before! It presents harmonies of colours that are now suave and tender and now all ablaze and dazzling... It has purity of outline and grace of movement. Then it tells a dramatic story of love and jealousv. revenge and death, with most eloquent silence. And here and there it has the salt of the grotesque. It is not enough to say that "Sumurun" gives pleasure: it casts a spell." The players. It should be remarked, reach the stage by means of a flower-decked platform which connects it with the back of the hall, and leave it in the same fashion

F. T. Palgrave. Dr. Warren has also the distinction of having been elected President of Magdalen, a post he has held for twenty-five years, at the early age of thirty-two. That was in 1885, and he had then been a Fellow and Tutor of the College for eight years. He was Vice-



EMECTED IN HONOUR OF A GREAT EARLY VICTORIAN
PAINTER: THE MEMORIAL SET UP AT YORK TO
WILLIAM ETTY, R.A.

William Etty was born at York in 1767, and died there in 1849. The statue of him was set up there on Monday last, and an exhibition of his pictures was opened at the same time. Etty became a Royal Academician in 1828.

the poems of G. J. Romanes.

Those of Lord Esher's children who have so far entered the bonds of wed-lock have made very interest. very interest-ing marriages. First came the First came the wedding of the Hon. Maurice Brett and Miss Zena Dare; and on Tuesday last, at Windsor, Lord Esher's younger

Lord Esher's younger of the Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak, Sir Charles and Lady Brooke. It is a curious coincidence that her husband and her brother Maurice both have the name Vyner as a second Christian name; or is it, perhaps, not a coincidence, but an indication of some family relationship? Mr. Charles Vyner Brooke,

Who holds the title of Rajah Mudah of Sarawak, was born in London in 1874, and was educated at Clevedon, Winchester, and Magdalene College, Cambridge. In 1897 he joined his father in Sarawak to learn the duties of government. He has led several expeditions to punish head-hunters in the far interior of Sarawak, which is, of course, a part of Borneo.

course, a part of Borneo.

Two new members of the French Academy were elected a few days ago. The new Academicians, chosen out of several candidates, are M. Henry Roujon and M. Denys Cochin. M. Roujon, who is filty-seven, is a well-known essayist, and is one of the permanent secretaries of the Institute of France. He was in the Civil Service for many years, and from 1891 to 1903 held the position of Director of Fine Arts under the Ministry of Public Instruction. M. Cochin is well known as a politician, being Deputy for one of the divisions of Paris, As a young man he served in the Franco-German War of 1870. At one time he was engaged in scientific research under M. Pasteur.

research under M. Pasteur.

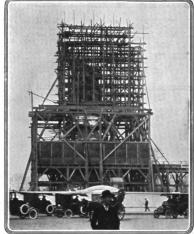
It was rumoured a few weeks ago, incorrectly, that the Bishop of Rochester would be appointed to the see of Southwark, vacant intrough the translation of Dr. Talbot to Winchester. The Southwark Bishopric has now been given to the Right Rev. George Nickson, Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow. Dr. Nickson, who is a broadminded Evangelical, was formerly Tutor and Bursar at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Benet's Church, Cambridge. Later he held the livings of Fairfield, Liverpool, and St. Andrew, Southport. He was nominated to Jarrow in 1906 by the Bishop of Durham, whose Examining Chaplain he became in 1901.

By the death of Mr. W. L. Murdoch the world of

whose Examining Chaplain he became in 1901.

By the death of Mr. W. L. Murdoch the world of cricket, and Australian cricket in particular, has lost one of its chief heroes. He was the first great Colonial batsman, and he has been called "the W. G. of Australia." He was born at Sandhurst, Australia, in 1855, and was twenty-three when he came over with the first Australian Eleven that visited England, in 1878. Originally a wicket-keeper, he soon developed into perhaps the finest batsman that Australia has ever had. He captained the teams that came over in 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1890. His most perfect innings was his 153 not out at the Oval in 1880 in the only Test Match of that year. On the same ground in 1884 he made 211 in a Test Match, but gave three chances. In 1893 he qualified for Sussex, and played for that county until 1899. During that period he also played occasionally for London County. Mr. Murdoch was a very kindhearted man, and extremely popular among cricketers;

will be the State Opening by the General of Empire at the Crystal Palace. This will take place during the first fortinght of May. The sixteenth of that month has been fixed for the unveiling by his Majesty of the memorial to Queen Victoria in the Mall. The



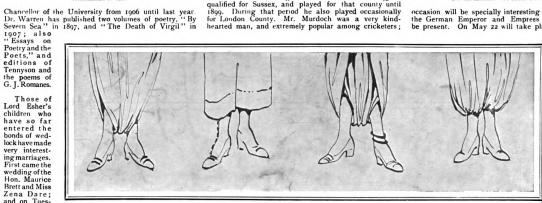
AS IT IS AT THE MOMENT, THE MALL MEMORIAL TO

AS IT IS AT THE MOMENT: THE MALL MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA, THE UNVEILING OF WHICH WILL BE ATTENDED BY THE KAISER. It is announced that the King, who will be accompanied by the Queen, will unveil the national memorial to Queen Victoria, at the head of the Mall, on May 16. Further, it is stated that the Kaiser and the Kaiserin will attend the cremony.

occasion will be specially interesting from the fact that the German Emperor and Empress have promised to be present. On May 22 will take place the opining of the Imperial

Conference. The date fixed The date fixed for the central event of the year, the Coronation itself, is June 22, and on the following day the King and Queen will make a royal progress through London. On June 29 there is to be there is to be yet a third royal proces-sion, from Bucksion, from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall and back, through districts that

have not hitherto seen the Sovereign pass through them. This third procession will be less spectacular and more intimate than the others, consisting of their Majesties and their immediate retinue. In addition, the festivities during the Coronation Octave—June 22 to June 29—will include a naval review at Spithead, a military review, most probably at Aldershot, a State banquet and Ambassadors' banquets, and a gala performance at the Opera.



BY THE GREAT FRENCH DRESSMAKER WHO IS THE CHIEF CHAMPION OF THE JUPE-CULOTTE: DESIGNS FOR HAREM-SKIRTS BY M. POIRET As we note under our double-page of Illustrations of Jupes-culoites, M. Poiret, alone, among the great French dressmakers asked for their opinion by the "Gaulois," championew jupe-culoite to any extent. Here, as we have remarked, are his designs for four varieties of the harem-skirt.

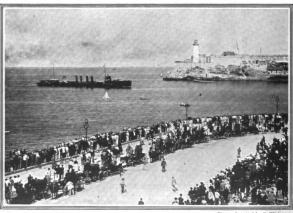
he was familiarly known first as "Billy," and in later days as "Mother."

Coronation Plans.

connection with the Coronation, and before it, have been settled. The first of the great ceremonies of the summer



THE ATTEMPT TO FLY FROM KEY WEST TO HAVANA, MR. McCURDY'S MACHINE
IN THE WATER; A UNITED STATES TORPEDO-BOAT TO THE RESCUE.

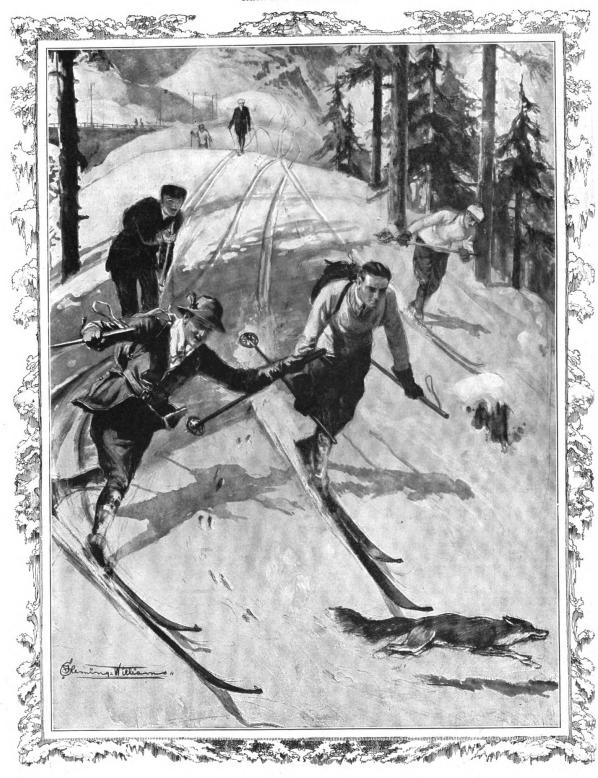


NOT ARRIVING AS HE WOULD HAVE DONE: THE TORPEDO-BOAT TAKING MR. MCCURDY AND HIS FLYING - MACHINE INTO HAVANA

Mr. Mc-Curdy, the well-known airman, made an attempt to fly from Key West to Havana recently. Unluckily, he did not succeed in his task, for he fell into the water with his machine. Both aeroplane and airman were ricket up by a United States torpedo-boat in the photograph of the entry into Havana Harbour, Mr. McCurdy's flying machine may be seen at the back of the boat, well-behind the last funnel.

SKI-ING DOWN THE FOX: HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.

DRAWN BY C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.



FLEETER THAN THE FOX: A CURIOUS CHASE ON SKIS.

Paper-chasing on skis has become quite a recognised sport in some parts of Switzerland. Fox-hunting by ski-runners is a rarer sight; yet that it does occur our picture bears witness, at does an account that came to hand the other day. In that case, ski-runners returning from an expedition came across a fox, gave chase, and in half an hour cornered it. Then the fox doubled, and began to run up the slope. Before it could get any distance it was "collared."





MR. STANLEY PORTAL HYATT,

Whose new Book of Travel Memories,
"Off the Main Track," is announced
by Mr. Werner Laurie.

(whom I suspect not to be wholly serious) cannot both be in the right, though nothing is more likely than that they are both in the wrong; yet they all work on the same principles, and, no doubt, they could as easily make other Greek words, as they have made these, out of the pictures.

As there is no means of testing the correctness of any of these renderings, we must be content to wait till some accidental discovery throws light on the mystery. This could only happen, I think, if we found a double inscription, one in a known form of writing, and a known language; the other in this curious picture-writing, printed with stamps on clay.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL. Volume of Short Stories of the Pot au Feu," is announced by Mr. John Murray.

ANDREW LANG ON THE DECIPHERMENT OF ANCIENT PICTURE - WRITING.

VO or three weeks ago I got pleasan ment out of the at-

tempt of Dr. Hempl, an American Professor, to translate the picture-writing on a kind of clay saucer or disk, supposed to be about 3500 years old. The learned said "Bah!" and "Pooh!" and reminded me of BILSTUMPSHISMARK, that puzzle of the Pickwick Club.

But I did not despair! I rather hoped there was something in Dr. Hempl's discovery. Now I rather think that there is nothing in it. Coleridge told a lady that he "had seen too many ghosts to believe in them," meaning, I presume, that the more opium he took, the more ghosts he saw.

In the same way when I had only seen one translation of the picture-writing—namely, Dr. Hempl's—I half-believed in it; just about as much as I believe in ghosts. But now I have seen too many translations, all

AN APPROPRIATE GARB FOR DANCING "THE LANCERS" PARAGUAYAN WOMEN READY FOR THE PUPHEK This particular dance, which takes place at a girl's coming-of-age feast, takes its name from the bunches of deer-hoofs attached to the long canes. When struck on the ground they produce a loud jangle, to which the dancers, numbering from ten to twenty, there step. The woman in the middle, whose name is Sorytabikinkin (the mother of Sorytabik) is a Caristian her busshed it as which doctor.

made on Dr. Hempl's plan, all differing widely from his version, and from each other, and all in very queer Greek sometimes with no meaning in particular.

times with no meaning in particular.

The plan is this: We begin with a picture of the head of a man, followed by a picture of a round shield. Well, Anter is Greek for a man, and Boagerion is a rather rare word in Greek for a shield. Take the first vowel of Anter, and you get A; take the first syllable of Boagerion, and you get Bo. Call Bo, Po (which is fair in this game), and add at o po, and you have apo, a Greek preposition, meaning "from."

position, meaning "from."

Dr. Hempl fought it out on these lines. But it was only too plain that, if he were right, the word apo, "from," occurred in eleven out of thirty-one words on one side of the clay saucer. This naturally aroused doubts. A word which comes so very often, ingenious persons said, is more likely to be an interjection, or a repeated invocation to a god, as in all litanies, than a preposition. I tried Abo? answering to Aboo? which I have read, in Thackeray or somewhere, was the tertific war-shout of ancient Irish heroes—Brian Aboo! Mulligan Aboo?

and the like. But I do not know the good, ancient Gaelic, and could proceed no further, not being acquainted with the Gaelic names of the objects represented. More ingenious pals said, "Suppose that of Anèr, a man, we take the first syllable, An, and suppose

ORNITHOLOGY IN PARAGUAY: A PENDULOUS NEST OF A WHISTLING THORN - BIRD.

we give the shield a common, not an uncommon, Greek name, Sahos. Then we get Ansa. Or rather, as each consonant, in this kind of syllabic writing, is followed by a vowel, we get Anasa. Now Anassa, in Greek,

AN UNKNOWN PEOPLE IN AN UNKNOWN LAND. An Account of the Life and Customs of the Lengua Indisms of the Paraguayan Chaco. By W. Barbrooke Grabb. Edited by H. T. Morrey Jones. Hillorations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messis. Seeley and Co. (SEF KENIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

is a queen, princess, or goddess, so we will make it Anassa!—an invocation to the goddess Athene.

My friends kept working it out in this way, and in place of Dr. Hempl's Apocula (which means nothing to me), they got "Queen and Saviour!"—a pious ejaculation. Where Dr. Hempl found Greek for "Slence!" they got Greek for "Come hither!" Now it is clear

When one sees, at the British Museum, these great masses of writing in shapes like arrow-heads or wedges, incised on stone or clay. Babylonian tablets and stone cylinders, it seems as if the ingenuity of a humdred The nest is composed of selected twigs built on to a trailing branch of a tree. The entrance is from below.

that both Dr. Hempl

and my friends

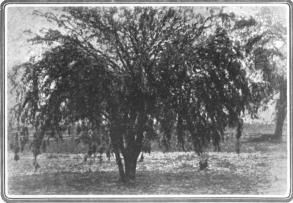
whom I suspect not

CARPYING HIS OWN COVERT ON HIS BACK: AN INDIAN HUNTER OF THE GRAN CHACO STALKING GAME DISCUISED AS A BUSH-COVERED ANT-HILL.

"The inset clearly shows how the hunter may be mistaken for an antihill covered with vegetation, the bow and arrow being barely distinguishable. The stalker runs for some yards, and then stops dead at any warning of his approach, moving on by stages till within bow-shot. The raw hide belt is usually the only hunting dress." CARRYING HIS OWN COVERT ON HIS BACK, AN INDIAN

Sherlock Holmeses could never have de-Sherlock Holmeses could never have de-ciphered and translated them. Human ingenuity can do much, if the language of a letter in cypher writing be known. About 1683, the exiled Earl of Argyle, a conspirator, had a cypher of which none of his messengers knew the secret. One man knew one process, the other neces-sary process was known only to another man. Of these agents one was caught, and tortured, and told what he knew, but that was not enough. However, a clever that was not enough. However, a clever amateur, a Mr. Gray, I think, discovered the double process by his own ingenuity.

It was in 1802 that Grotefend found the key to the cuneiform inscriptions. In 1793, De Sacy had managed to read some much later inscriptions in Pehlevi containmuch later inscriptions in Pehlevi containing royal names and titles. Supposing them to be modelled on the older cuneiform, Grotefend found the probable writings of Kings' names. By experimental shots, he deciphered Darius and Xerxes, and another name, and got nine letters right; finally, he got twelve altogether, but nearly forty years went by before the rest were discovered, as Mr. Woodhouse's hen-roost was robbed, "by the ingenuity of man." I cannot wait for forty years!



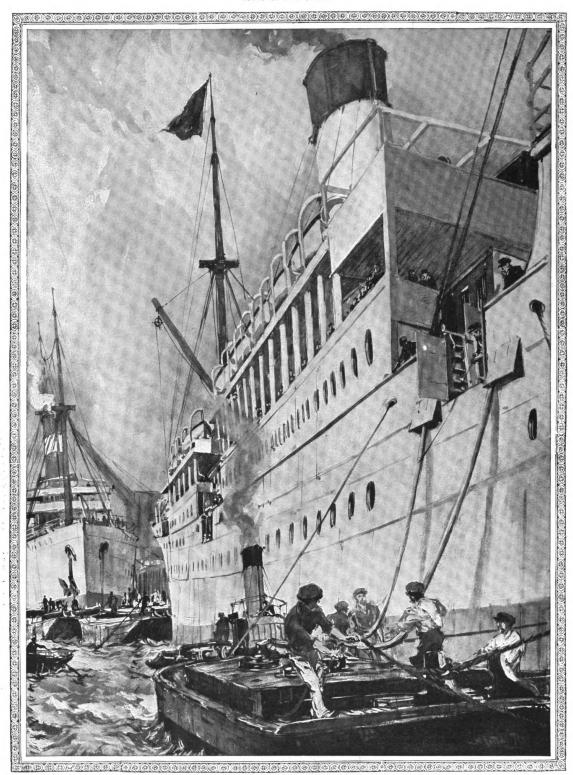
A PLAGUE NOT CONFINED TO EGYPT: A SWARM OF LOCUSIS CLINGING TO A TREE,

LIKE LIVING FOLIAGE, IN PARAGUAY.

Winged locusts are clustering in bunches on the tree, giving the appearance of foliage. The ground beneath is carpeted with hopeyer, or lecusts in an earlier stage before the development of wings.

KILLING PLAGUE-CARRIERS: RIDDING A VESSEL OF LIVING DANGERS.

DRAWN BY N. S. PITCHER.



EXTERMINATING RATS WHICH MIGHT IMPORT DISEASE: PUMPING SULPHUR DIOXIDE INTO THE HOLDS OF A SHIP FROM A SPECIALLY FITTED BARGE, IN LONDON.

We need searcely remind our readers that it has been proved that rats are great carriers of disease-germs, notably of plague-bacilli, for we have dealt with the subject from time to time. At the moment, especially, rats are being much discussed in this connection, and it has been written of the pest now raging in Manchuria that the tarbagan, a mountain rat, is undoubtedly largely responsible for spreading the contagion. Hence, this Illustration is of particular interest. It shows a barge, equipped with an eliborate up-to-date fumigating plant, pumping sulphur dioxide through long pipes into the holds of a vessel, that rats may be exterminated. The plan has been most effective, and it is said that several of the bigger steamship companies are arranging to have all their boats so treated on docking. It is effectual only after the cargo has been discharged. Sulphur dioxide is a colouries gas which is two and a-quarter times as heavy as air. It is used as a disinfectant in rooms which have been occupied by those suffering from infectious diseases.



(Macmillan) secures a wider circle of readers than many books dealing with the same subject, it will be because Yacoub Pasha Artin's work, so carefully translated from the French in which it was written, provides a fresh point of view. We read, perhaps for the first time, the opinions of a man who, for all his sympathy with the civilising mission carried out by Great Britain in the Soudan, refuses to be blind to the dangers and difficulties of the situation it has created. In the company of Professor Sayce and with all the facilities that the Sirdar, Sir

Whose Novel, "The Downfall of the Gods," announced by Mr. John Murray, deals with French Indo-China 700 years ago. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Whose Volume on "French Railways," published by Messrs Smith, Elder, is of great topical interest just now. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

they will unite against British rule because failure incurs the lesser penalty. No "Little Englander" who is also a patriot should pass this book by: it cannot but help him to realise the immense difficulties that lie in the path of a progress that has made the waste places of Mahdism blossom literally and metaphorically, while

Grubb, whose story, "An Unknown People in an Unknown Land," has been published by Seeley and Co., went to the Paraguayan Chaco in 1889 at the bidding of the Church of England South American Missionary Society, and has lived for twenty years among the Lengua tribe in one of the wildest and most remote regions of the vast South American continent. His experiences, of the kind that falls to few Europeans, have been carefully edited by Mr. H. T. Morrey Jones, and must not be missed by readers to whom the late-lingering romance of South America appeals. Mr. Grubb, who is of opinion that the Indians of the Chaco



SUDAN.

By Yacoub Pasha Artin TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY GEORGE ROBE,

"At Khartum." writes Yacoub Pasha Arin," every-thing is à la Gordon. The palace where he was assassion nated, and which had been destroyed, is now rebuilt. ... As soon as we arrived in Khartum, I. who had already been there in 1902, perceived a change for the better. The quaye, streets, plantations. 'At Khartum." a change for the better. The quays, streets, plantations, houses, are all more in accord-ance with . . . a civilised town." Readers of "The Illus-trated London News" will remember that in connection with the panoramic view of



Reginald Wingate, could afford
him, he was enabled to examine
thoroughly all the
manifold aspects
of the British
organisation,
while his knowledge of Arabic
gave him the welcome opportunity
of discussion with
the natives and of
giving to their
views the publicity
that cannot fail to
be of service to
administrators and
administered alike. administered alike Some of the in-formation Pasha

849 P. Y. Y. Y. Y.



ONCE A TYRANT'S STRONGHOLD: THE KHALIFA'S PALACE, OMDURNAN.



RELICS OF A DESPOT: THE KHALIFA'S CARRIAGES AT OMDURMAN.

have a distinct strain of Peruvian blood, would ap-pear to combine all the qualities that make a successful missionary. We know that the country was inac-cessible before his time, that the cessible before his time, that the people would murder strangers with-out compunction, and that there is no other man who can be held responsible for the welcome change that is now to be remarked. He has sounded the Indian



FORMERLY THE HEART OF THE MAHDI'S STRONGHOLD: OMDURMAN TO-DAY.

Khartum given in our Issue of December 17 it was recalled that the modern town owes its being to Lord
Of Omdurman—a usburbof Khartum-Yaccub Pasha Artin writes "Only about fifteen years ago no white man could have passed a single hour in this big town without being killed or made prisoner, and today nearly all the races and religions of the world meet there."
Of the Khalifa's carriages, he remarks that they were originally the gith of the Khelives to Governory. he results the gut to the Khedives to Governors-General of the Sudan. He mentions, too, that, "from the roof of the Khalifa's house a splendid view is obtained of Omdurman and the plain, of the battlefield

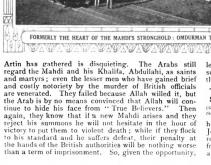
leaving the quickest-witted inhabitants of the country sulkily indifferent and secretly sighing for a return of the old régime.

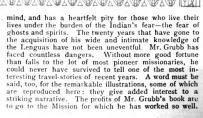
The Indiana of South America have

The Indians of South America have

The Indians of South America have long been known to readers of books to Remain and the Brazils, the Argentine Sugard St. Plant." Place. In the hearts of many bold travellers; it is clear that only the Jesuit and Christian missionaries, in times remote or recent, have been able to cope with them at all; apart from the missionaries, all men have been hostile to them, and they have been hostile to all men. Mr. W. Barbrooke

IN THE TOWN PLANNED BY KITCHENER: THE WAR OFFICE, KHARTUM.





FIRE AND A "HUBUB": PHENOMENA OF THE SUDAN.

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED FROM "ENGLAND IN THE SUDAN," BY YACOUB PASHA ARTIN, BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSES. MACMILLAN.



In his interesting book, "England in the Sudan," Yacoub Pasha Artin gives a vivid description of a voyage by night on the White Nile. "The speciacle from the river," he writes, "is magnificent. The horizon on all sides but the south is so brightly lit up by prairie fires that one might imagine the sky suffused by the light of the Aurora Borealis. At this period of the year [December], when the herbage that sprang up everywhere as soon as the periodical rains were over begins to wither, the inhabitants set fire to it in situ. The sky becomes so brightly illuminated by these fires that one feels sure the moon must be rising. The effect is much more striking than the glare one sees at night on approaching a large city." The sand-storm, or "hubub," in the lower picture, swept over Khartum North, a suburb of Khartum, on June 6, 1906.

Woman Weighing Gold.'

SLOWLY, but steadily,

SLOWLY, but steadily, the artistic heritage of Europe, or at least that considerable part of it which is not in the safe custody of public museums or royal palaces, is being absorbed by the collections formed in with artistic ambitions. Not a month passes of some great and famous masterpiece being irretrievable lost to the Old World, and having gone to adorn the mansion of some Transatlantic millionaire.

When two or three months ago the art world was agitated by Dr. Hofstede de Groot's discovery of an unquestionably authentic picture by Jan Vermear of Delft, which was subsequently shown at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi's Gallery, it was almost a foregone conclusion that it would before long follow in the wake of so many masterpieces to the well-known land whence no art-treasure returns. The significance of this loss to the Old World will be gathered from the fact that the number of known pictures by that most precious of all Dutch masters does not exceed thirty-six. Of these, nineteen are in the public galleries of Europe (two of them on permanent loan); ten are in European royal

By P. G. KONODY.

to his estate were for sale, in the hands of the art-dealer and painter, Johannes Coelenbier, of Haarlem. In 1682, nineteen pictures (by Vermeer) were left by the painter Jacob Abrahams Dissius at Delft." There is no record by which the pictures at Haarlem and at Delft can be identified. But the twenty-one pictures of the 1696 sale are so fully described in the catalogue that sixteen of them have already been traced to their present owners.

teen of them have already been traced to their present owners.

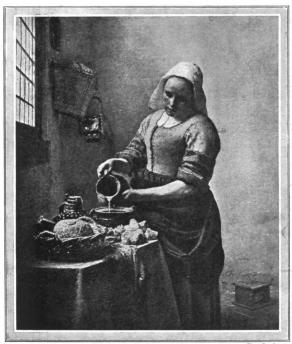
The very first item in that catalogue is "A Woman Weighing Gold—in a case, painted in an extraordinarily skillul and strong manner." The picture was sold on that occasion for 155 gulden, or £12 185. 4d. It turned up again at a sale in Holland in 1701, when it realised 113 gulden, and in 1777, when it went for 235 gulden. Its next appearance was at Munich, where it was sold in 1826 for 800 florins. After that it found its way to France, where it was in the Lapeyriète and Casimir Périer collection on to 1848 it was bought by the late owner's son for £141 15s.

Having ascertained these facts, Dr. Hofstede de Groot devoted himself last summer to the search for the lost picture, which he assumed would most likely be in the possession of some member of the Casimir Périer

is very similar. The window, the curtain, the foreshortened frame,

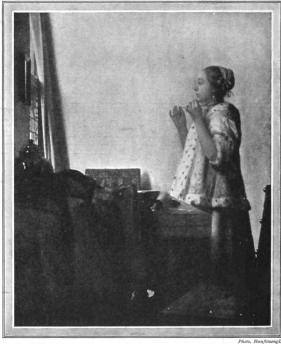
is very similar. The window, the curtain, the foreshortened frame, the heavy table, the massive folds of the pushed-back table-cover, are almost identical in the two pictures. Thoroughly characteristic of Vermeer is the cool harmony of shimmering grey-blue (the ermine-lined velvet jacket and the darker blue table-cover) and yellow (the curtain), with warmer notes in the rest of the lady's costume and the wall.

Although the picture was known, and mentioned in the new edition of Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné," as "A Woman Weighing Gold," it has now been rechristened "A Woman Weighing Pearls." Neither of these titles is strictly accurate. The woman is apparently in the act of testing the scales, preparatory to weighing the pearl necklace which is lying on the table. Nothing could be more subtle in observation and perfect in expression than the action of raised right arm and hand, which somehow suggests the delicate balance of the scales, which would be disturbed by the slightest trembling, or even by a mere breath. The attentive expression of the face is in complete harmony with the action.



MUSEUM, AMSTERDAM.

VERMEER'S "THE MAID-SERVANT POURING OUT MILK": NOW IN THE RIJKS



MUSEUM, BERLIN.

and private collections; and seven, including the picture which is the subject of these notes, have already during the past few years passed into the hands of American

which is the subject of these hores, average and waters when he hands of American owners.

The "Young Woman with a Water-Jug," formerly belonging to Lord Powerscourt, is now at the Metropolitan Museum, in New York. The "Sleeping Girl," which formed part of Messrs. Duveen's purchase of the Rudolphe Kann collection, is owned by Mr. Altmann; the "Concert," by Mrs. J. Gardner, in Boston; the "Lady Playing a Guitar," by Mr. J. G. Johnson, in Philadelphia; the group of a "Gentleman and a Young Lady," by Mr. Frick, in Pittsburg; and the "Lady Writing," by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

To these six has now to be added the picture known as "A Woman Weighing Gold," which, after being shown in London, was sent to the United States, where it found a purchaser in the person of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, at a price which, it is rumoured, considerably exceeded £30,000. In an article in the Burlington Magazine last December, Dr. Hofstede de Groot gives the whole known history of this exquisite masterpiece, the whereabouts of which he managed to trace by diligent research.

It is first mentioned in the catalogue of an auction held at Amsterdam on May 16, 1696, which included twenty-one pictures by Vermeer. Vermeer died in 1675. Two years after his death, "twenty-six pictures belonging

family. Nor was he mistaken in this conjecture, since he succeeded in identifying it in the collection of the Comtesse de Ségur, sister of the late President of the French Republic, M. Casimir Périer. The more recent history of its peregrinations is sufficiently known.

No reproduction can do full justice to this exquisite gem of pictorial art, which is so characteristic of the master's hand that, even without as sound a pedigree as has been established by the Dutch critic's research, there could be no doubt whatever of Vermeer's authorship. He alone had that wonderful power to suggest microscopic precision of drawing in every detail, without any trace of "tightness," and, indeed, without any really clear definition of outline. His contours are invariably soft and vague, as though he had forestalled the Impressionists' discovery that hard outlines do not exist in Nature, since an interchange of coloured rays takes place where objects of different colour or different intensity of light are seen against each other. The vibration, or radiation, thus created effaces all hard outlines, just as they are effaced in Vermeer's picture, even where he has forced the contrast of light and dark, as in the passage where the lady's white head-dress is seen against the dark tones of the "Last Judgment" on the wall behind her.

The room is apparently the same as in the "Woman with a Pearl Necklace." at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum

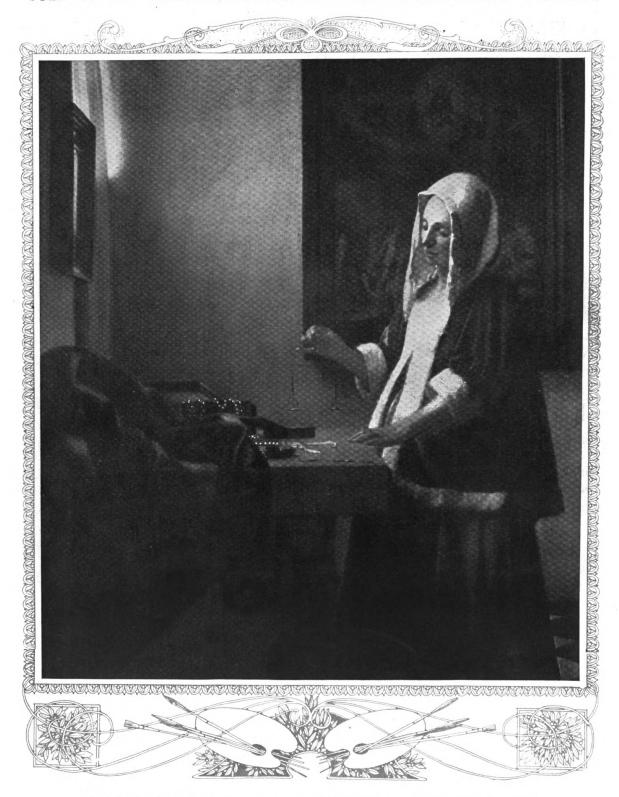
wall behind ner.

The room is apparently the same as in the "Woman the Pearl Necklace," at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, to which the "Woman Weighing Gold" is closely related. The beautifully balanced composition

With the left hand, which is resting lightly on the table, the master seems to have had some trouble. The back of the hand and the wrist show slight signs of an alteration, by which they were given more fullness than they had in the first instance; but this pentimento appears to be due to the master himself, and not to subsequent interference from another hand. Indeed, the picture is in an absolutely pure state, and has not suffered from restoring. Even among Vermeer's works there are few that exceed it in beautiful craftsmanship and distinction, or in the marvellous play of light over the stretch of bare, grey wall between the high window and "The Last Judgment."

That bit of bare wall is a marvel of supreme craftsmanship, and on close examination it reveals an apparently trifling and insignificant detail which shows, however, not only the interest taken by the artist in this passage, but the importance he attached to its appearing true in texture and tone. Slightly projecting from the wall is to be seen a little nail which casts a thin line of shadow; and by its side is a little hole in the mortar, indicating a place from which another nail has fallen or been pulled out. The same apparently trivial detail appears in "The Maid-Servant Pouring Oct Mik," at the Rijks Museum in Amsterdam, and in other pictures by the master. It is not introduced in a spirit of playfulness, but has a definite and important function in establishing the solidity and substance of that bare grey wall.

SOLD TO AN AMERICAN COLLECTOR: THE RE-DISCOVERED VERMEER.



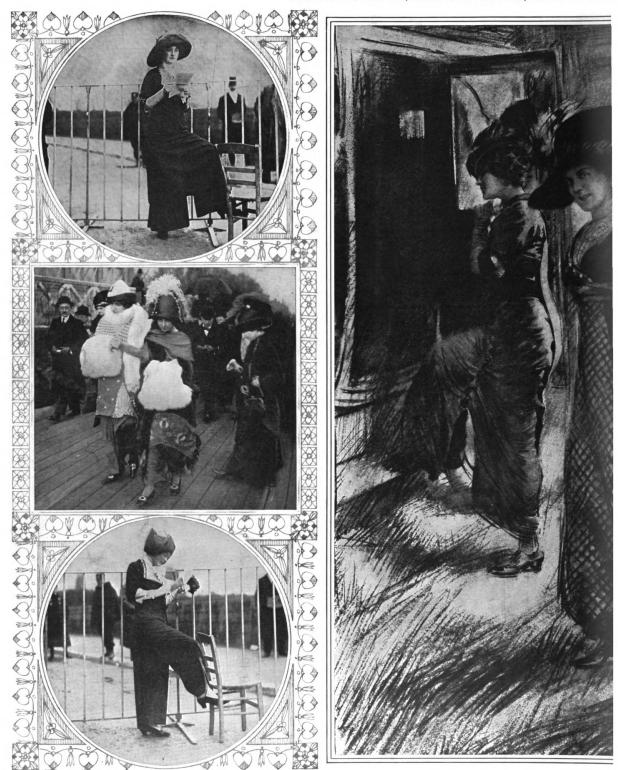
ADDED TO THE OLD MASTERS IN PHILADELPHIA: JAN VERMEER'S "A WOMAN WEIGHING GOLD."

This picture by Jan Vermeer of Delft was discovered only a few months ago by Dr. Hofstede de Groot. The number of known pictures by Vermeer does not exceed thirty-six: nineteen of these are in public galleries in Europe, ten are in European royal and private collections, and seven, including the one illustrated ("A Woman Weighing Gold"), are in the hands of American owners. Vermeer died in 1675. The first item in the catalogue of a sale of some of his pictures, in 1696, was "A Woman Weighing Gold." The picture fetched £12 18s. 4d. Mr. Widener, of Philadelphia, whose fine collection of Old Masters it now enriches, gave well over £30,000 for it.

(SEE ARTICLE ON OPPOSITE PAGE.)

"THE APPANAGE OF THE REALLY CHIC WOMAN...WHO CAN

DRAWING BY G. C. WILMSHURST; PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS, MEURISSE AND ILLUST



THE MOST-DISCUSSED DRESS IN THE WORLD: THE JUPE-CULOTTE, F.

None will deny that the jupe-culotte, as the harem-skirt is called officially, is the most discussed dress in the world. It has made its appearance in, at all None will deny that the jupe-culotte, as the harem-skirt is called officially, is the most discussed dress in the world. It has made its appearance in at all events, one theatre in Paris, and on Auteuil racecourse, also in Madrid, and for a brief moment or two last week in London, where it was worn in Regent Street. Amongst the famous French dressmakers who were asked for their opinion by the "Gaulois," which is quoted by the "Telegraph," M. Poiret alone champions the new skirt to any extent. He believes that it will remain "the appanage of the really chic woman who has pretty ankles, and who can afford to have her shoes made by high-class bootmakers, and to wear ankle-bangles incrusted with precious stones." Doucet's decide that it is impossible for town

WEAR ANKLE-BANGLES INCRUSTED WITH PRECIOUS STONES."

ATIONS BUREAU. THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH ON THE RIGHT FROM A CREATION BY M. POIRET.



MILIARLY KNOWN AS THE HAREM-SKIRT OR THE TROUSER-SKIRT.

wear, but, nevertheless, makes divided skirts. Dœuillet's make it, but prefer the Greek robe with a pure æsthetic outline. Mme. Paquin says it is not a fashion, but a fad. Laferrières' do not care for it; Martial and Armand describe it as a fancy dress, possibly suitable for "le footing," or "le skating," and "le sport" in general. Mr. Redfern, agreeing that anything is permissible to women, nevertheless would have the harem-skirt worn indoors only. Worth's consider it the logical outcome of the hobble skirt, "as if one had slit up a skirt because it prevented one from walking upstairs"; otherwise they dub it folly. Moreover, they argue: "it will soon spread to Montmartre, and then it will be done for!"







MISS HELEN HAYE AS MRS. KIMBER IN "ALL THAT MATTERS," THE MCEVOY PLAY AT THE HAYMARKET.

MUSIC.

THE Wagner Symphony in C performed on Saturday afternoon at the dating back to 1832. The composer conducted a performance in 1882 in Venice, from a reconstructed score, shortly before he died. Then George Henschel directed it in London, and a German firm has published the work since. We are rather to eager in these days to pick up the unconsidered trifles of composers who set little or no store by them, but the offence is one that carries its own punishment. Beyond suggesting that Wagner was a student and admirer of Beethoven, and that the Fifth Symphony played the same part in his own that the head of King Charles played in the Memorial of Mr. Dick, there is very little to be said for the Wagner Symphony, except that Anton Seidl

the operas to be revived are "Romeo and Juliet," "Louise," "Pelléas et Mélisande," and "Lakmé," so it is clear that French music is coming into its kingdom in this country after long banishment. Some dreadful old masterpieces, "Traviata," "Sonnambula," and "Lucia," are included in the scheme; but doubtless they respond to a demand, and the recent financial results of a strictly



THE MCEVOY PLAY AT THE HAYMARKET: MISS PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY AS CLIVE KIMBER, AND MR. NORMAN TREVOR AS ALLAN HYDE, IN "ALL THAT MATTERS."

progressive policy are too significant to admit surprise at the Syndicate's action. It is too early to write at length about the programme for the forthcoming season, or to name the singers engaged to take part in it. The subscribers' list is already a lengthy one.

In the meantime, London is without opera. The experiments in condensation at the Palladium came to a sudden end; a new spectacular ballet entitled "Arcadia" has taken the place of opera, and the events that led to the sudden collapse of an interesting venture will in due course be ventilated in the Law Courts.

We were to have the Cardiff Festival Chorus in London this week; its two hundred and sixty members were coming to town at their own expense to take part in Dr. Frederic Cowen's new work, "The Veil." Unfortunately, the composer's health, though much

PRINCESS BARIATINSKY (MME. LYDIA YAVORSKA) AS NORA IN IBSEN'S "A DOLL'S HOUSE," AT THE ROYALTY.

It is pleasant to learn that, although Dr. Richter will retire from active work at the end of next month, he may still be seen from time to time at the conductor's desk. All who heard him conduct the Firth Symphony of Beethoven at the London Symphony Orchestra's concert last week must have been convinced that, for all the burden of years, "his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated." But those who are in the van of music must deal with new music as well as old; and the fatigue and troubles of long rehearsal, so familiar to musicians, so unsuspected by the general public, must needs weigh heavily upon a man in his sixty-eighth year who has worked as hard as Hans Richter. A very great figure is passing from us, and if the fact is not more widely recognised it is because Richter has never sought to imitate Mr. Vincent Crummles and his countless descendants. He has shrunk from publicity, and has been content It is pleasant to learn that, although



LIEUTENANT NIKI: MR. ROBERT MICHAELIS IN "A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S.

COUNT LOTHAR: MR. W. H. BERRY DREAM," AT DALY'S. BERRY IN

helped Wagner to piece its long-forgotten frag-ments together. The noble pianoforte concerto of Schumann, with solo part played by Moriz Rosenthal, was a far more important item in Saturday's programme: it is a pity that this con-certo is not heard more often in London.

The Grand Opera Syndicate has issued a preliminary prospectus setting out the general arrangements for the season that will open at the end of April and close just before August. It is clear that the directors do not propose to add to the normal strenuousness of life during Coronation season. German opera is conspicuously absent; for novelties we have Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" and Massenet's "Thais," together with six or seven bullets by the Imperial Russian Ballet from St. Petersburg. Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Schumann, and Chopin are among the composers of the ballets selected for performance. Among do not propose to add to



A GREAT SUCCESS IN "A WALTZ DREAM", THE OY-RA QUARTETTE OF VIENNESE DANCERS

better than it has been of late, is not equal to the strain of rehearsal and performance, and the production of the new choral work stands postponed.

for his work to stand alone between himself and his public. It is said that the London Symphony Orchestra will arrange a concert in his honour before he retires.

THE COST OF BEING CHIC: THE PARISIENNE'S EXPENSIVE DAY.



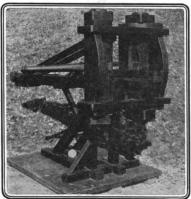
MONEY AND THE MODE: THE COST OF CHARM.

A French paper which is not given to exaggeration points out that the Parisienne is not chie without the expenditure of a considerable amount of money. This statement is, of course, obvious; but faw, perhaps, realise precisely how true it is. Hence the production of this picture, and the printing of the following details by the journal already mentioned: "Getting up in the morning, the Parisienne of 1911 puts on a pelgroir of laws and real lace, the price of which may be supthing from 800 to 1200 francs, sometimes more. For walking she wants a tailorande costume, the price of which ranges from fifteen to twenty-five louis. In winter furs are de rigueurs and cost from 2000 to 100.000 francs. Our Parisienne would think herself poor if she had not a comfortable limousine (25,000 francs and its up-keep). Her simplest hats cost ten louis; her smarter once from 800 to 1500 francs, and she does not pay less than six francs for her dainty "five-o'clock." In the evenings she must appear at the fashionable theater of the hour in a décolletée dress dorned with pearls and dimonds. It would be ridiculous to economise when a box costs but 80 or 100 francs; it is dirt cheap. In a word, 100 000 francs a year do not go very far."



JAMES WAIT-100-1513.

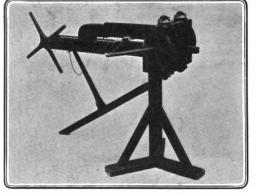
The public and national movement for the prevention of tuberculosis, however, like many another excellent



A MACHINE MADE TO THROW A 1-LB. MISSILE A DISTANCE 325 YARDS: A RECON-STRUCTED BALLISTA.

instruction conveyed directly to the masses. I know, for example, that in many cities such information is dispensed to the poorer classes through health visitors. The registration of cases of consumption enables the authorities to localise the disease and to focus their efforts at betterment. Suppose a patient is found suffering from tuberculosis, he can be visited, and to be cured he can be taught to disinfect his expectoration, and so prevent himself becoming a veritable centre for the propagation of the disease. Such instruction, quietly and unostentationsly conveyed, would and does accomplish much, for it strikes at the very root of the carelessness that sends the seeds of consumption broadcast into the air to infect bodies and houses as well. Then we have to safeguard milk supplies, and to see that tubercular meat is prevented from being sold to the people. These latter duties practically fall on the shoulders of municipalities, for milk and meat inspection is a thing for the authorities to undertake and to supervise. There is yet another way in which the people can be warned and taught the risks they run in the matter of tuberculosis-infection, and of the means to be taken for the prevention of attack. I refer to the lecture-platform, and to the illustrated discourse, delivered in plain language, such as can be readily appreciated and "understanded of the people."

I have a personal interest in the latter phase of such rk. For upwards of a quarter of a century I have



DESIGNED TO DISCHARGE AN ARROW ABOUT 3 FEET LONG A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 400 YARDS | A CATAPULTA.

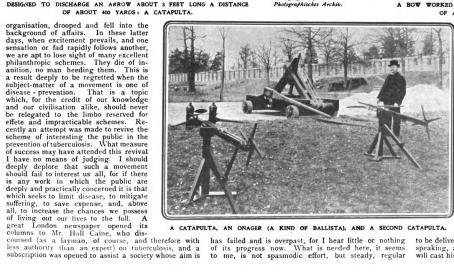
TORMENTA: ARTILLERY OF THE ANCIENTS (RECONSTRUCTED).

(RECONSTRUCTED). We give on this page a number of pholographs of ancient wearons, reconstructed and consisting in part of remains found at Sasiburg. The word "formentum" was a general name for any engine of artillery. This artillery was divided into two chief classes, weapons which discharged missiles horizontally, or almost so, and those which discharged them at an angle. The former were known as catapults, and shot arrows; the latter were known as balliste, and shot stones.

Photographs by Techno-Photographisches Archiv.



A BOW WORKED BY MACHINERY: ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF AN ANCIENT CATAPULTA.

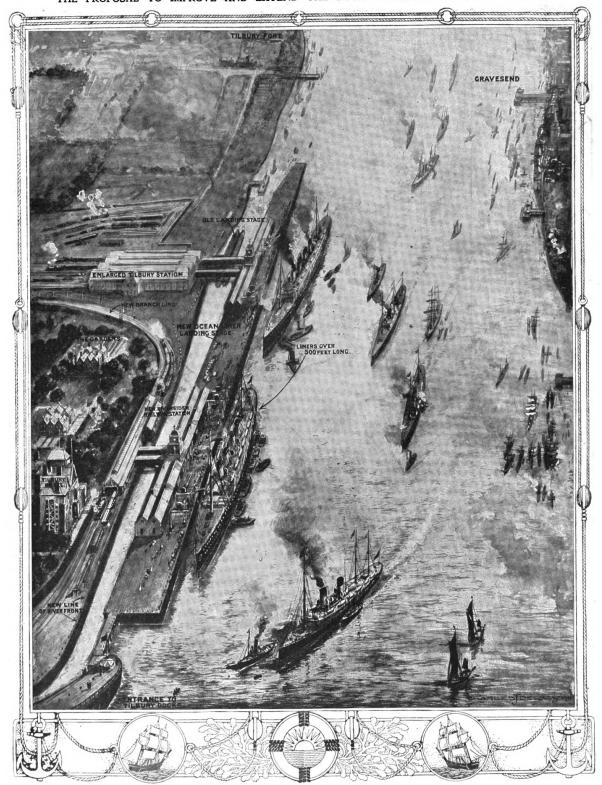


A CATAPULTA, AN ONAGER (A KIND OF BALLISTA), AND A SECOND CATAPULTA.

delivered the health-lectures given under the auspices of the George Combe Trust. These lectures are delivered in centres large and small, and include instruction in the means to be taken for limiting the ravages of the Great White Scourge. The subject, fully illustrated by limelight sides, is treated in a plain fashion in connection with the functions of the lungs, and the modes of avoiding infection are duly detailed. Now, if any society, receiving grants from the public, is anxious to do its duty in a proper fashion, why not imitate the beneficent work of the George Combe Trust? The work of warning will not be accomplished by secretaries sitting in offices, or even by the publication and circulation of leaflets on the subject. The people will listen to the living voice of the teacher, and flock to his lectures. Let some philanthropist, anxious to benefit his race, endow a fund enabling such lectures to be delivered broadcast over the land. The sum required would not be a large one. It would, on the other hand, be relatively of modest dimensions, having regard to the work to be accomplished. Even a thousand pounds would serve for many lectures to be delivered by the proper men, accustomed to public speaking, and versed in the subject. Who, therefore, will cast his bread on the waters here?—Andrew Wilson.

WILL PASSENGERS BE LANDED FROM GREAT LINERS AT TILBURY?

THE PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE AND EXTEND THE DOCK ACCOMMODATION OF LONDON.



SOMEWHAT ON THE LINES OF PRINCE'S LANDING-STAGE AT LIVERPOOL: THE SUGGESTED PASSENGER LANDING-PLACE FOR OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS AT TILBURY.

Among the numerous plans for bettering the Port of London by improving and extending the dock accommodation is a proposal, fathered by Lord Devonport, the Chairman of the Port of London Authority, and its chief engineer, Mr. F. Palmer, to construct at Tilbury a passenger landing-place for ocean-going steamers, somewhat on the lines of Prince's Landing-stage at Liverpool. Our drawing, based on Mr. Palmer's designs, illustrates the suggestion. It may be noted, further, that at the moment London has no dock large enough to accommodate the bigger ocean liners, such as the "Mauretania" or the "Lusitania," The conveniences of Tilbury for such a purpose are obvious. Passengers landing there would be able to reach London in from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. It may be pointed out, too, that in the last twenty-five years the shipping using the Port of London has grown from a net register tonnige of under twelve millions to over eighteen millions. Lord Devonport is sanguine that this growth will continue, both with regard to the amount of trade and the size of vessels.—[Drawn BY C. J. DP LACY.]

A "WILLI - WILLI" IN BEING: SHIPS WASHED INLAND.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT.



WHY HOUSES ARE ANCHORED TO THE GROUND: A CYCLONE IN NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.

Our correspondent writes: "When these cyclones, or 'willi-willis,' come, ships are sometim's thrown far inland by monster waves, while land animals are taken out to sea. Along the north-west coast most of the roofs of the houses are anchored down to the ground by means of stout cables and chains, to withstand the shock of these 'willi-willis.' Huge trees are denuded entirely with the force of the blast, or torn up and blown away; whole hills of sand are moved to a distance, the direction of watercourses is altered, and shells and sharp stones are blown with such force that they stick into the wood of trees so deeply that a man eannot pull them out. During the recent cyclone the little town of Broome was practically destroyed, and the pearling fleet wrecked. Thousands of fish were thrown up along the beach, with set-birds, whose wings were broken by the hurricane. One squatter is said to have lost 20,000 head of cattle and fifty horses."



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measure out the Food in teaspoonfuls (as directed), measure the water, mix in the jug, and add the milk, also measured. Be sure to use good, fresh cow's milk.

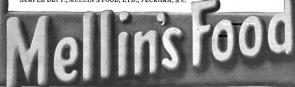


-last of all

pour sufficient of mixed Food for one meal into a Mellin's Feeding Bottle (graduated to show quantity required). Put nipple on the bottle and warm to the right temperature.

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ART NOTES.

MR. GUTEKUNST, we must think, is guilty of a certain malice in holding a Hollar exhibition only two doors from the Grafton Galleries. The discreet grey of the engravings, their strait and modest execution, are texts for the reproof of all largeness and loudness, all unruliness and heat. It is easy, after stress of Post-Impressionism, to regard the restrictions of Hollar's art as his merit, and to be thankful for his narrow and prosaic vision. If Mr. Gutekunst is not malicious, we can at least congratulate him on a cunning that has restored his little master to us at the endearing moment.

Born, in Prague in 1607, Wencesláus Hollar worked for many years in London under the patronage of the

A SCOTTISH WINNER OF THE WATERLOO CUP IN A SENSATIONAL CONTEST:

A SCOTTISH WINNER OF THE WATERLOO CUP IN A SENSATIONAL CONTEST.

RE ROBERT JARDINE'S JABBERWOCK.

the final of the Waterloo Cup, run last week at Allicar, the Earl of Setton's estate near Liver,
Robert Jardine's Jabberwock beat Mr. P. Story's Silk and Scarlet. The event was one of the reactional for many years, for all the favourites were beaten, and all four dogs that contested the set is were pupples. On the night of the draw Jabberwock was offered at 50 to 1. Sir Robert Jardine.

is a literal supporter of coursing in Scotland, also won the Waterloo Cup in 1507 with Long Span.

Earl of Arundel, and died in Gardiner Street, Westminster, in 1677. Thus his rarest plates, such as "The Winter Habit of an English Gentlewoman," and his commonest (the number of his engravings runs into the third thousand) are alike English in subject. He was the faithful servant of many masters, and whether he copied landscape for the geographer, fashions for the cutter, or the canvases of the well-considered masters, like Holbein, Elsheimer, or Vandyck, for the collector, he made much of the task in hand and nothing of his own personality. The artistic temperament had no sway in his office: did he draw a certain manner of hairdressing, he was content to do it in the way that was most to the satisfaction of a hairdresser. And yet, for all his humility, he is the master of masters for some people. To the question, "What do you see in Hollar?" it was Sir Francis Seymour Haden's custom to answer, "Not quite, but nearly, everything."

Mr. Gutekunst's collection is small, but extremely good. From Seymour Haden portfolios come some of the best pints of that, and of this, collection. We had looked a little eagerly for examples of the "Dance of Death," perhaps because the publication of Dr. Parkes Weber's learned and interesting monograph, "Some Aspects of Death in Art," has just now called the awful tune again. Mr. Gutekunst's collection

The exhibition of Persian The exhibition of Persian and Indian manuscripts and miniatures at the Persian Art Gallery, 128, New Bond Street, has afforded an opportunity for the study of an increasing the study of the ingly popular art. Gentile Bellini, Rembrandt, and a Bellini, Rembrandt, and a dozen diverse masters of the past knew the value of Eastern draughtsmanship; for some obscure reason the knowledge lapsed, and only now is it recovered. To Indian art England has been contemptuously indifferent. Among the more important miniatures at uously indifferent. Among the more important miniatures at the Persian Art Gallery were those described as "The Royal Huntsman" (Indo-Persian) with a lovely group of maidens and a hawker in the attitude of one copied by Rembrandt; and "A Night Scene," representing the Flight



AN ELEVENTH CENTURY STATUE TO BE REMOVED FOR

AN ELEVENTH - CENTURY STATUE TO BE REMOVED FOR TWENTIETH - CENTURY TRAFFIC: THE COLOSSAL ROLAND AT BREMEN.

The great statue of Roland, Charlemagne's famous knight, op; osite the Town Hall at Bremen, dates from the eleventh century, but it is to be removed, as it is in the way of the traffic. "Roland," writes Dr. Brewer, "is represented as brave, devotedly loyal, unsuspicious, and somewhat too easily imposed upon. He was eight feet high, and had an open countenance."

into Egypt," with a very remarkable background of conventional grey rocks; besides these, many of the pictures in the books in the cases, especially the rather late volume of the epics of Nizāmi, were of particularly good quality. The miniature in which the spaces of the gold background are filled with cypress-trees was remarkable for the directness of its appeal to the Western eye.

E. M.

BEAUTY IN JEOPARDY.

CURE OF A DISTRESSING AFFLICTION.

CURE OF A DISTREE

H OW dreadful is the affliction of over-stoutness to a refined and beautiful woman! Obesity is such a grace-destroying disease, and is so insidious in its development! In its first phases it causes no physical distress; the slight plumpness is not without its particular charm in some women; but it is when the plumpness begins to change into real, unmistakable "fatness" that the troubles begin; for that is not only an offence to the eye, but a precursor of ill-health in a good many cases. Obesity is a most prolific cause of other diseases. This was an acknowledged fact even in the days of Hippocrates.

Beauty of form is too precious a possession to be lost, either through neglect or mistaken treatments, and fair readers may be earnestly warned against any methods of reducing weight or correcting the shape which involve drastic dietary restrictions or the swallowing of mineral and other pernicious drugs. They cannot by any possibility do any real and lasting good, and, in the majority of cases, do incalculable injury. Beauty is not to be bought at such a sacrifice.

Quite different from these weakening processes

and, in the majority of cases, do incalculation injury. Beauty is not to be bought at such a sacrifice.

Quite different from these weakening processes of decreasing weight is the world-famous Antipon treatment, which tolerates no assistance that is not strengthening and otherwise beneficial. Food of the best kind, fresh air, gentle exercise, refreshing rest—these are the natural helpers of the Antipon treatment. No other aid is of any avail. Antipon, equally good as a tonic and weight reducer, is an agreeable liquid, containing only vegetable substances of a thoroughly harmless nature, and is both a cure and a preventive, inasmuch as it destroys the tendency to fleshiness, whilst rapidly eliminating the excess of fatty matter that causes disfigurement, discomfort, and ill-health.

Stout ladies will read with appreciation the striking voluntary testimony to the virtues of Antipon given by the great French physician, Dr. Ricciardi, of Avenue Marceau, Paris. He writes: "Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick, efficacious, and absolutely dangerous. You are at like to do justice to such perfect products." This magnificent tribute to Antipon has been endorsed by hundreds in grateful letters preserved for reference at the offices of the Antipon Company.

There are doubtless a large number of people who, though not in need of a course of Antipon, have reason to fear the possibility of over-weight. There is perhaps a trifling increase of waist-measurement, or some other indication of "fleshiness"—of chin, throat, shoulders, hips, for instance. To them a bottle or two of Antipon will be of priceless benefit in correcting such



Over - fatness is a mask to facial beauty as Over-jainess is a mass to justice votants as well as a destroyer of beauty of form. Antispon will permanently restore perfect proportions of face and figure and reduce weight to normal.

faults, which our later fashions tend to emphasise more than is desirable. These little "corrections" can be accomplished in strict privacy; for there is nothing in the Antipon treatment which need indicate to even one's most familiar friends that any "treatment" is being followed; though the manifest improvement in beauty, health, and vitality is bound to cause complimentary comment. Antipon is an admirable re-beautifier. It has a tonic action on the skin, through the blood, and so prevents wrinkles. The complexion is much improved. To reduce weight by the Antipon treatment is to recover symmetry and charm, and to look and feel in radiant, youthful health

Fashion's Call.

youthful health

Fashion's Call.

Every lady nowadays must have a slender figure if she aspires to be quite in the fashion. The close-fitting gowns of the present time are rather a trial to many who are unfortunate enough to be putting on a little too much flesh. Fair readers are earnestly advised not to go in for starving themselves into thinness. That will be neither good for health nor conducive to real beauty. "Take a little Antipon," is good, sincere advice, and there will be no need to trouble about dieting or anything else. Antipon is so powerful a remover of superfluous fat that it searches out the objectionable excess wherever it has formed, and so corrects every contour, whether of face or figure. A lady who goes through a course of Antipon, short or long, as the case may require, looks many years younger. It is as well to tell her that she need not be alarmed about winkles forming, because Antipon has an excellent tonic effect upon the skin, and clears and brightens the complexion. Physical beauty is largely Nature's gift, but where it is marred by over-stoutness every woman has it in her power to recover her beauty and charm by means of Antipon.

Health and beauty are often sadly affected by the evil results of the dangerous internal fatty excess which clogs the heart and other organs. The removal of this by Antipon is not the least of its claims to attention.

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of trouble."

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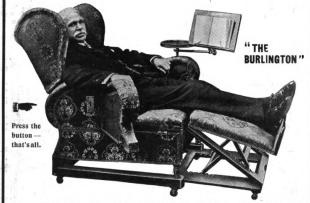
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LADIES' PAGE.

IT is recorded that the first appearance of the new divided skirt, or, as it is usually called, the "harem" skirt, in the streets of Paris aroused hostile demonstrations from a mob. The wearers, as is usual in Paris, were two of the modiste's employées; as a rule, the Spring races are chosen for the display of new designs, but in this case it was upon the Grands Boulevards that the experiment was sent forth. A crowd of jeering men speedily drove the victims into a shop, whence they had to be rescued by a back door. In short, it appears as if the same "dead set" will be made against this dual attire that destroyed the attempt made a few years ago to introduce divided clothing for women for cycling. Yet this plan of clothing is universally adopted by women in the East. But then those women seldom walk out, and when they do their garments are concealed by a full overall.

Some indiscreet people are doing their very best to kill the idea still-born. Such hideous and vulgar costumes as those they would seem to be favouring are more than enough to horrify everybody before the real design is ever put before us. These ungainly "creations" are as totally unlike the wealthy Turkish women's harem dress as possible. Lady Mary Montagu, who wore it herself, declared it to be "admirably becoming"; and the fashion of it is the same to-day as it was when she wrote. She described herself as wearing "very full drawers that reach to the shoes and are more modest than petticoats; they are of thin rose-coloured silk, brocaded with silver flowers, and the shoes white kid embroidered with gold." Over this, she described a "smock of white silk gauze," closed at the neck with a diamond button, "but the shape and colour of the bosom are very well to be distinguished through it"; then came a waistocat to fit the figure, turned back with revers from the smock, and made of white and gold damask, with very long sleeves falling back and fringed with deep gold or silver fringe; and over all was worn a caltan, or long loose robe, reaching to the feet, held in to the waist by a girdle four fingers broad, "which all that can afford it have entirely of diamonds or other precious stones"; failing this wealth, "it will be richly embroidered and fastened with a diamond clasp in front." Now, the essential, the peculiar feature of this dress which it is proposed to exploit for our benefit, is, of course, the very full trousers; but we must remember the Turkish lady no more wears this costume in the streets, to be seen by all and sundry, than we do our low-necked gowns.

If such a novelty is ever to be tried, no more favourable opportunity is likely to occur for the experiment than the present moment, when the public eye is habituated to seeing the female form in skirts so narrow that they are only about as wide as each of the two cylinders of the Turkish lady's dress. Nevertheless, it



A BEAUTIFUL EVENING GOWN.

PLEASE WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

gown in satin draped with Ninon, richly embroidered

is a far cry from a "tube" skirt to Turkish trousers! If some young and graceful women of rank were to take up the idea, as they did the ride-astride costume, it might have a modicum of popularity. Women ride astride now in the hunting-field, and even in the Park, almost unnoticed, just because Viscountess Castle-reagh led the fashion in Rotten Row, and various other ladies who are well known and popular in society favoured the same fashion when they were in the country. But I strongly doubt whether any pretty young ladies of rank will adopt the "harem skirt" to like purpose, simply because I cannot see any reason why the change should commend itself to such "dainty dames." The ride-astride co-stume was adopted almost without a murmur being raised, because it was held to be more convenient of a fare by rich and noble ladies for their own use. A "divided" walking dress, having no recommendation in grace, does not appeal to the same class; and the working women, to whom it would be indeed a boon to be freed from dragging, wearisome skirts, have neither initiative nor influence to bring about the adoption of a rational dress. Nor would the so-called "harem skirt"—that is, very full trousers reaching the ankles—be any improvement on a skirt; a superfluous gather d-in mass of material round each leg would be probably much more inconvenient for locomotion and exertion than an actual skirt.

for locomotion and exertion than an actual skirt.

With the more active and outdoor working life of women at the present time, it is quite probable that a change must come in the ordinary working-dress. The dress that serves for quiet domestic duties, and for the rich and idle, is by no means the most appropriate for the new economic conditions of life that have become the fate of millions of our countrywomen, who must be wage-earners now whether they wish or not. The late eminent physician, Sir B. W. Richardson, says in his autobiography: "I supported the improvements in the plan of attire for the female sex, so as to give it that freedom of movement possessed by man which has helped to make man definitely a master. He would probably have been no stronger than woman had his limbs been as uncomfortably impeded. The English nation would never have existed had the fashion here been to bandage the feet of the female, child, like the Chinese." But the "harem skirt," designed for the indolent life that the absolutely unoccupied harem women lead, is far from ideal for the active working women of Europe. Possibly, however, as it has the root scheme of a cylinder for each limb, it might lead on to a better design.

A valuable addition to the housewife's armoury is

A valuable addition to the housewife's armoury is "Flako," a soap powder manufactured by the famous firm, John Knight, Ltd. A dessert-spoonful of it dissolved in warm water makes an excellent hair-wash, and it is invaluable for cleansing silver and crystal glass. But above all its virtues are proved in the laundry. It is very inexpensive, too, for one penny buys a large nacket.

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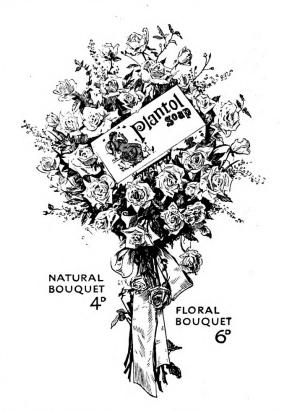
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TWO NEW NOVELS.

"Impatient patient Griselda" (Martin Secker) im plies, of course, that there is a musical thread running through is "comedy in resolved discords." So there is; for Mr. North discovers here, not less than in his first book, "Syrinx," a highly sensitive appreciation of the artistic element in human emotions. The setting of "Impatient Griselda" is, perhaps, purposely modest and domestic: no vivid Bohemianism, but the suburban respectability of a K.C.'s comfortable establishment, where Jack Chrystal, having the privileges of a paying guest, extended them to include an ardent courtship of the K.C.'s daughter. This may have been, from her mother's point of view, sad and mad and bad; but no one who reads the author's preliminary description of Griselda can fail to perceive that it was sweet. "She was more than pretty; it needed only a great experience to make her beautiful. Her brown hair played distracting little tricks about her ears and temples and over her broad, clear forchead. Her nose would have graced a camee; her mouth had but one fault, it was perhaps at times a little too resolute; but it could be infinitely tender when Griselda heard great music or looked at a sleeping child. Resolute she was, one could tell from the dainty and proud precision with which she set down her delicately arching foot, that seemed something disdainful of the mere earth." Such a portrait is the work of love; and it will be surely an obtuse reader who will not catch some of Mr. North's enthusiasm for his wilful heroine. She is left, as she should be, wood and won, with music playing its part in her lover's triumph. When will Mr. North take us further, and let us see a married Griselda in conjunction with some of those delightful child-studies that magazine-readers who enjoy his fine touch have learned to look for with a happy expectation?

expectation?

"The Prize." The principalities of South-Eastern Europe continue to supply Miss Sydney Grier with ample material for her Balkan series of novels. "The Prize" (Blackwood) is a continuation of the adventures of Prince Maurice, the English-born heir to an ancient heritage, his imperious wife, and his sister Zoe, whose affairs are, in this case, complicated by the intrusion of an island Princess and mischief-maker, the half-savage Danai of Strio. The prize itself is a girdle, the badge of orthodox sovereignty, and although it comes at last to the Princess who desired it above all things, it is only won at a cost that makes its possession little better than dust and ashes. The story is, of course, well planned and well told, with scholarly elaboration, and Miss Grier deserves congratulation upon her new variation of a favourite theme.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

GO CORRESPONDERS.—Communications for test department sensing or addressed to the Class Editor, Mitford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J W Jessop (Norfolk, Va., U.S.A.).—The objection to the Black King being at K B 37d is that the solution arising is not the author's. It is a poor way of mating in three; the author's way was a pretty one.

TE Lyxex (Hyde Park, Mass., U.S.A.)—In your proposed solution of State of the Communication of the

PROBLEM No. 3485 .- By T. D. CLARKE (Merino, Australia).



White to play, and mate in two moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3482.—By J. W. ABBOTT. WHITE.

I. Q to R 4th
C to B 4th (ch)
J Q mates K to K 3rd K or P moves

mates
K 5th, 2. Q to Kt 3rd (ch); and if 1. Any move, then 2 R to R 6th, et

The Kent and Sussex Chess Associations will again co-operate in a com-ned Chess Congress to be held at Tunbridge Wells, and commencing next ster Monday. A strong committee has been formed, who will spare no increase one, full particulars of which may be had on application to the hon, c, Mr. R. N. Stewenson, Greenoway, Sandhurst Park, Tunbridge Wells.

s Club Championship

CHESS IN LONDON,
Game played in the City of London Chess
Tournament, between Messrs E. Maccowald
(Rny Leeper.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)

1. Pto K 4th
2. Fto K 3th
3. Bto Kt 4th
5. Bto Kt 4th
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Fto Q B yrd
6. Kt 0K 8q
7. Pto Q B yrd
6. Kt 0K 8q
7. Pto Q B yrd
6. Kt 0K 8q
7. Pto Q B yrd
6. Kt 0K 8q
7. Pto Q B yrd
7. Statles
8. Bto K 3rd
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Pto Q B yrd
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Pto Q B yrd
7. Statles
8. Bto K 3rd
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Bto B 3rd
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Bto B 3rd
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Bto B 3rd
6. Rt 0K 8q
7. Statles
8. Bto K 18d
8. Statles
8. Statle E. MACDOMAID and W. WARD.

Lopex.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)

22. Q to R grd Q to Kt grd

23. Kt takes Kt

24. B to K grd Q to K th grd

25. Q to Kt and

26. Q to Kt and

26. Q to Kt and

27. Q to Kt and

28. Q to Kt and

29. Q to Kt and

29. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20. Q to Kt and

20. Q to B grd

20 0. B to B ind
1. P to Q sh
11. P to Q sh
11. P to Q sh
12. P to Q sh
13. P takes P
14. R takes P
15. P to K t th
16. P to K t th
16. P to K t th
16. P to K t th
17. P to K t th
18. P takes P
18. R to K to K to K
18. R to K to K
19. R to K to K
19. R takes P
19. R take 20. K to R sq 21. Kt to Kt sq

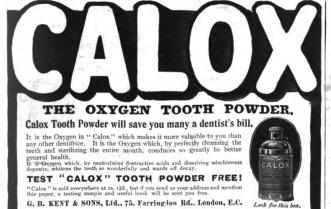
Her Majesty the Queen has graciously accepted a copy of Mr. George l'Estrange's new waltz, "The Scent of the Roses," which has recently been published (price 1s. 6d. net.) by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., Ltd., of 126-128, Oxford Street, W.

Co., Ltd., of 126-128. Óxford Streef, W.

Agriculturists, fanciers, horse and cattle dealers, sportsmen, etc., will be interested in a handy booklet just issued by the Great Northern Railway Company. It gives particulars of the principal dog and poultry shows, horse and cattle fairs, agricultural shows, and racing fixtures to be held during 1911, and much information as to rates, fares, etc. Copies may be obtained gratis at any Great Northern station or office, or of the Superintendent of the Line, King's Cross Station, London, N. The company has also issued a pocket-card giving a list of the principal agricultural shows, which can be obtained from the Goods Manager, King's Cross.

King's Cross.

It will interest those who can travel at Whitsuntide to learn that the Orient Line announce a Whitsuntide cruise by their steamer Otranto, visiting Spain, Morocco, Gibraltar, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Portugal. The cruise is to occupy twenty-one days, and the fare ranges from eighteen guineas. The comforts of a first-class hotel can at sea be obtained only on the biggest ships, and the Otranto, which is one of the newest vessels of the Orient Line, is 12,124 tons register and 14,000-h p.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

GOD wine needs no bush, and really good tyres, such as the Pirelli covers of all types are known to be, need no inducement to purchasers but their recognised durability. Nevertheless—and it may be as a means of sharing a portion of their profit with their customers—Pirelli, Ltd., have startled the motor world and astonished their competitors by offering a free motor-car insurance policy to every private and professional motor-car owner using only Pirelli tyres. The company have made an arrangement with the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association to issue a policy insuring the assured against (1) accidental damage to the car; (2) accidental damage to any tyre, lamp, or accessory upon such car, provided the car is also damaged in the same accident; (3) accidental damage whilst in transit by road, rail, or water; (4) wilful or malicious damage to the extent of £100 in excess of £5; (5) the cost of carriage to

expenditure of from £5 6s. for an 8-h.p. car to £17 for a 6o-h.p. car. I must congratulate Pirelli, Ltd., on a really brilliant conception, which should bring much business in its train.

The Michelin Emergency Rim will assuredly cause those interested in other spare wheels other spare wheels
and rims to look
to their laurels.
Nothing simpler
or surer has yet
been put upon the
market. It is altogether innocent
of straps, bands,
clips, or brackets, However churlish the Douglas Jubilee Celebrations Committee may have considered the refusal of their per-mit by the Royal Automobile Club, they have received

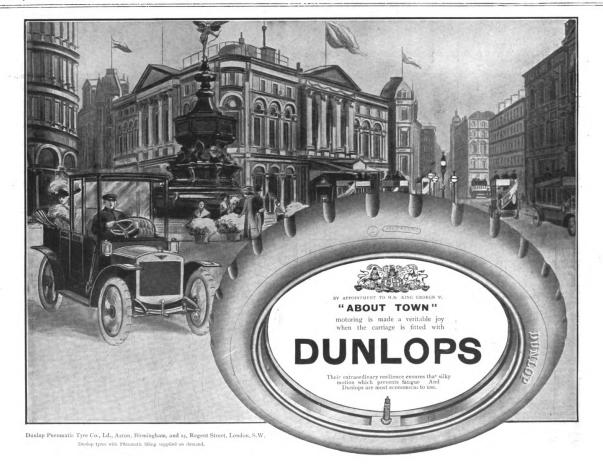


A PROCESSION IN ITSELF , A NEW MOTOR-SLEIGH TRAIN IN SWEDEN.

This remarkable motor sleigh train, designed by a Swedish inventor named Hakanson, has recently been tested at Vesteras, on Lake Mälär, about forty miles from Stockholm. It has a 4-cylinder motor, of 25-40 h.p.

afurther and entirely conclusive rebuff nearer home. It had been generally supposed that no difficulty would be experienced with their own people in obtaining permission to close the roads in the island comprehending what is known as the Four-Inch Course for the day of the race; but upon application to the Lieutenant-Governor (Lord Raglan), the Vicar-General, and the Highway Board they were met with a blank refusal. And this after months of work and the expenditure of considerable sums of money, of which the authorities must have been fully aware. At the moment the reasons for the refusal are not forthcoming, but if the House of Keys is anything like our critical Chamber at St. Stephen's, it is probable that the members for Douglas will give the Government a most unpleasant time. While acting in this inconsistent and ungenerous manner to the members of the most important community in the island, they have actually granted the necessary privileges to the Auto-Cycle Union for a motor cycle—race over the Peel Course. Now, so far as danger goes, the narrow-gauge event is, if anything, more fraught with peril than the car race; so that danger to the public can hardly be advanced as a reason for denying Douglas the boon they craved.





Antexema instantly relieves and soon cures eczema behind the ear.

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K EEP your skin in perfect condition. Don't let it be disfigured by spots, redness, roughness, a rash, eruption, or by eczema. These things spoil your appearance, interfere with your comfort, and may injure your business or professional chances. Your skin has plenty to do, and it is as important to keep your skin in proper condition as it is to have healthy lungs and a vigorous heart.

Skin sufferers are always asking, "How can I render my skin more healthy?" "How can I remove redness, face spots, blotches, or cure eczema, an irritating rash, or any other skin complaint?" There is only one certain way. You must use Antexema. That horrible irritation that tortures you all day and keeps you awake all night will stop the moment the cooling,

Healing Touch of Antexema

is applied to the bad place. All irritation and burning pain will fly away like magic. New and healthy skin will begin to grow, and soon this new, healthy skin will replace the worn-out, diseased skin that was so ugly and so uncomfortable. That is what Antexema does for you.

Every reader of this article has now the opportunity of proving the healing virtues of the complete Antexema treatment free of cost, as will be seen from the offer at foot. The most marvellous Antexema cures have been in cases where doctors, specialists, and so-called remedies had proved utter failures. Miss A. H., of Wolverhampton, writes: "The first bottle of Antexema cured me of eczema, from which I had suffered for months. I had been under several doctors, and then used Antexema, and am thankful I did."

Antexema is a cooling, healing liquid cream, and the moment it touches the affected part it forms a dry, invisible, artificial skin over it, which effectually excludes dust and germs. At the same time, the curative powers of Antexema get to work, and you enjoy a sense of wonderful

comfort and relief. Day by day the old skin is replaced by new and healthy cuticle, and in a short time every sign of skin illness has completely disappeared.

Antexema is a unique remedy. There is no form of skin illness of babies, children, or adults that it will not cure. Antexema cures eczema, both dry, weeping, and scaly, face spots, chaps, chilblains, bad legs, scalp troubles, rashes of every kind, pimples, eruptions, and every skin illness that either disfigures the sufferer or interferes with his comfort. Skin sufferers whose troubles have lasted for years frequently imagine a cure is impossible in their case. So it may be if anything but Antexema is used. If that remedy be applied, however, instant relief will be gained and a complete cure soon effected. Try it and see.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to your chemist or stores for Antexema. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's and Lewis and Burrows' supply Antexema at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or direct, post free in plain wrapper, for 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., from the Antexema Company. Also everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, every British Dominion, and throughout Europe.

Test the Antexema Treatment Free

The most convincing proof of the value of the Antexema treatment is a practical test. That is why a free trial is offered, and why all skin sufferers should accept the offer. To all who write and mention The Illustrated London News, and enclose three penny stamps for booklet, "Skin Trouble," there will also be sent a free trial of the complete Antexema Treatment, consisting of Antexema, Antexema Soap, a great aid to skin health, and Antexema Granules, which purify the blood. Send to-day to the Antexema Company, 83. Castle Road, London, N.W.



Antexema quickly removes all rashes and eruptions from the skin.





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and the Royal Victoria Dispensary, Northampton; £500 for such charitable purposes as the executors may select; and the residue to his said nine nephews and nieces.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 13, 1907) of MR. EDWARD BACK-HOUSE MOUNSEY, of Blackwell Hall, Darlington, a director of the banking firm of Barclay and Co., who died on Jan. 9, has been proved by John Edward Mounsey, son, the value of the estate being £319.839. The testator gives to his wife £2000, the furniture and domestic effects, and the use of his property at Blackwell and Seaton Carew; to his son John Edward, £15.000; to his son George Fryer, £7000 and a house in Jesmond Park; to his son Reginald, £10,000; to his brother and two sisters, £100 each; to each of his children 300 £20 shares in Barclay and Co.; and legacies to persons in his employ. The residuary property is to be held, in trust, to pay the income thereof to Mrs. Mounsey during widowhood, or an annuity of £1000 should she again marry; and, subject thereto, for his children and grandchildren as she may appoint.

The will and codicils of Mr. RICHARD PHIPPS, of Buckenhill, Bromyard, Hereford, who died on Dec. 7, are now proved, the value of the estate being £118.417. The testator gives an annuity of £2600, the income from £1000 Gas stock, and the use of his residence to his fresidence to his

wife; £2000 each to his three sisto his three sis-ters; £2000each to his nephews and nieces John Henry Phipps. Mariquita Phipps, Richard Phipis. Charles William Charles William Phipps, Eleanor Jane Brutton, John Percy Robinson, and Eleanor Phipps Robinson; £1000 each to his nephews Walter John Hadland Richard Phipps Hadland; and other legander of the property of t and other lega-cies. On the decease of his wife, he gives £2000 to the Church Mission-Church Missionary Society; 51000to Thomas J. Barnardo, of Stepney Causeway, or his issue should he be dead; £1000 each to the Northampton each to the Northampton Dispensary and the Church Pasthe Church Pas-toral Aid Society; £500 each to the Licensed Vict-uallers' Schools

and nieces.

The will of Mr. Ralph Slazenger, of 9. Kensington Court, and St. Albans Court. Nonington, Kent, Sheriff of London last year, has been proved by Albert E. L. Slazenger, brother, and Archdale Palmer, the value of the property being £56,137. Mrs. Slazenger having means of her own, he gives to her £1000 and the household effects; to his brothers Isaac, Horatio, and Frank, £7000 each; to his sister Ada Cohen, £7000; to his sisters Marion Hayam, Isabelle Nicks, and Mindele Ruben, £5000 each; to his brother Marcus and Mindele Ruben, £5000 each; to his brother Marcus and his daughter Nennie an annuity of £104; for such charitable purposes as the executors may select, £2000; to R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, £1000 each; other legacies, and the residue to his brother Albert Egerton Legh.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1910) of Mr. FITZHERBERT

other legacies, and the residue to his brother Albert Egerton Legh.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1910) of Mr. FITZHERBERT WRIGHT, of The Hayes, Manor Road, Bournemouth, and Ihe Hayes, Alfreion, Derby, who died on Dec. 19, has been proved by his three sons, the value of the estate amounting to £172.630. The testator gives The Hayes estate to his son Henry, and settles on him the remainder of his real property, but his sons Ernest and Francis are to have the option of taking a lease of Yildersley Hall and Lady Hole, at a nominal rent of £1 a year, during such time as they shall make them their principal place of abode. He also gives £1000, and during widowhood an annuity of £1700, or in the event of her re-marriage £250 a year, to his wife; £750 per annum to each of hi-daughters during the life or widowhood of their mother, and, subject thereto, sums of £20,000 are to be held in settlement for each of them; 120 shares in the Butterley Colliery Company to his son Francis; 100 shares to his son Ernest; and legacies to grandchildren and others. One moiety of the residue goes to his son Henry, and the other to his sons Ernest and Francis.

The will (dated Dec. 14, 1908) of the RIGHT HON.

and Francis.

The will (dated Dec. 14, 1908) of the RIGHT HON. JOHN EDWARD ELLIS, of Wrea Head, Scalby, York, and 37, Princes' Gate, S.W., for many years M.P. for the Rushcliffe Division of Notts, who died on Dec. 1, habeen proved by Mrs. Maria Rowntree Ellis, the widow, and Harold Thornton Ellis, son, the value of the property amounting to £96,291. The testator gives the Wrea estate to his wife for life, and then to his son; all snares in the Hucknall Colliery, and 100 shares in the Sherwood Colliery, to his son, but these benefits for his son are to be charged with the payment by him of £10,000 to the executors; £5000 and 100 shares in the Sherwood Colliery to each of his daughters Edith Maud and Marian Emily; and the residue to his wife.

The will (dated May 28, 1908) of Mr. GUSTAV

residue to his wife.

The will (dated May 28, 1908) of MR GUSTAV ELLISSEN, of 7, Park Square West, Regent's Park, and 4, Draper's Gardens, stockbroker, who died on Nov. 23, has been proved by Herbert Ellissen, son, the value of the property being £64,540. The testator gives to his son £100, and an annuty of £300 during the life or widowhood of his mother; and to his wife £500 and the household effects, and during widowhood the income from the residue, or from one third thereof should she again marry. Subject thereto, he leaves two thirds of

what he may die possessed of to his son, and one third to his daughter Marie Burton.

to his daughter Marie Burton.

The will and codicil of MR, WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, formerly of 21, Queen's Gardens, Paddington, have been proved by the Public Trustee, the value of the property being £66,934. He gives £1000 to his niece, Fanny Ward; and £500 each to his nieces Susan Hicks Beach, Georgette Agnew, and Edith Mary Fox.

Fox. The residue he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his nephew, der Harold Christian, R.N., and his nieces Fanny Ward, Susan Hicks Beach, and Lil Christian. Lilian

The will of the REV. MONTAGUE EARLEWELBY of Terrace Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, who died on Dec. 31, has been proved by the Earl of Lindsey, and Lindsey and Sir George Earle Welby

PRESENTED BY THE CITY CORPORATION TO THE EX-LORD MAYOR: A TEA-TABLE WHICH
"CLEARS AWAY" ITSELF.

"CLEARS AWAY" ITSELF.

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by the City Corporation. By an ingenious device the
tea-things can be made to disarpear and the table to
resume its normal appearance.

reame its normal appearance. Earle Welby, nephews, and Richard Lake Harrison, the value of the property amounting to £07,851. The testator gives £5000 to the Church Penttentiary Association; £5000 to the Bishop of St. Albans Fund; £2500 each to the London Lock Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital; £1000 to his sister Felicia, Dowager Lady Lindsey; £1000 to the Earl of Lindsey; £1000 to Lady Mary Dundas; £1000 to Sir George Earle Welby; £1000 to Louisa Felicia Welby; £500 each to Lady Muriel Verre Bertie and Lady Evelyn Livesey; £1000 to his servant, George Hunt; and the residue to his said sister for life and then for Lady Mary Dundas.

The following important wills have been proved—

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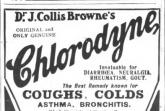
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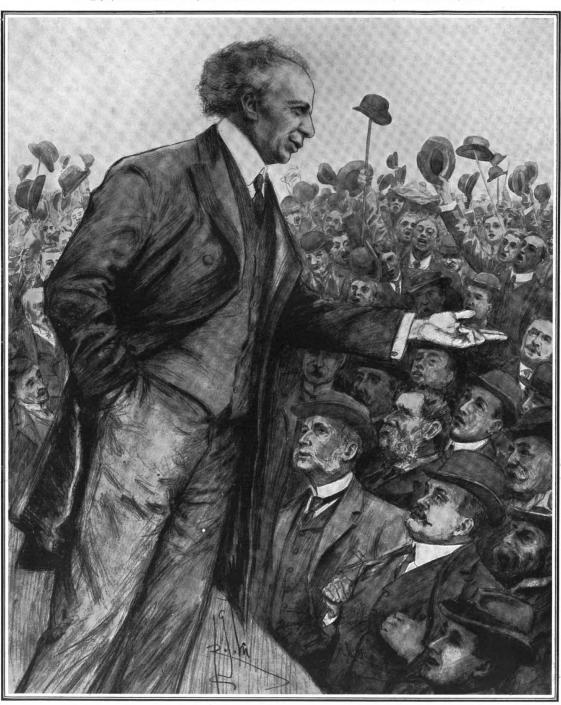
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No. 3750. - VOL. CXXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4. 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA, WHO RECENTLY SANCTIONED AND APPROVED A SPEECH DECLARING CANADA'S ABSOLUTE LOYALTY TO THE MOTHERLAND—AN UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAIT.

Speaking before a gathering of American patriors at Buff lo recently. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P. for Toronto, assuting his audience that his words were directly sanctioned and approved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadasa Ptemier, gave an address which American reporters described as "britting with patriotism." In this he said: "So loyal and true are the people of Canadas to the Motherland, that if they become convinced, or even if their suspicions become actively aroused, that this purely commercial proposal has now, or in the future may exhibit, any motive, design, or even tendency to affect the political allegiance or the national stratus of Canadas the Parliament and people of Canadas will have none of it."

ROUTE HARWICH

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8, 10 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CANADIAN SUPPLEMENT.

10, Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. Feb. 21, 1911. To the Editor, The Illustrated London News.

Feb. 21, 1911.

To the Editor, The Illustrated London News.

Sir,—As a Canadian I was deeply interested in the magnificent Canadian Supplement to The Illustrated London News of Feb. 18. May I congratulate you on the beautiful photographic reproductions and the mass of illuminating information regarding Canada that you therein furnish?

You state: "Those few unenlightened people who are still apt to think of Canada as a huge prairie should remember that the latest available figures give the populations of her principal cities and towns as: Moniteal, 267,730; Toronto, 208,040; Quebec, 68,840; Ottawa, 59,028; Hamilton, 52,034; Winnipeg, 42,340; Hailfax, 40,832; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,081; Vancouver, 26,133; Victoria, 20,816; Kingston, 71,061. In quoting these figures, which are evidently the figures of the decennial census of 1901, inadvertently you are giving a most erroneous idea of the present population of the secties. Towns grow so quickly in Canada, especially in Western Canada, that statistics compiled two years ago are ancient history; those compiled nevers ago are ancient history; those compiled repeated and information regarding the present population of Canadian cities are the accepted Provincial Directories, the official Atlas published by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and the official publications of the railroad companies.

May I subjoin for the benefit of your readers the most.

omicial Atlas poursies of the railroad companies.

May I subjoin for the benefit of your readers the most recent figures available from these sources? The official publication of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company gives the population of Montreal with its suburbs as 592,000. An Ontario directory fixes the population of Toronto at 400,000. The C.P.R. Company's publication gives Quebec City a population of 90,000. The Dominion Government Atlas credits Ottawa with 75,000 people, and Hamilton with 64,000. The C.P.R. Company's figures for Halifax are 55,000, and for St. John, 57,000. The Ontario Directory assigns to London, 52,000.

But it is when we come to the Far West cities that we see what growth a decade records. A conservative estimate would place the population of Vancouver at 100,000. The edition of "Henderson's Directory of Winnipeg" for 1911, just published, shows that Winnipeg has now a oppulation exceeding 200,000.

The growth of this latter city has been phenomenal. Beginning in 1870 with 215 souls, the population by 1902 had grown to 48,400; in 1906 it was over 100,000; in 1900 it bushulfing "Buckle of the Wheat Belt." counts its 200,000 people.

Winnipeg has 185 miles of sewers, 133 miles of

glowin to a, 40, in 1900 it was over 100,000 in 1909 it reached the 140,000 mark; at the beginning of 1911 this bustling "Buckle of the Wheat Belt" counts its 200,000 people.

Winnipeg has 185 miles of sewers, 133 miles of paved streets, 225 miles of graded thoroughfares, and 425 miles of side walks; the city covers an area of 14,000 acres. Winnipeg is the greatest grain market on the American continent; her average tonnage for the past five years of freight received and sent out amounts annually to over two and a-half million tons. Winnipeg has twenty-three chartered banks, with a paid-up capital of £18,000,000, whose business it is to turn yellow wheat into yellow gold. The electric railway within the city operates 200 cars on sixty-six miles of city tracks and forty-five miles of suburban lines, and in the year 1909 carried 26,000,000 passengers.

Winnipeg owns all its public parks, its asphalt plant, city quarries, waterworks, street-lighting system, a 300-lb. high pressure fire-protection system, and is constructing a 60,000-hp. hydro-electric power-plant that will furnish cheap power to its homes and industries. Last, but yet first, Winnipeg has thirty-three free public schools, with 17,000 pupils enrolled and 330 teachers. Io all of these children, be they the children of doctors or ditchers, professional men or ploughmen, the highest awards in the gift of this rich prairie land are open. It is a great stirred-up ant-hill of endeavour where, regardless of heredity, and ignoring favour, the best may come to the top.—Very truly yours.

Author of "The New North."

AGNES DEANS CAMERON, Author of "The New North."

EDITORIAL NOTE.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It gives us much pleasure to publish in full this very interesting letter from Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. We would only add that, as Miss Cameron surmises, the figures we quoted were those of the last census. These being the official ones, we deemed them the best to use. Obviously, we had not the least desire in any way to minimise the importance of the great cities of the great Dominion.

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PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

WHILE the House of Lords is preparing to carry out its own reform by means of the measure announced by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Commons persist in proceeding with the Bill for the curtailment of the veto of the Peers. At intervals, finance business has engaged their attention, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had a controversy with Mr. William Peel as to whether he accused the publicans of being brigands, and other subjects have excited interest at question time, when a number of active Unionists have "heckled" and badgered the Government; but this week has been given up mainly to the one great theme. A majority of 124 for the introduction of the Parliament Bill, which so excited the Nationalists that they sprang to their feet and waved their hats, put the Government in good heart, and a firm attitude was taken by the Ministers during the long debate on the second reading. Suggestions made by Unionists for the disclosure of the results of the Constitutional Conference were rejected by Mr. Asquith, who pointed out that the decision of secrecy was concurred in by all its members. The controversy, therefore, had to be carried on without a common standpoint, and a spirit of no compromise on the Parliament Bill itself was manifest in all parties. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech which reminded Mr. Haldane of his father's qualities in debate, stated that the Opposition were ready to co-operate with the Government in the reform of the Second Chamber, and subsequently to confer with them as to methods of dealing with differences between the two Houses; but the Secretary for War, although declaring himself a man of peace, insisted on the passing of the Bill as an indispensable preliminary to negotiation. As the occupants of the debate, private members had unusually full opportunities. Much interest was aroused by the maiden speech of Mr. Neville, the new representative of Wigan. He held his hat in his hand for over half an hour, while he pleasantly discoursed on the political situation, dropping

"Old Kensington
Palace."

"Old Kensington
Palace."

"Old Kensington
Palace."

"Old Kensington Palace ('Chatto 'Clot Kensington Palace' ('Chatto 'Clot Kensington Palace' ('Chatto 'Clot Kensington Palace' ('Chatto 'Clot Kensington Palace with its interesting history of by gone rulers, to Mr. Cradock of Grumley, who "travelled in North Wales in 1776-7," and seems to have run no greater risk in his long and pleasant life, Mr. Dobson turns with equal zest. He writes with pleasant impartiality of Mme. Vigée-Lebrun, the Oxford Edition of Thackeray, and Laureate Whitehead. It is all small talk if you will, but then how cleverly set out, how rich in the fruits of varied learning, how simple to read! There is nothing strenous, nothing epoch-making here, but the book has a certain distinctive flavour; it appeals to the idler on a winter's afternoon when the roads round the country house or the pavements outside the club-house door are under the rain, when only a bright fire and a pleasant book will avail to make us forget the season and the weather. It is Mr. Austin Dobson's special gift to fill the leisure hour and leave his reader satisfied that it has been well spent. Essays are not in great favour just now: high adventure and startling ficcion claim most of the reading public; but to some of us at least the well-written, easy-flowing essay retains its charm. It is as refreshing as Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony to ears that have been unduly strained in listening to "Elektra" or "Salome."

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

The Glory of the Almond Trees.

The Glory of the Almond Trees.

Wiscensied. Colone C. E. Basel. 6th.

A Reaper of the Whiriwind.

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Which was been seen to be with the colon of t

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The Wine Drinker, W. J. Batchelder.

6. S. P. U. K.

The Lady of the Bungalow. E.
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The Origin of Life. Charles Bassian,
M.D., F.R.S. 35. 66. net. FINANCIAL TIMES."

Rubber - Producing Companies,
1911. 35.

WHITAKER.

The Green Book of London Society,
1911. Edited by Douglas Sladen
and W. Wigmore.

Hutchison, 61, 62, 1921.

The International Relations of the Chinese Empire. Hosea Ballou Morse, 201, net.

Edited by J. B Atlay, M.A. 55, net.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKRTCHES and PHOTO-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

REMARKS I have made in this column or elsewhere seem to have given people the idea that I am monstrously interested in subjects of a sombre and lurid sort. I have been shown one letter expressing an interest in my works, from the British Fournal of Inebriety. I had not heard of the paper before, and I confess I found its title a little startling. In my simplicity I at first supposed that it was a paper written "by Drunkards for Drunkards," as Pendennis's paper was written "by Gentlemen for Gentlemen." I thought the paper would be filled with controversies

about which was the really perfect and exquisite stage of intoxication, and that the Maudlin Party would dispute fiercely with the Pugnacious Party. I thought that every number might contain an elegant little menu of mixed drinks. Each menu would be signed by an expert; the one saying that he had found that gin, port, and vermouth, preceded by whisky and followed by strong cider and hock, had for him produced the suprememment. Another, perhaps, would say that this instant of ecstasy could be more quickly reached in the simple order of brandy, Burgundy, brandy, audit ale, brandy, gin, brandy—and so on, like a recurring decimal.

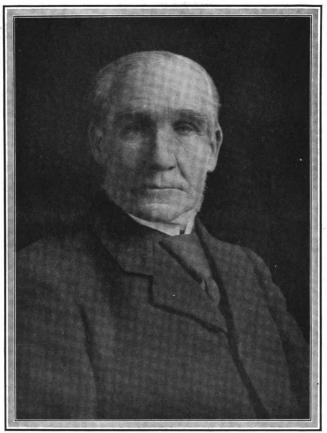
But my momentary interest in such a diabolical publication was dashed by the discovery that the *British Journal of Inebriety* is really a most learned and public-spirited magazine. It is only the quarterly organ of "The Society for the Study of Inebriety"— in other people, of course. Still, I cannot think the title happily chosen. If an editor wishes to destroy gluttony, I scarcely think he should call his paper The Glutton's Gazette. But I often notice this strange insensibility in people about the titles they take for themselves or for their enthusi-Some weeks ago I wrote to a morning paper in answer to a gentleman who attacked Christianity as practised, especially in the South of Europe, and who signed his letter "Giordano Bruno." As Bruno is not a person of the faintest interest to anybody now alive, except to the old Secularists, I naturally supposed that the gentleman was a Secularist. It was with great regret that I heard afterwards (too late to re-enter the discussion) that the gentleman had written to say that he was not only an orthodox Christian, but a Roman Catholic. In that case, I heartily hope he will continue to protest, over any signature, against the practical perversion of Christian morals. But I should still recommend him to avoid such signatures as "Voltaire," or "Bradlaugh," or "The Emperor They scarcely convey the full fervour of his orthodoxy.

Some such instantaneous confusion did, as I have said, cross my mind at the name of the *British Yournal* of Inebriety. But only for an instant.

In a very few moments I realised that such an inquiry could not come from drunkards, but only from doctors. Drunkards may be interested in drink; but nobody except doctors can be interested in drunkenness. Moreover, my first hasty thought was corrected by another consideration. I know something of how mewspapers are produced; I have mixed with most of the journalists in Fleet Street, and there is no jollier company in the world. The chief impression that has remained in

my mind is the huge and unaccountable superiority of the journalists to the journals. But, without suggesting that drunkenness is prevalent in Fleet Street, I could not believe that any ordinary newspaper would care to arrogate to itself alone, as a mere solitary splendour, the title of the *Yournal of Inebriety*.

But another, and perhaps stranger, example lies under my hand—I mean, an example of this instinctive association between horrors and my unhappy individuality. I have received a letter from a gentleman of



ONE OF THE OLD GUARD OF THE LIBERAL PARTY: THE LATE LORD WOLVERHAMPTON.

Lord Wolverhampton, who was perhaps better known under his former name of Sir Henry Rowler, was born in 1830, and became a well-known solicitor in Wolverhampton, of which town he was Mayor in 1803, and first Chairman of the School Board in 1870. He represented Wolverhampton in the House of Commons from 1800 to 1908, and first Chairman of the School Board in 1870. He represented Wolverhampton in the House of Commons from 1800 to 1908 to 1816 in 1816—that is, at the age of fifty. In 1808 he was made Under-Secretary to the Home Department; in 1805, Certary to the Treasury; in 1802, President of the Local Government Board, in which capacity he introduced the Parish Councils Bill; and in 1804, Secretary to State for India. After that, he was for some years in Opposition. When the Liberals returned to power in 1905, Lord Wolverhampton became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and in 1908 he was appointed Lord President of the Council. It will be remembered that Lady Wolverhampton, formerly Miss Ellen Thorneyroft, whom he married in 1807, died last January. Their two daughters are both novelists, the elder being well known under her maiden name of Ellen Thorneyroft Fowler.

whom I wish to speak with considerable sympathy and respect, because he tells me that politicians and serious philanthropists think him mad; and I am quite sure he is not half so mad as they are. He is only mad in so far as he takes seriously the ideas which they have advanced with the flighty and fantastic levity that belongs to the hypocrite. He really does believe that it is possible to cure a sinner of his sin by some secret of hygiene, by some actual external process. The

politicians and philanthropists all profess, in theory, to do the same. Just as the advertisements propose to remove superfluous hair (as they put it) from a woman's face, and also to put superfluous hair on a woman's head, so modern criminology calmly proposes to take human passions from one place and to put them in another. All that is now a commonplace. But, in the case of my correspondent, there is something much more sincere; and sincerity always means a full stop. This gentleman writes to me quite calmly and simply, and asks me to send him a criminal. "I am much handicapped," he says, "by not having access to the worst criminals." Most of us are pretty well satisfied with the secondary and comparatively inadequate criminality to which

tively inadequate criminality to which we do have access, or, rather, which has access to us. Being swindled, burgled, garrotted, or black-mailed, satisfies the curiosity of most philanthropists. But my correspond-ent cannot rest till he has met the very worst criminal. I dare not con-jecture what will happen when the very worst criminal really meets the very best criminologist. Perhaps, as is promised, the criminal will be cured. Perhaps, on the other hand, the criminologist will be murdered. For the sake of faith and cheer-fulness, one should always keep these various vistas open. A man of heart (in the healthy French sense of the phrase) can only have one past; but a man of heart ought always to have a hundred futures. Therefore I do not prophesy about the meeting between the worst murderer and the man who really knows how to cure him. "To expect an immediate cure," says the latter, very justly, "would be unreasonable." Perhaps philanthropist, very slowly and with a genuine knowledge of human nature, would really cure the mur-derer of murdering. Perhaps the murderer (very quickly and with a hatchet) would really cure the philanthropist of philanthropy. It is one of the only three cures for philanthropy, and the other two I shall keep to myself, because I intend to patent them. But, in any case, it is not this which, so far as I am concerned, constitutes the real queerness of the business.

The gripping and almost throttling fact is this: that my friend, like most modern thinkers, manifestly thinks in terms of slavery. He asks me to send him a murderer—apparently in a box. He seems to suppose that I own a huge plantation of niggers, and can pick out any one whom I dislike and give him over bodily to anyone whom I like. In his eyes there is no difficulty about carting a complete citizen, alive and kicking, from one place to another or from one person to another. Now this is a large and lucid caricature of modern sociology. For my correspondent is a perfectly sincere fanatic; and

fanatics are always the unconscious caricatures of their cause. But what he says wildly and clearly really is what most of the criminologists mean, but basely and obscurely. Most modern sociologists do know what he means, only they have not the courage to enslave one man separately, but can only think of men as enslaved in multitudes. Their scientific dogma is the same; it is the vivisection of humanity.



managemi FRILDING,
Who Married
Viscount Feilding
on Tuesday.
Photo. Kate Pragn ing Sobobo age PORTRAITS WORLD'S NEWS.

Poesonal Mr. H. Webb, who
Notes. to Pean Division, has improved on the majority obtained by the late Sir Charles
Election. The new Member,
who is a Liberal was formerly



THE LATE GENERAL

The French Minister of War.

BRUN,

HERR FRIEDRICH

SPIELHAGEN, The Well-known German Novelist.

THE LATE

Who Married Miss Imelda

Harding on Tuesday last. [Photo. Gillman.]

III BOOK



Lieries, Ltd., which has many thousands of employees in South Wales. Later, he became a director of the company, and he is also one of the proprietors of the Keenly interested in agriculture and in national defence, and was for some years an officer in the Severn Division of the Submarine Engineers. He has done good work in the cause of education in South Wales.

No change in party was a superior of the company, and he is a superior of the company of the compan

of education in South Wales.

No change in party representation resulted from the bye-election in the Westbury Division of Wiltshire, caused by the appointment of Sir John Fuller as Governor of Victoria, though the new Member, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, obtained a rather smaller Liberal majority. He is the second surviving son of the Earl of Carlisle. In the House he will be an opponent of his brother, Viscount Morpeth, who sits as a Unionist for South Birmingham; but he will have on his own side his brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. Roberts, the Liberal Member for Lincoln. Mr.

for Lincoln, Mr. Howard formerly Howard formerly sat for the Eskdale sat for the Eskdale Division of Cum-berland. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Asquith, and he is to succeed Sir John Fuller not only in his seat in the Commons, but as but Commons, as Vice - Chamberlain of the Household,

and also, it has been suggested, as a Liberal Whip.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Reform Party in the London County Council, Mr. Edward White was chosen to be nominated for the Chairmanship of the Council for the coming year. He has long taken an active part in the local government of London, having been for nine years a member of the Borough Council of Marylebone, and for twenty-one



MR. EDWARD WHITE, Who has be n Nominated for the Chairman-ship of the London County Council.



MR. F. H. MELLAND, Who, with Mr. E. N. Cholmele recently completed a remarkabl Bicycle Tour in Central Africa.



REAR-ADMIRAL H. W. SAVORY, Who has been Recently to Flag Rank, ntly Prom



MR. E. N. CHOLMELEY, Who, with Mr. F. H. Melland, recently completed a remarkable Bicycle Tour in Central Africa.



THE LATE LIEUT. H. F. ALDERTON, Who was Drowned in a Gallant Attempt to Save the Life of a Seaman.



THE REV. J. E. WAKERLEY, To have Charge of the new Wesleyan Building on the Aquarium Site.

Building on the Aquarium Site. years before that on the Local Board. He was for six years an Alderman of the L.C.C. But this is by no means the full tale of Mr. White's municipal services, for he was for ten years Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Guardians, and he has also served on the London Compensation Authority under the Licensing Act, the Thames Conservancy Act, the Thames Conservancy Board, and the Metropolitan Water Board.

At Market Drayton on Tuesday last an interesting wedding took place, that of Viscount Feilding and Miss Imelda Harding, daughter of Mr. Francis Egerton Harding, of Old Springs, Market Drayton. The ceremony was performed in the church of S.S. Thomas Aquinas and Stephen. Viscount Feilding is the eldest son



JUDGE PARRY Who is to Succeed the late Judge Emden as County Court Judge for Lambeth.

the necessary unity among the Republicans.

Herr Friedrich Spielhagen, who has just died at the age of eighty-two, had somewhat outlived his fame as a novelsta. His first story, "Clara Vere," was published in 1857, AGEN, and it was in 1860 that he first came into notoriety. For about twenty years after that he was in the front rank of German novelists, and the appearance of a book by him was a literary event. It was his "Problematische Naturen" that first brought him reputation. He wrote about thirty novels in all, five plays, and an autobiography called "Finder und Erfinder." He made his name as a novelist at a period when German readers had a taste for very long and solid works of fiction.

General Brun, the French Minister of War, who died sud-denly last week, was born at Marmande, in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, in 1849. As a Lieutenant of Artillery he took part in the fielding round of Lot-et-Garonne, in 1849. As a Lieutenant of Artillery he took part in the fighting round Metz in the Franco-German War, and was made prisoner among the rest of Marshal Bazaine's army. In 1889 he was appointed Professor of Artillery Tactics at the War School. In 1905 he became Chief of the General Staff of the Army. It was in 1909 that M. Briand included him in the Cabinet. As Minister of War he introduced a number of reforms, and did great service for the development of military aeronautics by encouraging aeroplane experiments.

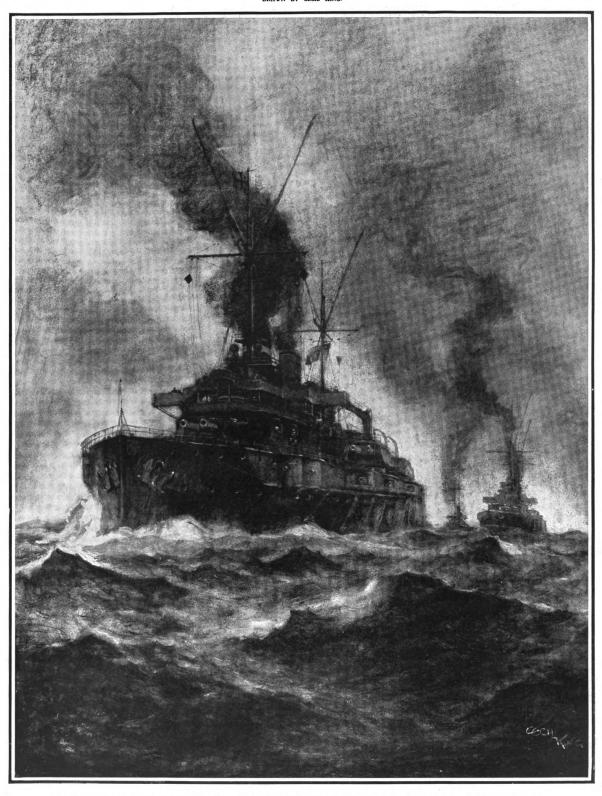
Last Monday
Paris saw not only
the funeral of a
Minister of War,
but the demise of a
Government, for M.
Briand and his colleagues went from
the obsequies of
General Brun to
tender their resignation to the President at the Elysée.
In explaining the
reasons for this step,
M. Briand said that
nment seemed no

M. Briand said that
the Government seemed no
longer to possess the requisite
authority for effectively continuing its programme. It was
M. Briand, it will be remembered, who introduced the Bill
for the separation of Church
and State: and as Premier his
policy had been one of "laicization" and "apaisement,"
but the pacification he desired
has not come about. He has not come about. He thinks that a fresh Govern-ment and a new Prime Mini-ster may be able to restore



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND, Premier of France, who, with his Cabinet, Resigned last Monday.

A GUARD AGAINST "RISKS": A WAR-SHIP OF THE GERMAN NAVY.



PART OF THE FLEET DESIGNED TO EXCLUDE PROSPECT OF ADVANTAGE FROM WAR WITH GERMANY:

THE BATTLE-SHIP "WESTFALEN."

"A noteworthy supplementation of Admiral von Tirpitz's recent speech in the Reichstag (we quote the "Telegraph") is furnished in the 'Deutsche Tagezeitung' by Count Reventlow. . . . The Naval Secretary . . . said that the object of the Government was to make the German fleet so strong that to attack it would involve risk even for the biggest naval Power. 'This risk,' added Admiral von Tirpitz, is the ceterum censeo of our naval policy.' It seems desirable to Count Reventlow that this term 'risk' should be more particularly defined, and he undertakes the task in the following words: 'If this term is applied to the German fleet, it has the absolutely precise meaning that the risk must be big enough to render infinitesimally small, if not in all human probability absolutely to exclude, any prospect of advantage of any kind from war with Germany. . . . '" The expression ceterum censeo, it may be added, is taken from Cato's oft-repeated declaration in the Roman Senate—"Cererum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam"—"For the rest I think that Carthage must be destroyed."

generally written to promote some political or social ideas. Herr Spielhagen was an ardent Liberal.

On the site of the old Royal Aquarium at Westminster the Wesleyans are erecting a large building which will cost about £250,000, and which is now nearly finished. The important charge of superintending the conduct of this great establishment has been given to the Rev. J. E. Wakerley, of East Ham. Great care has been taken over the acoustic properties of the building, as it is expected that the large hall will be used for concerts on week-days.

Judge Parry, who has been appointed to succeed the late Judge Emden as Judge of County Courts for Lambeth and Circuit Forty-Eight, has held a similar position at Manchester since 1894. He is also, of course, well known in the world of letters and of things theatrical. He collaborated with Mr. Freed Mouillot in "What the Butler Saw," produced at Wyndham's Theatre in 1905, and with Mr. Louis Calvert in "Katawampus," a children's play, produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. He has published many books, including two editions of Dorothy Osborne's Letters.

It is an interesting fact that all the three children of the late Lord Wolverhampton possess literary or artistic proclivities. His elder daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Fel.

His elder of Mrs. Fel-kin, is well k n o w n, under her maiden name of Fillen name of Ellen Thorney-croft Fowler, as the author of "Concerning Isabel Carn aby" and a number of other



has just Succeeded the late Peer. Mrs. W. R. Ham ilton, is also a novelist of distinction. The new Viscount, hitherto known as the Hon. Henry Fowler, is a composer of songs. He was born in 1870, and was educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Only last year he married the Hon. Evelyn Wrottesley, daughter of Baron Wrottesley.

HAMPTON.

Among Naval promotions many will be pleased to note that of Captain Herbert Savory to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He has relinquished the post of Inspecting Captain of Boys' Iraining Establishments. The officers of the Impregnable presented him with a silken ensign on his leaving the ship.

Lord Bangor, who died last week at his Irish seat, Castle Ward, County Down, in his eighty-third year, succeeded his brother in the title in 1881, and four years later was elected a Representative Irish Peer. He was formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry, and served in the Kaffir Campaign of 1851-3. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1854, and who was a daughter of



THE LATE VISCOUNT BANGOR, ative Irish Peer and a Dis Soldier.

the Rev. Henry King, of Ballylin, was accidentally killed in 1869. Five years later he married Miss Elizabeth Eccles, daughter and heiress of Major Hugh Eccles, of

By an irony of fate, the man to whose rescue the gallant Lieutenant went was saved, while he himself was drowned.

Although he presided at the recent meeting of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, at which it was decided to adopt some important reforms in the Jewish ritual, Sir Philip Magnus explained that "he personally was averse from the substitution of English for Hebrew in the services." He thought it would discourage the teaching of Hebrew, which, he said, was of great educational value apart from religion. He and those who thought with him, however, bowed to the demands of the majority. Sir Philip Magnus, who is a Unionist, has been M.P. for London University since 1906.

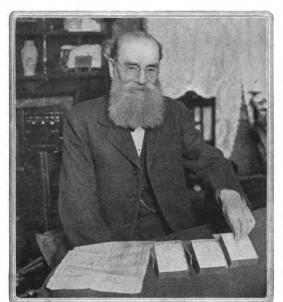
of lip-orna ments worn by the Lan tribes, it may be added that these are made of glass filed down from pieces of broken bot-



VISCOUNTESS WOLVERHAMPTON, Formerly the Hon. Mrs. Henry Fowler, daughter - in - law of the late Viscount.

tles, which, in consequence, are in great demand. They are made in crescent shape. The Lango hair-ornaments are made of wart-hog tusks and cut bone.

Gold in Salt. Mr. James Hodgkinson, rights of whose new salt-making process, which is to revolutionise the salt industry, have been sold for fl.1000,000, has had a most interesting career. He was born of humble parents in Bolton, and at the age of eight was sent to work in a factory. He used to get up early in order to educate himself by reading before he went to work, and his first book on arithmetic was bought by half-a-crown which he earned by grooming a horse. Mr. Hodgkinson's process, it is claimed, will increase the output by the existing methods five or six times. The main principle is economy of production by utilising waste steam and hot gases from one pan to precipitate the brine in other pans. Various qualities of salt can be produced simultaneously in different pans by the use of one fire.



THE ENGINEER WHOSE INVENTION HAS FETCHED £1,000,000 FOR THE AMERICAN RIGHTS: MR. IAMES HODGKINSON, OF SALFORD, EXPLAINING HIS STOKING HODGKINSON, OF SALFORD, EXPL SYSTEM FOR BRINE - EVAPORATION.

Mr. James Hodgkinson, who is a member of the firm of Messrs. James Hodgkins Mr. James Hodgkinson, who is a member of the firm of Messrs, James Hodgkinson, mechanical stoker makers, of Salford, has invented a new salf-making process which, it is believed, will revolutionise the salt industry. So highly is it valued in the commercial world that the American rights alone have been sold for £1,000 000. Mr. Hodgkinson, who is sevenity, has devoted the greater part of his life to the problem of the economy of fuel, which is the main element in his new process.



THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF THE GIRL BLOWN INTO THE AIR BY A GALE: THE SCENE OF THE OCCURRENCE. Last week, Mary Bailey, aged sixteen, was blown into the sir by a gale whilst in the yard of Hanson School, Bradford, was lifted by the wind to a height of some twenty feet, and, falling from that height to the ground, was killed. A witness stated that when the saw her in the air her skirt was blown out like a balloon. A vardict of accidental death was returned. On our photograph, the crosses show the spot on which the unfortunate girl fell, and the height to which she was litted by the wind.



SHARPSHOOTERS ON SKIS. A GERMAN PATROL ON THE FELDBERG, THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE BLACK FOREST.

Ctonroe. Lord Bangor is succeeded by his son, Major the Hon. Maxwell Ward, of the Royal Artillery, who was formerly Captain of the Legation Guard in Peking, and who married, in 1905, Miss Agnes Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. Dacre Hamilton, of Cornacassa, Monaghan.

Lieutenant Harold Fisher Alderton, who lost his life off Sheerness last week in a gallant attempt to rescue a blue-jacket who fell overboard, was Commander of Torpedo-boat No. 115, which recently returned to Sheerness after serving with a submarine flotilla at Harwich. Before that he com-manded Torpedo-boat No. 158. He joined the Navy in 1902, and became a Sub-Lieutenant in 1905, and Lieutenant in 1907.

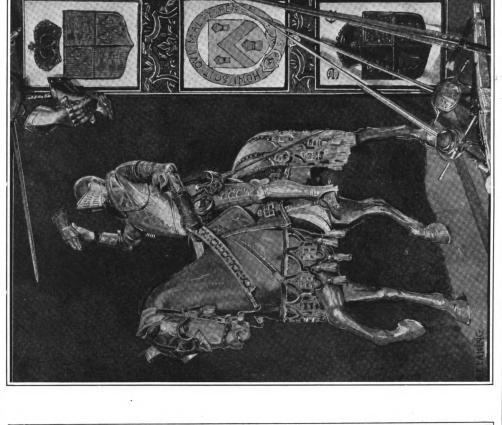


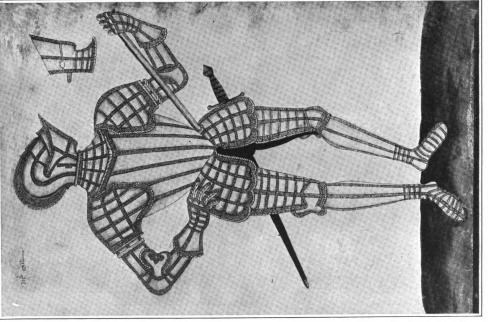
PLAINTIFF IN THE EXCREDINGLY INTERESTING "SUIT PLAINTIPF IN THE EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING "SUIT OF ARMOUR CASE", THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

The Earl of Chesterfield (Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanbope, P.C.) was Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household from 1892 until 1894, was captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms from the last-named year until 1895, and has been Lord Steward since last year. He is a B.A. (Oxon) and a barrister-at-law. Born on March 15, 1854, he succeeded his father, as tenth Earl, in 1887. In February of 1900 he married Entil Edith, second daughter of Charles Henry, first Baron Nunburnholme.

THE ARMOUR CASE: THE "SKIDMUR" AND THE HATTON SUITS BY TOPF.

DRAWING OF THE HAITON SUIT BY MR. GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O., F.S.A., KREPER OF THE KING'S ARMOURY.





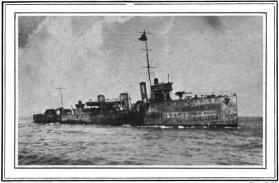
THE ILLUSTRATION IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM WHICH COUNSEL FOR LORD CHESTERFIELD STATED SHOWS THE IDENTICAL SUIT OF ARMOUR IN QUESTION.

On Monday last the trial of an action began in which Lord Chesterfield claimed a declaration that a sale of armour should be be set saids and that the armour should be returned to him. The armour was offered by the Lordship in the catalogue of also of the concern of Holme Lory last year and was to have been sold on Schuurry 1. Before the sale, however, Lord Chesterfield withdraw it, selling it to an art-dealer, the defendant in the action, for £2000. Later, it was stated, the defendant offered it it can site of £1000.a page which giving evidence, defendants is on, who arequised the purchase from Lord Chesterfield, described as "silly," and one which was only steed because the defendant did not wish to sell. During the proceedings. Mr. Authory, one of the counced for Lord Chesterfield, described how the armour had been kept in a room at the top of the house. and how' when it was discovered, it was much runted. He then ween on to say that the armour was attention you which, and that they had got a book of the Solont Kensington Museum in which the identical suit was described and

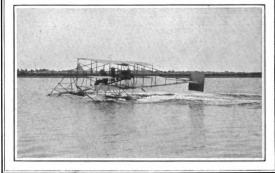
THE HATTON SUIT OF TOPF ARMOUR AT WINDSOR, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED BY A WITNESS AS ONE OF THE FINEST SUITS KNOWN—"THE CHAMPION'S SUIT,"

pictorially represented. It appeared, he said, that in the reign of Elizabeth there was a German of the name of Topf, a South Bavinian, in whose countery this disnascene work appearedly originated, and where this said of amount was believed to have been made for one of the family of Scalabares, no doubt an accessor of Lord Chesterfield, one of whose family names was Scalabare. The armour was of old steel with gold inlaid. Our first Illustration, as we have noted, it from the both in the South Kenningon Museum to which Counterpul effected. It will be seen that the same "Mr Skidanus" appear on the top itst-land corner of the Illustration. The second picture shows the Topf said of armour made, in 1885, for Six Christopher Hatton, Lord Chanegie. It is known as "the Channjoin's suit," as the King's Channjoin wore it at the Coronation Banquer of King Gorger. A witness described it as one of the finest suits known. It was presented to King Edward VII. in the year of his Coronation. On Wedendary judgment in the case was given for Lord Chesterfield.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.

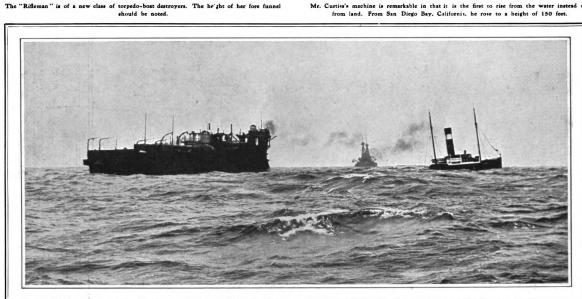


CONSTRUCTED AT COWES.

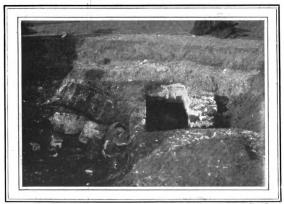


AN AEROPLANE WHICH RISES FROM THE WATER INSTEAD OF FROM THE LAND: MR. GLENN CURTISS, THE AMERICAN AIRMAN, BEGINNING A FLIGHT IN HIS HYDRO-AEROPLANE IN SAN DIEGO BAY.

Mr. Curtiss's machine is remarkable in that it is the first to rise from the water instead of from land. From San Diego Bay, California, he rose to a height of 150 feet.



TAKEN IN HAND AFTER BEING A DANGER TO TRAFFIC: THE OBSOLETE FRENCH WAR-VESSEL "RICHELIEU" IN CHARGE OF TUGS. The obsolete French war-ship "Richelieu," which had been sold out of our neighbour's Navy, was being towed from Toulon to Rotterdam the other day when she broke loose from her tugs off Brest. She drifted in the track of the Atlantic liners at the mouth of the Channel, then touched the Retarrier rocks of the Scillies. Floating free of these, she again became a danger to traffic. Finally, two Dutch tugs took her in charge once more. In our photograph, H.M.S. "Inflexible," which we see to by the Admirally to search for the dereliet and stand by her, may be seen in the distance, It was the fact that the "Inflexible" was able to manneuvre to the windward of the dereliet and so form a breakwater 530 feet long, which made it possible for the tugs, thus screened, to get the work.



DISCOVERED NEAR THE EIGHTH GREEN: THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGE FOUND ON THE MID-SURREY GOLF LINKS.

A curious discovery has just been made on the Mid-Surrey Golf Club's course at Richmond.

While the links were being altered, the workmen unearthed an underground passage near the eighth green. This is quite close to the surface and has a depth of about five feet. Its walls are built of various kinds of stones, embedded in mortar which has become as hard as cement. It would appear that the passage ran in the direction of the river but this remains to be proved, or disproved, when further explorations are made.

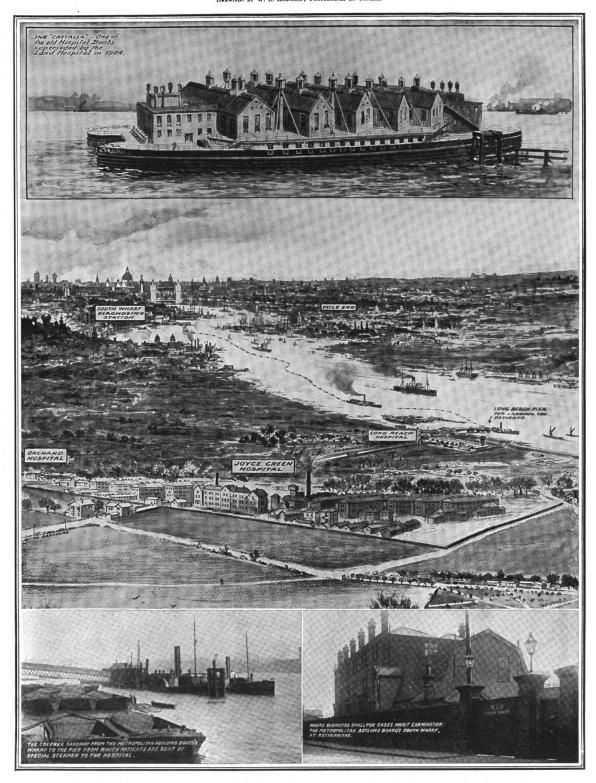


THE FATAL FIRE IN A RAG-MERCHANT'S IN BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK: SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING FIREMEN.

Fire broke out on Sunday night in the warehouse of Messra. A. Cohen and Co. rag-merchants, of Southwark, and raged fiercely for several hours. Early in the morning of the Monday, firemen entered the building. Two of these were holding a hose when the staircase on which they were standing gave way and they fell to the floor below, to be buried under charred woodwork and smouldering paper. All attempts at rescue failed. The bodies were not recovered until late in the afternoon.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON: THE CARE OF THE CASES.

DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



THE OLD METHOD AND THE NEW: WHERE PATIENTS WERE TREATED; WHERE THEY ARE TREATED:

AND HOW THEY ARE CONVEYED TO HOSPITAL.

Needless to say, the authorities do all that in them lies to prevent the spread of smallpox. Patients suspected of the disease come under the care of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Immediately a supposed case is notified, the patient is conveyed to the Board's wharf at Rotherhithe, there to await inspection by the medical officer whose duty it is to determine whether the dread illness is indeed present, or whether chicken-pox, or some other similar ailment, has been mistaken for it. If smallpox be certified, the person suffering from it is taken from the diagnosing station through a covered way to the pier, from which the special steamers run to the Board's pier at Long Reach. From the latter he passes through another covered way to a private tramway. By this he is conveyed to hospital. The hospital-boats were replaced by the land hospitals in 1904. In the three hospitals there are 2000 beds. Gore Farm Hospital, which is not shown in this drawing, is a fever-hospital, but was used as a smallpox-hospital during the last epidemic.

ELEGANCE: THE JUPE-CULOTTE IN FAVOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FELIX AND O'DOYE.



FOR OUTDOOR WEAR AND INDOOR WEAR: THE HAREM-SKIRT IN TWO FORMS.

The discussion as to the beauty or lack of beauty, the advantages and disadvantages, of the harem-skirt continues to rage furiously. Each side is certain that right is with it; each is most determined in its views. Which will prove triumphant remains to be seen. Meantime, numerically, those opposed to the jupe-culotte would seem to be in the majority. Of our Illustrations, it may be said that the creation for out of doors emanates from the Maison Béchoff-David, that for indoors from the Maison Poiret.

INELEGANCE: THE JUPE-CULOTTE OUT OF FAVOUR.

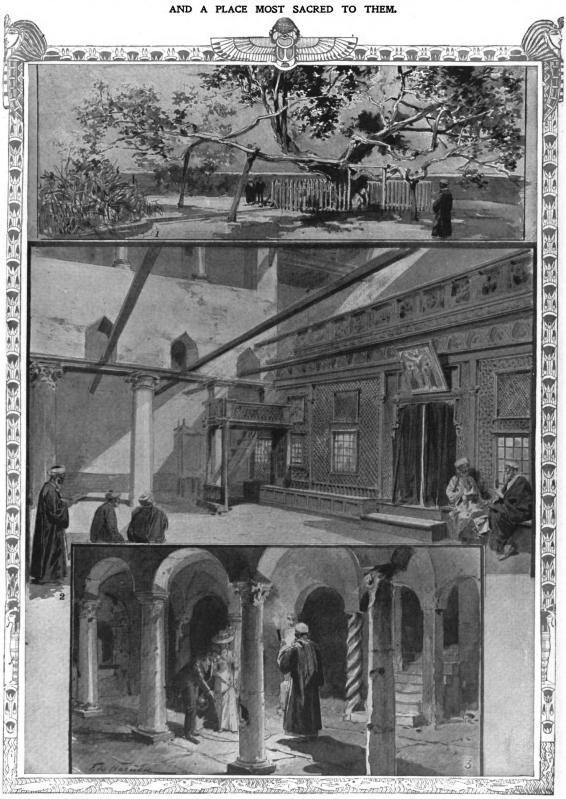
DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



AN UNREHEARSED EVENT: "LES COURSES D'AUTEUIL."

The jupe-culotte does not invariably meet with favour, and, moreover, the curiosity of the crowd is apt to take active form. Hence, certain of its wearers have not found it conducive to mental comfort, however satisfactory they may find the freedom it gives to the limbs. In Madrid the skirt has proved so unpopular that, at the request of Señor Canalejas, the Governor has detailed fifty policemen to protect ladies wearing it in the streets. Our Drawing is reproduced by courtesy of "L'Illustration," of Paris, which publishes it under the title "Les Courses d'Auteuil."

THE CITY OF THE COPTS: THE SECT'S STRONGHOLD IN CAIRO;



^{1.} WHERE, ACCORDING TO TRADITION, THE HOLY FAMILY RESTED BEFORE COMING
TO THEIR DWELLING-PLACE IN EGYPT. THE TREE OF THE VIRGIN AT MATARE.

2. WHERE THE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WORSHIP.

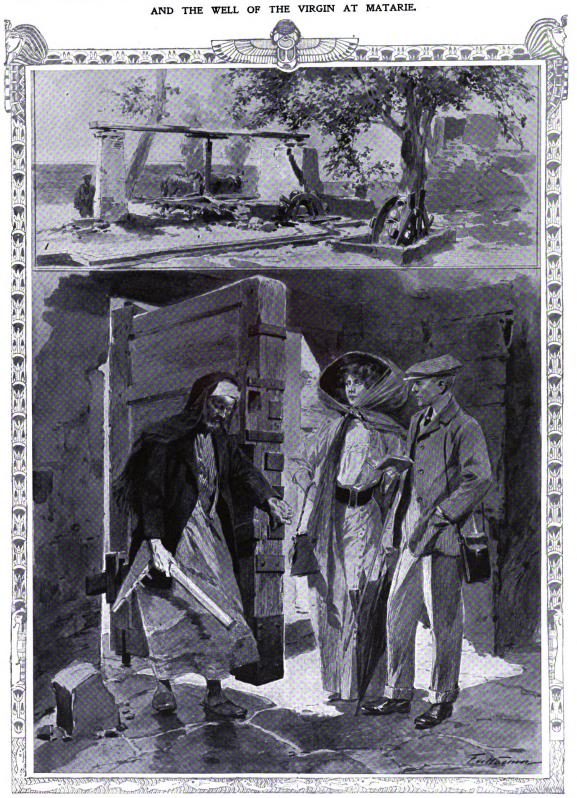
IN THE COPTIC CHURCH IN THE COPTIC CITY IN CAIRO.

It was reported recently that Sir Eldon Gorst. returned from a tour of inspection during which he visited the provinces in which the Copts are chiefly settled, and inquired into alleged Coptic grievances, had stated that he had found that outside Cairo there were no serious complaints. This drew a number of contradictory telegrams from Copts in various parts, who complained again of the treatment of Copts by the Provincial Counciliors with regard to their educational interests, and suggested that they had not equality of opportunities with their compatriots and that their religious belief was a bar to their advancement in the public services. The Copts, it should be noted, are the direct descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and are practically all Christians. To some extent they speak the language and follow the customs of the last period of ancient Egyptian civilization—

Dealways no cost Reported Caironal Response to Hambarn.

^{3.} BELIEVED TO CONSIST IN PART OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE HOLY FAMILY DWELT IN EGYPT I THE CRYPT OF THE COPTIC CHURCH IN THE COPTIC CITY IN CAIRO.

THE STRONGHOLD OF THE COPTS: THE COPTIC CITY IN CAIRO;



- 1. VERY SACRED TO THE COPTS: THE WELL OF THE VIRGIN AT MATARIE, NEAR WHICH, UNDER A TREE, THE HOLY FAMILY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE RESTED.
- 2. AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE JEALOUSLY GUARDED COPTIC CITY IN OLD CAIRO: THE CUSTODIAN OF THE GATE CARRYING ITS GREAT WOODEN KEY.

BELIEVED TO HAVE RESTED.

Their language fell into disuse in the seventh century, after the Mohammedan invasion: and since the sixteenth has been replaced, save for liturgical purposes by Arabic. At one time they provided almost all the minor Government officials; now their place in this direction has been taken in many cases by Mohammedans; hence, no doubt, much of the present difficulty. In old Cairo is a Coptic city which is most jealously guarded. The chief building of this, the Coptic church, is on the site which tradition allots to the house occupied by the Holy Family after the flight into Egypt. Below the church is a crypt which is said in parts to consist of the walls of the old house. As we have noted, the Tree of the Virgin, under which the Holy Family are said to have rested, and the Well of the Virgin, which is near it, are not in this city but at Matarie; both are the scenes of pilgrimages.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FREDERIC DE HARNEN.

St. Paul's of the

ANDREW LANG ON "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

 A^S we shall soon be celebrating the centenary of Dickens, the many wits who write stories of detectives might observe the fact in a professional way. They might try, in a "symposium," to settle the question what was "The Mystery of Edwin Drood"?

Most people have forgotten Dickens's last novel, left upfinished; and though his spirit, writing through a medium,
completed the story long ago, little attention was paid to his
romances, which I have never seen. What the spirit said is not
evidence. Mere mortals have published their own guesses — I
for one, six years ago. It cannot be said that the public was
keenly interested in my solution; nor, I fear, will the multitude largely demand the latest
adventure — "About Edwin
Drood" (University Press,
Cambridge). The author only
gives his initials, those of an
eminent Greek scholar. Scholars
have their own classical puzzles, some of which, but not
many, are occasionally solved;
the majority of them are at
least three thousand years old,
and still keep their secrets.

Hence the lack of general confidence in the ingenuity of scholars! But if Sr Arthur Conan Doyle, for example, would only induce Sherlock Holmes and Watson to hold a dialogue, in some magazine, about "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the world would be intensely interested, and the truth might be elucidated. If this modest appeal reaches Sir might be elucidated. If this modest appeal reaches Sir Arthur, I trust that he will be kind, and allow Sherlock to explain to Watson (who knows his methods) whether John Jasper did or did not slay his nephew, Edwin Drood, just after the midnight of a Christmas Eve, about 1838-1840.

I have read the Cambridge I have read the Cambridge solution carefully, and, on some points, confess that the critic has convinced me of errors in my own attempt. For instance, I now no longer assume that Mr. Grewgious went from London to Cloisterham on the fatal Christmas Eve, wandered among the tombs, and obtained certain in intention, was a murderer. He only conceived, three days later, very strong suspicions, which were made

MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL. The famous writer of sea stories, whose Book of Poems, "The Father of the Sea," dedicated to the Prince of Wales as "Royal Naval Cadet," is announced by Messrs. Sampson Low.

Photograph by Elliott ann Fry.

purposes of his own-a favourite device of the author.

Indeed, the Cambridge scholar finds out a new fact. Dickens had written down, as possible titles for his

learn, meditated on his deed ever since he fell in love with his nephew's fiancée; a space of two or three years.

Net his powerful genius can apparently strike out no plan more plausible than to drug Edwin, lure him to the top of a cathedral tower at night, and pitch him off. He has to risk the chance of a policeman strolling past on his beat: a policeman would not be so much afraid of ghosts in a cathedral close as to shirk his duty. Moreover, any tourists, fearless of ghosts, might choose to see fair Cloisterham "aright," which, as in the case of fair Melrose, can only be done in the clear moonlight. But, for all that we hear from Dickens, there were no police, not even a "watch" of Dogberry and Verges, in Cloisterham asper's course was clear. As the Cambridge inquirer says, asper was able to send from a distance mental suggestions to Mr. Crisparkle, which compelled that muscular Christian to do some very astonishing things, vainly asking himself "Why?"

"Why?"

In the same way, Jasper could tip, from any distance, a mental suggestion by telepathy to his nephew and victim, "Go and jump off the tower-top!" Drood, like Crisparkle, would go and do it; and nobody could suspect Jasper. Having neglected the obvious, and killed Drood in the church - tower, according to the Cambridge critic, Jasper buries his body in some quicklime in the crypt. This is de la fotte pure! The quicklime might be used next day, probably was used, to repair the mischief caused by the tempest of Christmas Eve, when stones on the tower-top were dislodged. Quicklime does not destroy all traces of a corpse with punctual rapidity.

Jasper, always dabbling with Jasper, always dabbling with drugs, would have used poison if he could think of no dodge for killing Drood by an accident: a gun accident, or a carefully prepared foil in fencing, or a nocturnal boating expedition.

"The buildings"—we quote again from "The Face of China"—"are some of the finest in the Empire, and very lotty, with their double-storled cook covered with orange and green tiles. The pillars of the Hall of Perfection are magnificently carved monoliths." They react the pillars in Roslin Chapel. carved monoliths." They recall the pillars in Roslin Chapel.

We never know what we may need, so we ought to lay may need, so we ought to lay in the best poisons early in our career, and have them handy. To send a boy in buttons to the family chemist and ask for prussic acid, "to be charged to the account," is

DECORATIVE THAN ROSLIN BL: PILLARS OUTSIDE THE

CIANISM": THE STATUE OF CONFUCI IN THE GREAT TEMPLE AT KUFOV IN THE GREAT TEMPLE AT KB
"Here"—we quote "The Face
of China," by E. G. Kemp—
"Confucius sits under a canopy,
with handsomely embroidered
curtains partly surrounding
him, and an altar bearing bronze
incense bowls in front." The
teeth, it may be noted, are
always a prominent feature in
statues of Confucius.

'SIMPLE AND DIGNIFIED, AS BEFITS A SAGE": THE GRAVE OF CONFUCIUS "The Grave of Confucius," says the lady who wrote "The Face of China," is "situated in a park a short distance outside the town. . . . At last a spot is reached from which everyone is commanded to approach the grave on foot. This is simple and dignified, as belits a sage—nothing but a tablet bearing an inscription, set up on a plain low prefestal, shaded by treex."

SAID TO HAVE BEEN LIVING Before the Time of Christ:
Ancient Treus in the
Grounds of the Great
Temple at T'ai-an-fu.

WHERE THE SOCRATES OF CHINA IS WOR-SHIPPED: THE SACRED PLACES OF CONFUCIUS. PLACÉS OF CONFUCIUS.
Confucius, who lived
from 551 to 479 B.C., was
a moralist rather than
a religious founder, his
method of teaching being
like that of Socrates. It
was not till about five
hundred years later that
he was defifed. His nearest lineal descendant has he was deified. His near-est lineal descendant has the title of Duke and ranks next to Princes of the Blood. Our photo-graphs were taken by per-mission of Duke K'ung.



2450 YEARS OLD: THE WELL FROM WHICH CONFUCIUS DREW WATER AS A BO The well is in the grounds of the Confucian temple at Küiow. Confucius, although of very ancient lineage, was brought up in poverty. At the age of lifty he became Minister of Crime in his native State of Lu (modern Shantung), but his uprightness made him unpopular, and he was banished. Later, he returned and spent his last days writing his famous maxims.

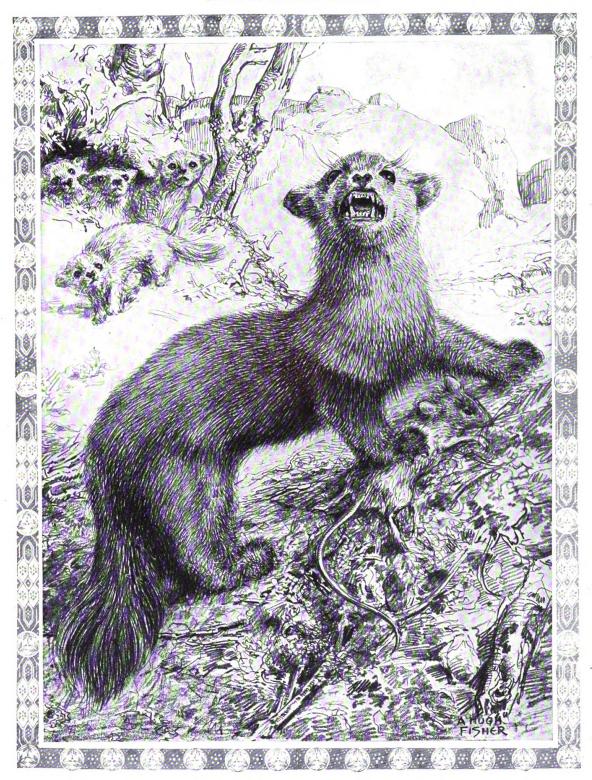
moral certainties through a psychological experiment which he tried on Jasper. But as Grewgious did not put a detective on Jasper (six months passed before the detective went into action), I conceive that Grewgious knew that Drood had escaped, and was in hiding for

novel, "Edwin Drood in Hiding," also "The Flight or Edwin Drood." Either title, if used, would have revealed the secret—Edwin was not murdered. All of us who read novels must often reflect on the difficulty of com-mitting a murder without detection. Jasper had, we

(indeed was) the action of a young and thoughtless girl, who needed poison in a hurry. There cannot be too great an interval between the purchase and the use of poison. Jasper had oceans of time, but no real foresight.

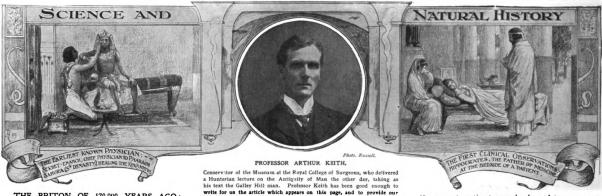
TO BE FORBIDDEN THE HUNTER FOR TWO YEARS?—A FAMOUS FUR-BEARER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. HUGH FISHER.



TO ENJOY A CLOSE SEASON: OR TO BECOME EXTINCT? - THE RUSSIAN SABLE.

It is said that the Russian sable is likely to be forbidden the hunter for two years, a conference of fur-dealers at Irbit Fair having decided to appeal to the Government to proclaim a close season for sables for that period, lest the animals become extinct. It is pointed out, also, that the supply of sable fur is less to an enormous extent this year than is saual, owing to the previous use of strychnine by trappers. The sable, it may be remarked, is of the weasel family. It is a forest animal, usually of nocturnal habits; and feeds on smaller mammals and birds. The sables of commerce, which come for the most part from Kamahatka, are the animals' winter coats. The Russian sable is of all sables the most valuable.



THE BRITON OF 170,000 YEARS AGO: THE GALLEY HILL MAN.

BY ARTHUR KEITH, M.D.

On reaching the Galley Hill Pi Allsop busily screening gravel eye for such things as arch-acologists value. Jack had something of particu-lar interest for his visitors for his visitors— namely, a human skull which he found in a sandy-clay layer of the gravel, indicating the bottom of a pool of the old river. The skull was of the old river.
The skull was eight feet from the surface of the gravel and two feet above the chalk — too deep to be accounted for by supposing it to supposing it to be a burial. be a burial. Fortunately, Mr. Matthew Hayes, now school-master at Greenhithe, saw the skull when first exposed, before it was removed, and he noted that the overlying gravel was that the overlying gravel was in its natural and undisturbed state. The skull was already uncovered and taken out, but the bones of the bones of the state. other bones of the skeleton were still embedded

Conservitor of the Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons, who delivered a Hunterian lecture on the Antiquity of Man the other day, taking as his text the Galley Hill man. Professor Keith has been good enough to write for us the article which appears on this page, and to provide our Artist with the details from which he has made his reconstruction.

in the sandy clay, and were excavated by Mr. Elliott

THE GALLEY HILL MAN.

BY ARTHUR KEITH, M.D.

THE fossil remains of the Galley Hill man were dissected by Mr. Elliott of the same of the gravel by Mr. Robert Elliott, a printer in Camberwell and a zealous collector of everything which throws light on the prehistoric inhabitants in the South of England. On a day towards the end of September 1888, he and his son Richard set out to visit certain gravel-pits which were being worked in the valley of the Thames, some miles above Gravesend—one of them being the pit at Galley Hill. At this place, the main road from Gravesend to London passes near the edge of a great bank of chalk, which rises up about minety feet and along its base. On the top of the chalk is an extensive bed of gravel, some ten feet in depth, which has to be removed as the chalk is an extensive bed of gravel is known to geologists as the high-level or 100-foot terrace, and is regarded by them, and with good reason, as an ancient bed of the Thames. In the gravel the old, or palzeo-lithic, form of flint implements are found; so are remains of the mammoth and of other animals which existed in England when the Glacial period was at an end. In those days, just as at the present time, the river engulfed, entombed, and in some cases preserved in its flood.

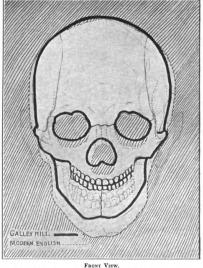
On reaching the Galley Hill Pit, Mr. Elliott found Jack Allsop busily screening gravel and keeping a sharp eye for such things as archieved.

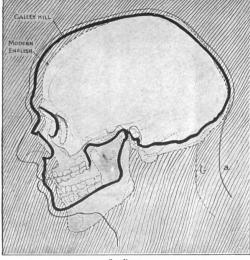
WHERE THE FOSSIL REMAINS OF THE EARLIEST-KNOWN BRITON WERE FOUND: A SECTION OF THE THAMES VALLEY, SHOWING GALLEY HILL, THE PLACE OF THE DISCOVERY.

"At this place (Galley Hill) the main road from Gravesend to London passes near the edge of a great bank of chalk . . . On the top of the chalk is an extensive bed of gravel . . The gravel . . is regarded . . . with good reason, as an ancient bed of the Thames. . . . The remains . . discovered by Mr. Elliott were those of a man who lived in England when the Thames, carrying probably a larger volume of water that it now does, flowed on land which was nearly a hundred feet above its present level."

No accurate estimate can be formed in years as to how long ago that may be. We know, however, that the river has worn out its valley, in some places six or eight miles wide, down to its present level; it is further known that since the 100-foot terrace was laid down the river has occupied a channel 40 feet below the present one, which it has filled up again; so that altogether, at the lowest estimate, the level of the Thames, in the tidal reach of 170 feet. There is no reason to believe that the elevation or depression of the land, which leads to the fall and rise in the level of the river, has not been uniform. We must judge of the past from what we know of the present, and on this basis the land movement is a slow one, for, as far as can be now told, the level of the river has scarcely changed since the Roman period. If, then, a movement of a foot is allowed for each thousand years, one may with some safety assign at least a period of 170,000 years to the period which has elapsed since the high-level time. Turning now to what can be told of this ancient Briton from a study of the remains, one is struck with the modernity of the type. It is true that there is probably not a single individual now in these islands that shows all the features of this man, for man he was. The extreme length and extreme narrowness of his head may be approached by when the modernity of the type. It is true that there is probably not a single individual now in these islands that shows all the features of this man, for man he was. The extreme length and extreme narrowness of his head may be approached by the curious features of his head may be approached by the curious features of his head may be approached by the curious features of his many men an equally retreating chin and a sequally ret

of teeth, but in many men an equally retreating chin and a corresponding form of forehead can be seen. His brain was somewhat below that of the average modern man is ze, but bigger than is often found in highly in telligen. The lesson that the Galley Hill discovery has brought home to anthropologists and archaeologists is that the modern type of man—the man who has shed of the traces of the sequence of the sequ modern type of man—the man who has shed all traces of simian traits in face, feature, and body, is infinitely older than we have hitherto supposed. The have hitherto supposed. The history of man in England does not commence some 5000 years ago with an invasion of Celt or of Saxon, but at a period of which 5000 years is but a small fraction. fraction.





THE HEAD OF THE EARLIEST -KNOWN BRITON COMPARED WITH THAT OF A MODERN ENGLISHMAN; THE HEAD OF THE FORMER SHOWN IN DARK LINES, THE HEAD OF THE LATTER IN DOTTED LINES.

These two diagrams show well the main points of difference between the head of the earliest-known Briton and that of the modern Englishman. It should be remarked that the outside line round the second diagrams shows the features of the Galley Hill man. The great thickness of his neck is particularly noticeable. A reconstruction of the Galley Hill man, based on details supplied to our Artist by Professor Keith, appears on the opposite page.

AFTER PROFESSOR KEITH'S DIAGRAMS

MODERN MAN, THE MAMMOTH-SLAYER: THE BRITON OF 170,000 YEARS AGO.

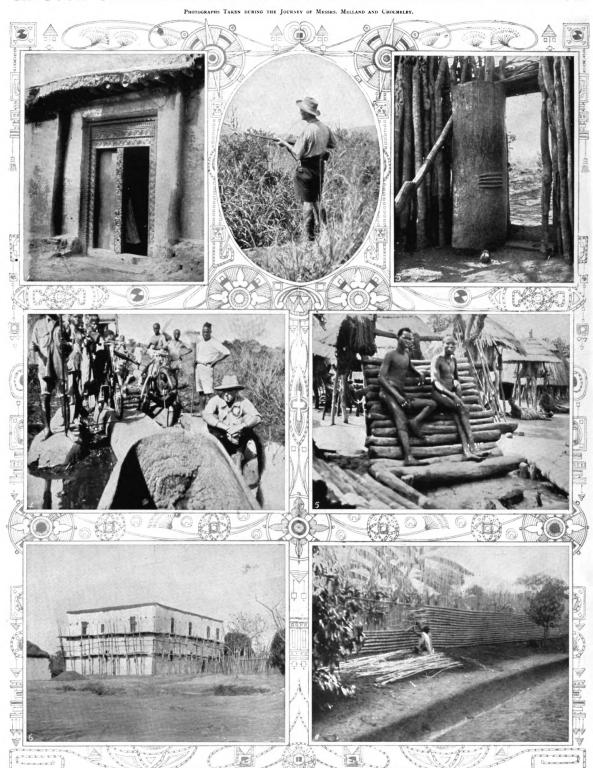
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER, FROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR KEITH.



"THE MAN WHO HAS SHED ALL TRACES OF SIMIAN TRAITS IN FACE, FEATURE, AND BODY": THE GALLEY HILL MAN. THE EARLIEST-KNOWN BRITON — A RECONSTRUCTION.

As Professor Keith notes in the article on the opposite page, the Galley Hill man, who lived 170,000 years ago, was essentially modern in type. "The lesson that the Galley Hill discovery has brought home to anthropologists and archmologists is that the modern type of man—the man who has shed all traces of simian traits in face, feature, and body—is infinitely older than we have histherto supposed. The history of man in England does not commence some five thousand years ago with an invasion of Celt or of Saxon, but at a period of which five thousand years is but a small fraction." In the article are set out the various points of difference between this modern man of 170,000 years ago and the modern man of to-day. We may say that the hair of the Galley Hill man is here shown gathered up, that the great thickness of the neck, and the clongated skull, may be evident. It will be seen, further, that the man's chest was narrow and protruding, and that his legs were slightly more bent than are those of the Englishman of to-day. He was five foot one in height.

THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA BY BICYCLE: A REMARKABLE EXPEDITION.

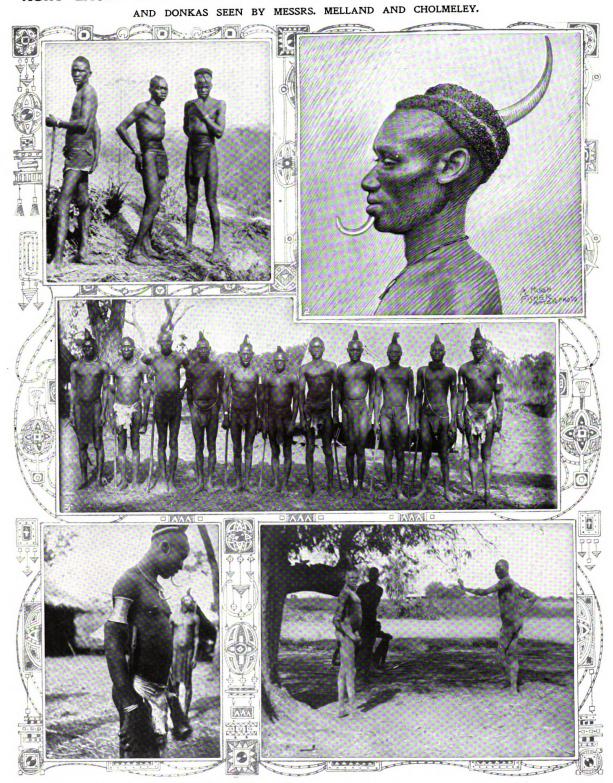


- Arabic Carving in German East Africa: The Fine Old Doorway of an Arab House at Tabora.
 One of the Two Englishmen who Made the Great Journy: Mr. Frank H. Melland Shooting Elephants.
- 3. MADE OF A SINGLE LOG, AND CRUDELY CARVED WITH FOUR LINES: AN EXTRAORDINARY DOOR.

 4. AT THE EXD OF THE THREE-THOUSAND-MILE BICYCLE JOURNAY THROUGH CHATTAL AFRICA: EMBARKING ON THE NILE WITH THE MACHINES.

Messrs Frank H Melland and E. N. Cholmeley, assistant magistrates in the service of the British South Africa Company in North-Eastern Rhodesia, left their stations last July with their bicycles, met at Kasama, and from there set out for their ride through Central Africa. Before long one of their cycles proved defective: thus it was that the two travellers shared Mr. Melland's machine. a Humber, which went through the whole of the great journey to the satisfaction of its owner and his friend. It need scarcely be said that the advent of cyclists caused considerable excitement amongst these who had seen but few Europeans. With regard to photorraph No. 3 on this page, we should note that the usual carving on the log doors is a rough representation of a woman's breasts. Portaits of Messrs. Melland and Cholmeley will be found in our "Personal" Page.

TIGHT-LACED MEN WITH BROKEN-BOTTLE LIP-ORNAMENTS: LANGOS

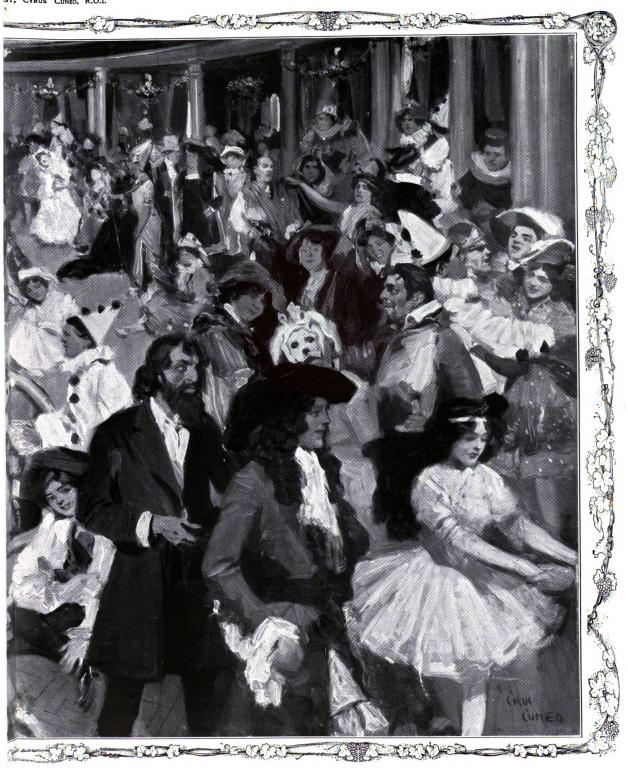


- 1. TIGHT-LACED MEN: LANGOS, SHOWING THE BANDS OF FINELY PLAITED GRASS WORN CORSET-FASHION.
- 2. WEARING A LIP-ORNAMENT OF BOTTLE GLASS: A LANGO MAN.
- 3. FOLLOWERS OF SEVERAL STRANGE FASHIONS: A GROUP OF LANGOS, SHOWING THE METHOD OF
- 4. THE MUSCLES OF THE BICEPS FORCED OUT OF PLACE BY AN ORNAMENT SET ON THE UPPER PART OF THE ARM IN YOUTH: A LANGO, SHOWING THE REMARKABLE DISPLACEMENT OF THE MUSCLES, AND ALSO THE WEARING OF A PIECE OF CURVED GLASS FROM A BOTTLE AS AN ORNAMENT FOR THE LOWER LIP.
- 5. PAINTED WITH ASHES TO WARD OFF MOSQUITORS: DONKAS.

The Langos, who inhabit a country to the east of the Victoria Nile and the Bahr El Gebel about three degrees north of the Equator, have several very remarkable ornaments. For example-bands of finely plained grass are worn by the men round the abdomen.] These suggest a tightly laced corset. Iron, or, more rarely, brass, ornaments have place on the upper arm. These are put on when the man is young, and, as the arms grow, force the muscles of the biceps out below them. In one case, the girth at what should have been the broadest part of the biceps was only 8½ inches over the wire: while lower down, just above the elbow, it was fifteen inches. Lip-ornaments are made of glass filed down from pieces of broken bottles. The hole into which these ornaments is inserted is from a quarter to half an inch below the lower lip. The pointed end of the glass is outside; the thicker end inside against the lower incisors.

FLOOR DURING THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

ST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

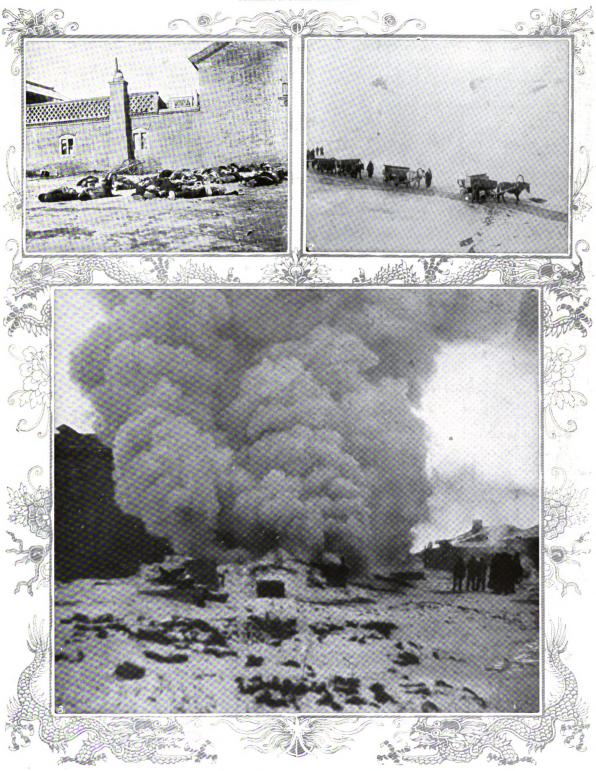


THEIR EASE DURING THE GREAT COSTUME-BALL AT THE ALBERT HALL.

purce of the couples, immediately on the cessation of the music, appeared most sudden to those who had not seen the same custom in being before.

IN THE PLAGUE-RIDDEN COUNTRY: PEST SCENES IN MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION.



I. ABANDONED: PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIED OF THE PLAGUE LYING IN THE 2. "BRING OUT OPEN IN KHARBIN.

2. "BRING OUT YOUR DEAD": CARTS BEARING COFFINS OF PLAGUE VICTIMS FROM FUCHIATEN TO THE CEMETERY.

3. SEEKING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE PESTILENCE. BURNING THE BODIES OF PLAGUE VICTIMS IN MANCHURIA.

Although it would appear that in some measure the plague is abating in violence, stories of terror remain frequent. Many statements are made also which argue that lack of precaution is still rife; it has even been said that bodies of victims are taken out of the town in certain cases by the very peasants who bring in coin and other food. Yet another report has it that the Chinese, in some districts, have refused to work with the Japanese in fighting the pest. A Chinese official organ is said to have remarked, indeed, that the inspection of Chinese houses by Japanese is looked upon as an infraction of the sovereign rights of China. So, apparently, there exists a most extraordinary and most dangerous state of affairs.

THE PLAGUE STRIKES HARD: THE DREAD PEST IN MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE G.P.U.



L. FIGHTING THE BLACK DEATH IN MANCHURIA. A RUSSIAN ISOLATION HOSPITAL | 2. FLEEING FROM THE INFECTED AREA. A TRAIN ABOUT TO START FROM KHARBIN OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF KHARBIN.

3. ON ITS WAY TO PLAGUE-RIDDEN KHARBIN: A HOSPITAL BARQUE WITH MEDICINES AND DISINFECTING APPARATUS ON THE SUNGARI RIVER.

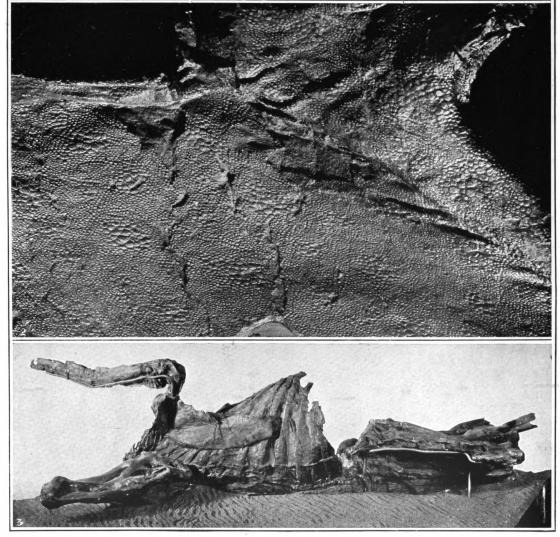
In a most interesting article, it was pointed out in the "Mail" the other day that "plague is still in some respects the most clusive and inexplicable of diseases. Why it should remain comparatively dormant for centuries, and suddenly spread far and wide again, no one has attempted to explain. The present pandemic may be dated from 1894, when plague reached Canton and Hongkong. Since then it has effected lodgements, mostly ineffectual, in fifty-one countries. It has devastated India and is now taking a heavy toll in Manchuria. Its failure to establish itself in many lands is reassuring, but should not convey a false sense of security. Plague was present in Manchuria ten years ago. It has never struck hard until now."

THE FIRST SHOWING THE SKIN PATTERN: A "MUMMY" DINOSAUR.

THE mummified remains of the duck-billed dinosaur which are illustrated on this page are of more than common interest. They are unique in that they are sufficiently well preserved to show the skin pattern of the great reptile. So, for the first time, we have definite knowledge of the outer covering of these particular giant reptiles, proof that they had neither scales nor bony covering, but a thin skin made up of tubercles of two sizes, the larger size predominating on surfaces exposed, to the sun. The skin of the mummy is shrunken round the limbs, tightly drawn round the bony surfaces and contracted like a great curtain round the chest area. The duck-billed dinosaur was entirely aquatic. The short, delicate, dangling front legs were fore paddles used in swimming, and served only to balance the fore part of the body when the reptile assumed quadru-



pedal pose. A web of skin connected the toes. This dinovaur was thirty feet long and sixteen feet high. It had two thousand teeth. It was herbivorous. By such remains as those here illustrated is man able to reconstruct the creatures of the long-distant past, the "dragons of the prime, that tare each other in their slime." It was once said of a certain distinguished scientists than the could reconstruct the skenner of a whole and the said of the

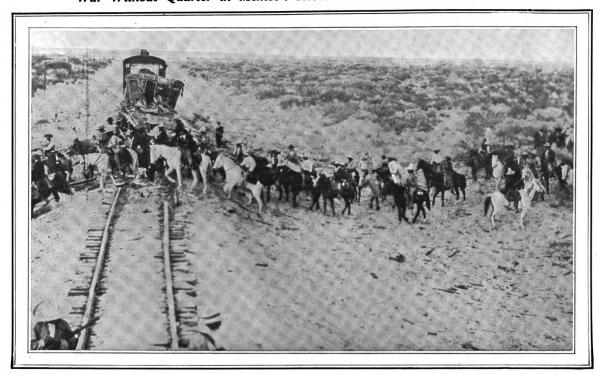


I. REPTILES WHICH HAD TWO THOUSAND TEETH
APIECE: A NEW RESTORATION OF DUCKBILLED DINOSAURS.

 THE FIRST SPECIMEN FOUND: A PIECE OF THE SKIN OF THE DUCK-BILLED DINOSAUR, SHOW-ING THE PATTERN. 3. DUG UP IN WYOMING, AND NOW IN NEW YORK I THE MUMMIFIED DUCK-BILLED DINO-SAUR.

The mummified duck-billed dinosaur here illustrated, the most perfect specimen in existence, was dug up in Wyoming rome two years ago. It has just been placed on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History, New York.

War Without Quarter in Mexico: Revolutionists and a Wrecked Train.

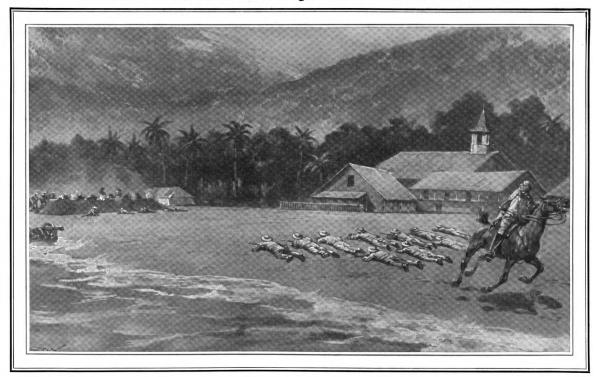


AS THOUGH IT HAD BEEN IN A COLLISION: A TRAIN WRECKED BY REBELS NEAR JUAREZ.

The fighting in Mexico last month between Government troops and Revolutionists was very severe in the neighbourhood of Justez, a town on the United States frontier. No quarter was given, and no prisoners were made. At one place, Government officials were lined up and shot by the rebels. While the fighting was in progress the train services were stopped, and, as our photograph shows, in some cases trains were wreeked by the Revolutionists. The telegraph wires were also cut, and the Government troops suffered several reverses.

Photograph by C. N.

Revolution in Honduras: The Tragic End of a Government General.



DESERTED BY HIS MEN, WHO LIE DOWN AND LEAVE HIM A TARGET FOR THE ENEMY: THE SHOOTING OF GENERAL GUERRERO.

During the Revolution in Honduras, at the end of January, when the rebel forces attacked and captured the seaport town of La Ceiba, a tragic fate befell General Guerrero, the lender of the Government forces." Our Correspondent writes: "He had discovered about a dozen of his men who had deserted their post, and was driving them back at the muzzle of his revolver, when they suddenly came in sight of the entrenched Revolutionaries. Immediately the twelve held their rifles butt-uppermost to denote surrender, and at a warning from the attackers threw themselves on the ground to dodge the heavy fusillade directed against their unfortunate commandant. Seeing his purpose fail, he wheeled his horse round and reached shelter—too lare—for he was hit in several places, and fell near the British Consulate." He died soon afterwards.—[Drawn BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKRICH BY A CORRESPONDENT.]



The Head-Hunter of Sarawak.

all know, is robbing the dark corners of the torang utang, is now better known for its cigars. The Dyaks of Borneo owed to their habit of head-hunting a high reputation for ferocity; but it would seem that, apart from this idiosyncrasy, they are a cheery and pleasant folk, as the illustrations testify which we reproduce from Mr. Edwin Gomes's "Seventeen Years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo" (Seeley). The Sea Dyaks, a semi-maritime lolk, are distinct from the Land Dyaks of the inland jungles. Mr. Gomes has lived among them as a missionary until he has come to know them well, and his pages testify to a more genuine and human sympathy with primitive traits than is sometimes possessed by European teachers. When we read how, in response to the earnest request of one of his Dyak school-boys who had been "cheeked" by a young Malay, he said, "Very well, go and fight him if you like, but don't come back whining to me and say you are hurt," we feel that he is the right man in the right place. After a short sketch of the making of the State of Sarawak by Sir James Brooke, that adventurous Englishman who became a Rajah, and a description of the less romantic, but still arduous work of the present Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, Mr. Gomes sets out to describe the manners and customs, crafts and amusements, beliefs and legends, of the Sea Dyaks. From piracy and head-hunting they have settled

necessary comparative study. We feel that Mr formes has not quite succeeded in analysing the custom of head hunting — a repellent practice which occurs among various peoples apparently unconnected. It used to flourish

"The Khalifate of the West."

Wr. Donald Mackenzie, who founded the short-lived settlement at Cape Juby on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, a little lelow the boundary to which the Sultan's writ is supposed to run, tells us all about Morocco in a book entitled "The Khalifate of the West." (Simpkin, Marshall). His knowledge of the country has taken many years to acquire, he has travelled extensively in the interior, and has often protested in the English Press against some of the worst features of social life in the realms of the last great African Sultan. These protests are reprinted in his book. Unfortunately, Mr. Donald Mackenzie does not wield a very effective pen, nor does he seem to possess a vestige of humour. Gravely and seriously he lectures France, Germany, Spain, and the Sultan of Morocco; he has counsels of perfection for one and all. Of the true history of events that led Great Britain to abandon Morocco he appears to have no knowledge, and this ignorance leads him to regard the intervention of Germany and the Algeciras Conference as matter for congratulation! Surely nobody should touch Moroccan politics to-day without knowing that we owe, in the first instance, the Anglo-French Convention, whether it be good or



CATCHING FISH BY
POISON: DVAKS AT A
DAN FOR TURA FISHING.
"The poison from the
table root is put in the
water some distance up
river, and the Dyaks follow it as it drifts, and
spear and net the poisoned
fish. The fabb does not
seem to affect the flesh of
the fish. Many fish swim
down river to escape the down river to escape the poison. These come to this dam, . . . and are afterwards captured."

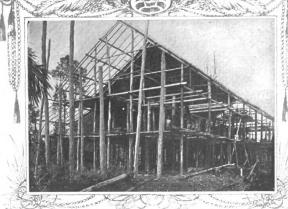
"SEVENTEEN YEARS
MONG THE SEA-DYAKS
OF BORNEO."



Once a Sport of Kings in England, Now Considered Cruelty to Animals: A Cock-Fight in Borneo.

"Cock-flighting is a very favourite amusement of the Dyaks, and is indulged in to a great extent at all their feasts. In fact, one of the preparations for a feast is for the immates of the house to go round to their friends and beg for as many flighting-cocks as they can. The cocks have artificial steel spurs, which are very sharp. Sometimes cock-flighting takes place in the veranda of the Dyak house; at other times on the ground outside."

down to the cultivation of rice. Industrially they are still primitive, and most of them retain a vague belief in spirits (they have never been Mohammedans like their Malay neighbours), take omens from birds, and trust to witch-doctors. But they are not polygamous, are fairly moral, and extremely hospitable. Their social life, in fact, resembles that of the Burmese rather than the usual Oriental type, for the women have much freedom—including facility of divorce. The most distinctive feature of their polity is perhaps the concentration of each village into one huge house. Mr. Gomes gives some amusing specimens of their folk-tales. But the scientific folk-lorist will have to supply parallels for himself to the various customs and beliefs noted in this book. Probably someone will be found to undertake the



Where a Whole Community is Housed in One Building: A Dyak Village House in Course of Construction.

'Among the Dyaks a whole village, consisting of some twenty or thirty families, or even more, live together under one rool. This village house is built on piles, which raise the floor from six to twelve feet above he ground . . . The floor nearest the earth is divided into the long open veranda and the rooms in which the different families live. Above this is the loft, where the paddy is stored away."

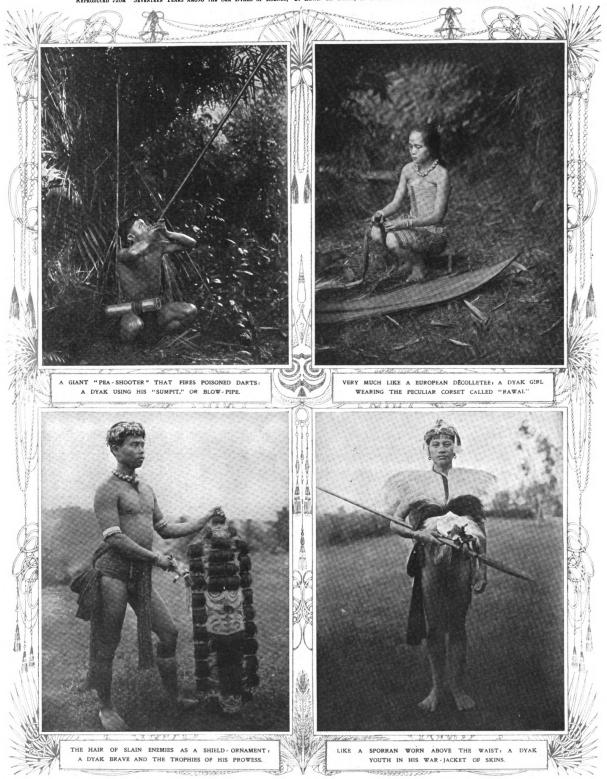
Reproduced from "Screenies Versa amuse the Sen-Dyaks a Bernee."

"SPLITTING THE BETEL-NUT": A DYAK WEDDING "SPILITING THE BETIL-NUT": A DYAK WEDDING.
"The bride is seated in the middle with a large filigree silver comb in her bair. The bridegroom is seated on the right, and her mother on her left. The old man on the right is the 'Master of Ceremonies.' Before him, overed with a native cloth, is the basket containing the pieces of split betel-nut, which are examined to see if the marriage will be abapy one. . . Should the pieces increase in number, the marriage will be unusually happy but should they decrease it is a bad omen. . . The Dyaks call marriage 'splitting the betel-nut.' "
The Dyaks call marriage 'splitting the betel-nut."

bad, to Lord Cromer. Our great representative in Egypt persuaded the Unionist Cabinet that an Anglo-French understanding and a free hand in Egypt were worth more than Morocco, and thereafter it was in vain that a Sultan of Morocco begged the British Minister's protection against the 'Frances.' It is Mr. Mackenzie's misfortune to be unaware of these things, but it is his fault to fill his book with good advice to great Powers and potentates, and to write generally as though he and his circle were the only people who grasp the inwardness of a rather unpleasant page in our history. It would not be difficult, if it were worth while, seriously to challenge many small details in 'The Khalifate of the West,' but the author's good work and excellent intentions may well disarm extensive criticism.

IN THE REALM OF RAJAH BROOKE: AMONG THE SEA DYAKS OF SARAWAK.

D. COLUMN OF THE STATE OF THE SEA DIVARS OF ROBERO" BY KNWIN H. GOMES, BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO.



In his fascinating book, "Seventeen Years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo," Mr. Edwin Gomes writes: "Their home is in Sarawak—the country governed by Rajah Brooke," a fact doubly interesting in view of the recent wedding of the present Rajah's son and heir to a daughter of Lord Esher. With reference to the above Illustrations we may quote the following from Mr. Gomes' pages. 1. "The sumpit, or blow-pipe, is a wooden tube about eight feet long. . . . The dart is usually made of a thin splinter of the nibong palm. . . The poison used for these darts is obtained from the spoh tree (upsa). . . . Up to twenty-five yards they shoot with they shot with the sucurary,"—2. "For ornaments the women west finger-rings, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets, and often a girdle formed of silver coins, or of silver or brass chain." With regard to the Illustration given above the author says: "Among some tribes a peculiar correct, called the rawai, is worn by the women. This is made of small brass rings strung closely together on hoops of rattan connected with one another inside by a network of cane. . . . This sorrect must be very uncomfortable, as the wearer can hardly bend the body at all, especially when it is worn right up to and covering the breasts, as is done by some young women who can afford such extravagance."—3 "The Sea Dyak with a shield . . . wears a necklace with large silver buttons, . . . His right hand is holding the handle of his sword. . . The shield is decorated with human hair from the heads of dead enemies."—4. "The Dyak youth holding a spear is wearing the usual waist-cloth and has also a sleeveless war-jacket made of skin covered with hair."

ART - MVSIC &



THE DRAMA MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JVLIVS THE SECOND IN THE SISTING CHAPEL



MLLE. SOPHIE FEDOROVA, The Russian Dancer, who will Appear at Covent Garden during the next Grand Opera Season.

MUSIC.

MILLE. SOPHIE FEDOROVA.
The Russian Dancer, who will Appear at Covent
Garden during the next Grand Opera Season.

In pursuance of
the modern
policy of engaging a different conductor for each concert, the Philharmonic Society entrusted its orchestra
last week to Mr. Albert Coates, who has achieved so
much success in Russia, and had no occasion to
regret the step. Mr. Coates, a musician au bout
des ongles, contrived to make a rather dull programme interesting. Miss Mignon Nevada sang
the "Charmant Oiseau" from Felicien David's
opera, and if she could not make it sound fresh,
she proved at least how pure and flexible is her
voice, and what danger the quality of her middle
register—if the term be permissible—will encounter if she is not extremely careful. She gave
the equally familiar "Voi che Sapete" as an
encore, and left the writer rather puzzled by her
pronunciation of certain vowel sounds, though
recently at Covent Garden her Italian seemed to
be above suspicion. M. Alfred Cortot played the
solo part of Dr. Saint-Saëns" rather dull C minor
Pianoforte Concert os beautifully that he may be
readily forgiven for one or two slips. M. Vincent
d'Indy is, unfortunately, too ill to conduct the
next concert.

On Monday night next the Queen's Hall should be crowded, for Dr. Richter will conduct one of the last concerts that stand between him and his well-earned rest. The "Faust" of Berlioz, ranking among the most brilliant of a great and neglected composer's achievements, is to be presented by the London Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the chorus of the Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society and some accomplished soloists, including Mme. Donalda and Mr. Walter Hyde.

Many plans are in the air to do honour to the great conductor on or immediately after his retirement. A gift to the Halle orchestra, a special performance at Covent Garden, an additional concert by the London Symphony Orchestra—all these and other suggestions are under discussion.

The Concertgoers' Club has done excellent work since its establishment, and at the musical evening given on Monday last at the Royal Academy, first performance in England was given to the Pianoforte Trio in D Major, that is the first in the list of compositions of Erich Wolfgang Korngold, now in his fifteenth year. This young genius had a work performed in the Vienna Opera House in September last, and those

judges who have seen or heard his work declare that a new star of the first magnitude has risen in the musical firmament. His father is a well-known musical critic, and the boy composed the music of a pantomime, "The Snowman," at the age of eleven! On the Continent he is already accepted: men like Arthur Nikisch, Strauss, Humperdinck, and Moriz Rosenthal greet the lad as a great composer.



AS THE BEST MAN DANCER: M. VASLAR NIJINSKY, WHO IS TO APPEAR AT COVENT GARDEN.

WHO IS TO APPEAR AT COVENT GARDEN.

M. Nijinsky has been described as the best man dancer in the world. He comes to England for the first time for the Summer Season of Grand Opera at Covent Garden, which is due to begin on April 22. Of this season, the Russian Imperial Balest will be an Important feature. They are likely to be seen in "Cléopaire," "Scheher-ade," "L'Oiseau de Feu,"
"Les Sylphides," "Le Carnaval,"
"Le Pavillon d'Armide," and
"Prince Igor."

Miss Lily Crawforth's song recital at the Æolian Hall on Friday last was given to the service of British composers, and the programme ranged from Purcell to Cyril Scott. The singer created a most favourable impression. from Purcell to Cyril Scott. The singer created a most favourable impression. The week has been full of interesting concerts. At Queen's Hall the London Symphony Orchestra was engaged by Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Julian Clifford on Monday evening; and the Royal Choral Society gave "The Dream of Gerontius" at the Albert Hall on Wednesday; while the Classical Concert Society was at Bechstein's. On Tuesday, whise Margery Bentwick, a young violinist of talent, gave a recital in the last-named hall, when her sister, Miss Margery Bentwick, made her first public appearance as a Cellist. To-day (Saturday, March 4) will find Herr Kreisler giving yet another interpretation of the Elear yet another interpre-tation of the Elgar Concerto at the Queen's Hall.



"THE LILY," AT THE KINGSWAY.

MLLE. BIBER, The Russian Dancer, who will Appear at Covent Garden during the next Grand Opera Season.

THE LILY." AT
THE KINGSWAY.

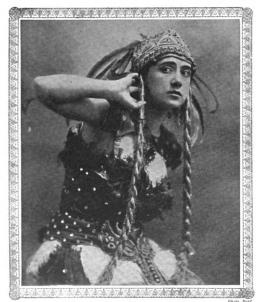
M. R. Laurence Irving has a knack of discovering interesting plays. Fully deserving of this description is his new venture at the Kingsway, "The Lily," adapted by Mr. Belasco from the French of MM. Pierre Woolfe and Gaston Leroux. The piece reminds one of "Magda," different as is its story and Gallic as is its setting. Here, too, a dictatorial father is confronted with a daughter who rebels against the prison bars of her home and grasps rashly at the chances of joy and love. But there all resemblance between the two dramas ends. For the Comte de Maigny, though a martinet in his country home, is a libertine in Paris, and the restraint he puts upon his daughters is largely due to a selfish regard for his own comfort. Male society he has never attempted or pretended to provide them with; their function is to minister to his peace and wait upon his moods. The authors show us the result of years of this vampire treatment in the case of the elder daughter, who, says her father complacently, is a splendid housekeeper, but has grown grey and tame in his service. Christiane, her young sister, is too full-blooded not to snatch at such pleasures as come her way, and to the dismay of her family is found to have been carrying on a clandestine affair with a lover who is married. The poor girl is harried by her male relatives till not only does she make defiant confession of her love, but her sister, so, long meek and submissive, rounds on her hypocrite of a father, scarifies his egoism and his career of vice, and virtually drives him out of his own country-house. Poignant, however, and intensely dramatic as is the big scene, the rest of the play is not sacrificed to this one situation.

The interpretation at the Kingsway can beaut three performances of excentional metits.

scene, the rest of the play is not sacrificed to this one situation.

The interpretation at the Kingsway can boast three performances of exceptional merit. Mr. Irving's portrait of the petulant and domineering Comte is wonderfully neat and dinished—a creation, if ever there was one; and it would be difficult to decide which of his two associates, Miss Mabel Hackney or Miss Geraldine Olliffe, is more impressive in the try of nature comes out more plainly in Miss Hackney's girlish hysteria, there is a note of authority and passion in Miss Olliffe's tirade. The Kingsway, indeed, just now is quite living up to its old reputation.

(Other Playbouse Notes disembers to this Number.)



MLLE. TAMARA KARSAVINA, WHO IS TO DANCE AT COVENT GARDEN DURING THE SUMMER SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.



MLLE. MARGUERITE VASSILIEVA. WHO IS TO DANCE AT COVENT GARDEN DURING THE SUMMER SEASON OF GRAND OPERA



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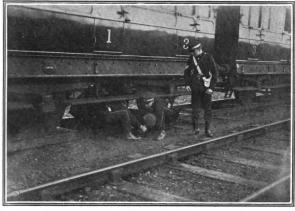
ART NOTES.

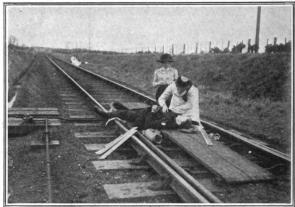
DR. HYSLOP, late senior physician at the Bethlem Royal Hospital, has been wielding a truncheon heavy with authority to scatter the hesitating followers of Post-Impressionism. Setting out in his Nineteenth Century paper, "Post-Illusionism and Art in the Insane," to consider only the things he has observed in asylum practice, he beguiles the unwary reader into the belief that here may be the impartial application of scientific knowledge to a problem in aesthetics. He does not abide by his bargain, and his thesis is but

method of breaking its spirit is ingenious. Entrenched behind his special knowledge, he writes of the "degenerates, borderland imitators, critics, and malingerers," who, barely escaping his attentions in a padded room, are able to lead astray the public. "Inside asylums, such renaissance deludes neither the patients nor their attendants; nor does it provide an excuse for æsthetic snobs to found a fashion meriting little else than laughter, wrath, or contempt. . . Asylums do not harbour such puppets, nor do their inmates in their intellectual darkness become the devotees of the snobs of fashion. . . There is no scope for the promotion of bubble-company

a lunatic asylum as the illustrator of the asylum records, and, unofficially, was scene-painter-in-chief to the asylum dramatic society. His assistants in this latter capacity were certified lunatics, and the re ult of his observations is that the tendency of the work of lunatics was less towards Grafton Gallery 'malingering' than towards a senseless accuracy. "I can paint the scene, but you must put on the effect," said one of Mr. Marriott's helpers.

The Friday Club's exhibition proved much too interesting to have been arranged for a single day; the





Photos. Topic

AFTER THE "ACCIDENT ': AMBULANCE MEN DRAWING A "VICTIM" FROM BENEATH A TRAIN.

"RUN OVER": AMBULANCE NURSES RENDERING FIRST AID TO AN "INJURED" MAN

"RAILWAY - ACCIDENT PRACTICE ': A FIELD - DAY OF THE STRATFORD - ON - AVON DIVISION OF THE \$T JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A very important part of ambulance work is that connected with railway accidents, and, in order to practise its members in such work, the Stratford-on-Avon Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade held a field-day recently on the Stratford and Midland Junction Railway. The left-hand photograph shows the method of dragging injured men from under a train. In that on the right a nurse is seen attending to an injured man lying on the four-foot way, opening his dress at the neck before binding up the leg which the train is supposed to have severed.

a cloak for a virulent attack upon a school of painting he detests with more than a doctor's detestation. "Who's Who" lifts the veil: Dr. Hyslop is not merely 'M.D., M.R.C.P., L.M.Ed., the author of a text-book on Mental Physiology, etc."; look past that disguise, and you find an "Hon. Member London Sketch Club, Surrey Art Circle, exhibitor R.A. and R.I." Art, says "Who's Who," is his recreation.

Dr. Hyslop abides by the letter of his agreement to deal only with what he has learnt in the asylums. His

swindles in asylums . . . and inasmuch as lunatics are free from sordid motives, they are harmless in their ignorance and segregated in their snobbishness."

Dr. Hyslop's position gives weight even to his prejudice and violence, and there was need for definite opposition if the supnorters of Post-Impressionism desired the verdict. Mr. Charles Marriott's answer is for the most part satisfying, and we are grateful for it, if only because it is a chapter in the autobiography of the novelist and critic. For twelve years he worked in

admirable collection of Daumier's lithographs alone deserved twice a ten-days' tenancy of the gallery of the Alpine Club. A few of the drawings exhibited by members of the Friday Club were attractive on their own account Miss Gwendolen Darwin's "The Return of Adam," Mrs. Bernard Darwin's "A Fantasy," Mr. Derwent Lees' "Youth and Age," and "Over the Hills to Bagdad" (a mixture of Japan and Mr. John), Mr. Ihlee's "The Bad Girl of the Family" (a drawing of Steilenesque weight), and Mr. Lightfoot's "The Stone-Breaker," all offered points of interest. E. M.



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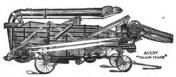
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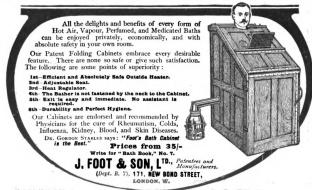
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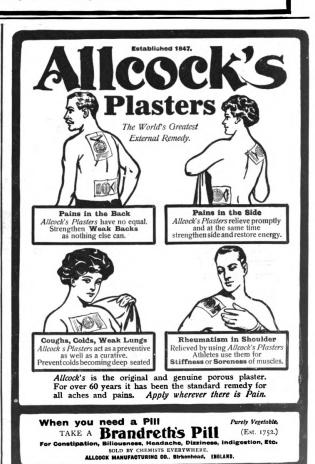
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LADIES' PAGE.

LADIES' PAGE.

MANY people will probably not at all understand the meaning of the new provision about married women, announced by the Government as to be included in the forthcoming annual tax - imposing Bill. It is proposed that in future the law shall be that a wife must make a return on the income-tax paper of her separate income. Hitherto the responsibility for stating the wife's income has rested upon her husband, although the Married Women's Property Act prevents him from even knowing how much his wife really has, or earns, unless she pleases to tell him. The practical result of this law, however, is to penalise getting married, people who thus form households being taxed far more heavily than two single persons with an identical income. The income of a married couple is counted (for taxation) as being all that of one person, the husband; and thus, in a very large number of cases, the amount is raised beyond the exemption limit, entirely or partially; while the very same amount enjoyed by a single man and a single woman pays no tax or receives a large exemption. This social enormity (for such is surely a fair description of a system that puts an increase of taxation upon two persons when and because they have joined their incomes to found and maintain a family) is, perhaps, lelt most directly and clearly in such a case as that of two teachers in an elementary school. A woman teacher living with his brother, for instance, have salaries respectively that are below the standard of taxation on incomes; but if these two teachers marry, immediately the two incomes are counted as one by the law, and taxed as such. Thus a sum which to them is very considerable in its influence on their immediate comfort and their pivoney of saving for a rainy day or old age is mulcted from them, as a punishment for their folly in undertaking the citizen's duty of forming a married home and supporting children. The extra taxation thus exacted from married persons, over and above that required from single ones of precisely equivale

But why is it now, for the first time, proposed to take legal power to oblige the wives to declare their own incomes? That is part of the warfare so heartily carried on by present-day so-called "Liberals" against the representation of women tax-payers. There has been recently formed a "Tax-Resisters' League" of women who undertake to refuse to pay their taxes till they get the vote. If this were done on a very large scale, it would be obviously a most effective plan of embarrassing a Government that refuses representative institutions to women tax-payers. One of the branches of this scheme was that husbands who sympathise with the movement should be asked to refuse flatly to fill in the inquiry space on the income - tax paper about the wives' incomes. The desired information was to be replaced by a remonstrance, stating

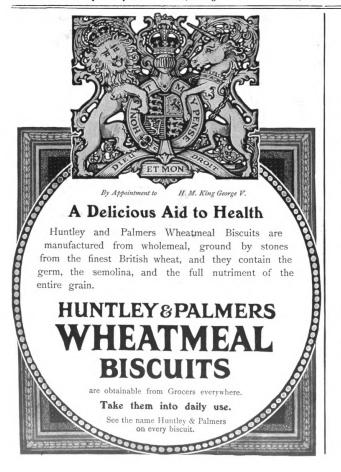


A VISITING-GOWN FOR THE SPRING SEASON. The underdress is of soft cloth or cashmere, the tunic of shot Ninon - de- soie, richly embroidered, and finished with a silk fringe, satin sash and lace vest.

that this portion of taxable income must have a vote before a tax is levied on it. The new provision to compel wives to declare their own incomes is, you perceive, a counter-move to this danger! How many husbands would have thus "backed up" their wives in the demand for the representation of women taxpayers is, of course, uncertain. But there does exist a body of men sympathisers of no mean dimensions; as is newly shown by a petition just ready for presentation, which has been signed by over eighteen hundred graduates of London University, in favour of women graduates exercising the University franchise.

Every new step is hotly opposed at first. The immense early opposition to women doctors is recalled to mind by the death, at his residence in Sussex Square, Brighton, at the age of seventy-nine, of Dr. James Edmunds, one of the pioneers of the medical education of women. He was an extremely able and courageous man, and endured a storm of obloquy for not only urging that women ought to be trained to attend upon others in sickness, but actually founding the very first English institution for teaching them, the "Female Medical College," which began operations in London in the "good Earl" of Shaftesbury. Dr. Edmunds then proved from statistics that the mothers of the poorer part of the community, attended—under the auspices of the Royal Maternity Charity—by other women imperfectly educated, died in far less proportion than did the mothers in the community at large; and from this remarkable fact he deduced the conclusion that this particular branch of practice ought to be specialised in the hands of properly trained women, and not carried on in conjunction with attendance on fevers and other general practice—a very unpopular idea with his own profession. He afterwards aroused almost equally bitter enmity by declaring against alcohol in the treatment of disease, and becoming chief founder of the National Temperance Hospital. Of course, alcohol is far less used now in the treatment of disease, and before Dr. Edmunds, Sir B. W. Richardson, and their colleagues at that hospital showed good results without its use.

Again a nurse-girl has been prosecuted, under the new Children Act, for the vile conduct of deserting her helpless charges while her master and mistress were out, and without notice. It is high time that this scurvy practice, deliberately adopted out of spite by many servants of all grades (the scarcity of domestic workers being such that they have no difficulty in getting other places without "characters"), should be checked by a better administration of the law; but in the case of the desertion of little children by a nurse the punishment ought to be exemplary. The magistrate in this case, as in the previous one heard a few months ago, contented himself with fining the woman a mere twenty shillings. This is the sort of offence that a mother on the Bench would regard very differently from what is evidently the view of men.



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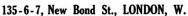
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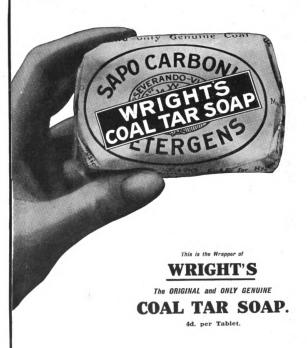


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side of Chair. the Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can be used as a tstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE C 7 OF ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS.

"INDIA AND TIBET."

"INDIA AND TIBET."

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND performed a very remarkable feat in conducting successfully his mission to Lhasa in 1904, and it is natural that he should express some disappointment at the results. The exigencies of the moment, as our representative in Tibet judged them, did not quite harmonise with diplomatic necessities of the Home Government. expedition met with the usual criticism from those English politicians who always assume that a frontier expedition is an act of wanton aggression; and, for a variety of reasons, due credit has never been given to the Tibet adventure. What a perilous adventure it was, and yet how necessary to secure peace on the North-East of India, Sir Francis shows clearly in his "India and Tibet" (Murray). Three good books on the campaign already exist: Mr. Edmund Candler's vivid story of the march, Mr. Landon's more elaborate monograph, and Colonel Waddell's learned study of such secrets of the Buddhism of Tibet as the occupation of Lhasa revealed. The present volume is a politico-historical study, beginning with Warren Hastings' overtures

are amusing; but he does not tell us much about the people. He does not mention the fact that the Tibetan mode of respectful salutation is to put out the tongue—a civility which puzzled the British private at first. The book, of course, is meant to present a particular point of view, and this it does effectively, with far more reticence on certain points favourable to the author than the general reader will suspect. The chief point that impresses us is the skill with which since 1905

conferences. Direct negotiations were necessary to stop Tibetan aggressions over the border and disregard of agreements. So we went to Lhasa, with some pietty fighting by the way. At Lhasa the Chinese Resident acted as honest broker (he was afterwards degraded as too friendly to the British) when the Dalai Lama had fled. The taking of Lhasa broke the prestige of that Buddhist Pope, and China, having paid the warindemnity herself, and thus asserted her supremacy by accepting responsibility, proceeded to bully the Tibetans very vigorously.

Now the Dalai Lama is a refugee, the Chinese are at Lhasa, and the Treaty has not done all that it ought to have done. But all Asia knows that we can go to Lhasa if necessary — a thing that no Asiatic believed until Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald went there. The story of our interposition into the concerns of Tibet is by no means ended, but this book is essential to an understanding of the present state of the case.

Messrs. McVitie and Price, of Edinburgh and London, have been granted a Royal Warrant



N MEXICO



BRIDGE BETWEEN JUAREZ AND EL PASO, ON WHICH ONE STEPS FROM MEXICO INTO THE UNITED STATES: U.S. TROOPS GUARDING THE AMERICAN SIDE,

WAR AS A SPECTACLE: CROWDS WATCHING A BATTLE TWO MILES FROM EL PASO, ON FEBRUARY 7.

At the beginning of February severe fighting was in progress near Juarez between the Federal troops of the Mexican Government, and the Revolutionists. The Government had about 7000 men in the field, scattered about small groups. The fighting was of a sanguinary character, no prisoners being made and no quarter being given. After a battle near juarez, the whole population left the town in panic. Juarez is a town on the Rio Gr del Norte, the twer, which forms the frontier between Mexico and the United States. On the opposite bank, Texas, is the town of El Paso. It was at this bridge that, in October 1909, President Diaz met President By special authority of the Mexican Congress, President Diaz first crossed the bridge—that being that, the had left Mexican territory—and greeted Mr. Taft on the American side. The latter then returned the

towards the Tashi Lama, and ending with a frank discussion of the present situation, when the Dalai Lama, our enemy of 1904, is a refugee in British India. The author's descriptions of individual Tibetan dignitaries

China has played her cards. Before our expedition the Chinese had little real power in Tibet. The unsatisfactory Majesty Queen Alexandra. This firm also have the Majesty Queen Alexandra. This firm also have the John of the Chinese promises did not bind a similar appointment to his Majesty Tibet, and the Lamas themselves disliked the method of King George V.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

H ONOURS fell thickly upon the Napier cars last week, for after learning by letter from the secretary of the Royal Automobile Club that the Dewar Trophy had been awarded to the 65-h.p. six-cylinder Napier, the firm received a communication announcing the fact that another horse from the Acton stable—to wit,

was started and kept upon top speed throughout, the engine ratio of rotation being 2.7 to 1, which is to say that the engine made just on $2\frac{3}{4}$ revolutions to 1 of the road-wheels.

as makes no odds

1171 yards, averaged 141 miles per hour—a remarkable performance. The Napier cars achieve a record in annexing the Dewar Trophy and the Club Gold Medal in one year.

Medal in one year.

As I have previously chronicled, the rock upon which the Douglas Jubilee proposed motor-race struck was the alleged disapproval of his Majesty the King. Resolved to get to the bottom of the rumours flying about in regard to this matter, and sceptical as to the reasons for the rebuff given them by the R.A.C., the Committee wired directly to Sir Arthur Bigge and asked the question point-blank. Judge, then, of their surprise, and possibly their chagrin, when a reply came over the wires to the effect that this was the first Sir Arthur Bigge had ever heard of the King's objection, and that his Majesty was absolutely ignorant of the suggested race. Now the rumour that his Majesty did object, and that the objection was at the root of the refusal of the permit, was rife, and must have been set afloat with purpose. In the meantime, it would be interesting to know just what the King thinks of the abhorrence of motor-racing which has been fathered upon him, and whether he is quite pleased at the manner in which it has been noised abroad. Since touching on



EXPECTED TO BE THE FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S NEW HYDROPLANE, "BRUNHILDE," AT EAST COWES.

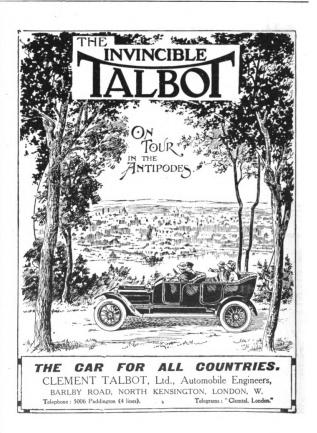
The Duke of Westminster has had a new 50-foot hydroplane, the "Brunhlide," specially built by Messrs. Saunders, of East Cowes, to defend the Grand Prix International Cup at Monte Carlo in April, won last year by the Duke's beat "Ursula." The "Brunhlide" was launched last week at East Cowes, the "christening" being performed by Mrs. Robins. The "Brunhlide," like the "Ursula," which at present holds the world's record for speed of 40 knots.

a 30-h.p. Napier, also of six cylinders — had been adjudged as entitled to the gold medal of the Club for 1910. The Dewar Challenge Trophy was presented to the Club in 2006 by Sir Thomas Dewar, M.P., and has since been awarded annually for the most meritorious performance in connection with long-distance trials held under the regulations and observation of the Club. The feat by which this remarkably handsome challenge cup comes into the keeping of Mr. S. F. Edge for the present year was a non-voluntary-stop run, on top-gear, by the above car from London to Edinburgh and back, and a brilliant performance over a flying half-mile at Brooklands to top up with. The total distance was 799 miles; the car weighed 4928 lb., averaged 202 miles per hour on the road and 76 042 miles per hour on the track. Road petrol-consumption, 19:35 miles per gallon. The car

which extended to just upon fourteen miles, the highest speed attained was

speed attained was 52° miles per hour; while the average speed for the whole distance was 51½ miles per hour. In the Acceleration Test the car accelerated 4914 ft. per second over 135½ yards. In the hill - climbing test, up the clebrated cliff at Brooklands, this car, from a standing start, up an average gradient of 1 in 5 for





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This journey was undertaken by a party of cyclists, riding machines of various makes, across some of the wildest parts of Rhodesia. The Humber was the one to give entire satisfaction in every way. Humbers are noted for their Reliability, Ease, and Comfort.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MERRY WIVES," AT THE GARRICK.

"THE MERRY WIVES." AT THE GARRICK.

IN Mr. Oscar Asche's revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" the acting is breezy, cheerful, vigorous, but it rather lacks distinction. That is the case even with Mr. Asche's treatment of Falstaff. His humour is grim rather than unctuous, and there is too little of that geniality which should mark Falstaff. Miss Lily Brayton makes a buxom and spirited Mrs. Ford. Miss Bessie Major is a very roguish Mrs. Quickly, and the jealous Master Ford of Mr. Herbert Grimwood and the Sir Hugh of Mr. Tripp Edgar both call for mention. As



PRESENTED TO COLONEL C. W. LONG BY HIS LATE CON-STITUENTS: A SOUVENIR OF FIFTEEN YEARS' REPRESENT-ATION OF EVESHAM.

The presentation, which was made by Lord Coventry, took place at the. Town Hall, Evesham, last Monday. As the inscription on the bowl states, it was "presented to Colonel C. W. Long, Member of Parliament for South Worcestershire (Evesham Division), 1895 to 1910, by his last constituents and supporters." The bowl, which is of silvers, is the work of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., of 112. Regent Street, W. It was designed from an antique bowl of the time of William III. Colonel Long sat for the Evesham Division as a Conservative for fifteen years.

a broadly effective rendering of Shakespeare's comedy, the Garrick revival can be heartily recommended; but the appeal it makes is essentially to popular audiences.

"THE SILVER BOX," AT THE CORONET

The last week of Miss Horniman's brief repertory season at the Coronet was devoted to a revival of "The Silver Box," the earliest of Mr. Galsworthy's

essays in dramatic realism. The Manchester company acquitted themselves admirably. We had sound work from Mr. Charles Bibby and Mr. Esme Percy as the M.P. and his scapegrace son; an excellent characterstudy of Jones, the unemployable, from Mr. Milton Rosmer; while, in the part of this rogue's crushed wife, Miss Ada King suggested convincingly all the pathos and all the sordidness of her surroundings. The piece conveyed just the idea it should—of being a slice cut clean out of everyday life; cut, however, by an artist who in his very realism is displaying his skill in selection no less than the shrewdness of his observation.

"BABY MINE." AT THE CRITERION.

observation.

"BABY MINE." AT THE CRITERION.

A rollicking farce is that of Miss Margaret Mayo's, now put up at the Criterion, but it deals with a delicate subject not always quite tactfully. The plot of "Baby Mine" requires that a matrimonial quarret should be patched up by the invention of an imaginary baby as a means towards the reconciliation of husband and wite. Mr. Grossmith provokes shrieks of laughter as he arrives, timidly, first with one and then with another child tucked under his arm. But it is done once too often the third time. So that the more feverishly earnest are Mr. Donald Calthrop's rhapsodies as the young husband over the tenants of his nursery, and the more charming are Miss Iris Hoey's pretences of maternal pride, the more we feel that the comic idea is being pushed too far, and the less we grow to like the burlesque of parental sentiment. sentiment.

"LOAVES AND FISHES," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Satire—or, rather, caricature—which runs to four acts, is rather apt to drag on the stage, and not all Mr. Somerrather apt to drag on use stage, and not all Mr. Somer-set Maugham's stagecraft and comic resourcefulness can prevent his story of a worldly parson's efforts to secure a bishopric from limping a little before the end. The play is an adaptation from a novel, and you cannot but feel an adaptation from a novel, and you cannot but feel that its idea was more suited to fiction than to the theatre, though it was poor at that. In the playhouse the self deceiving humbug Canon Spratte, who woos a widow with money till he discovers she loses it if she re-marries, and then drops her like a lump of hot coal; this dignitary of the Church who, to convince his daughter that her of the Church who, to con-vince his daughter that her Socialist suitor is unsuitable, plays on the weaknesses of the man's mother and sister and allows his own relatives

to be insulted, becomes more and more intolerable the longer he appears before the footlights, and what began with being an amusing skit ends by being a most unpleasant abnormality, for the man has neither good-nature nor decency of feeling. Perhaps Mr. Maughan's travesty hardly has its chance, inasmuch as the Canon's representative, Mr. Robert Loraine, his virile declamation notvirile declamation notwithstanding, never seems to catch the clerical tone to catch the clerical tone or to have the necessary blandness of manner. The more farcical scenes of the play are well managed by Mr. Lowne as a backwoodsman, and Miss Florence Haydon as the Socialist's mother; and the comedy gifts of Miss Ellis Jeffreys go far to lend the play distinction. But it is not not of Mr. Maugham's happiest efforts.



PRESENTED TO MRS. C. W. LONG A SOUVENIR OF HER SERVICES IN HER HUSBAND'S CONSTITUENCY. When the bowl shown on this page was presented to Colonel Long, Mrs. Long received a pearl and diamond pendant with platinum neck-chain. It was made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.



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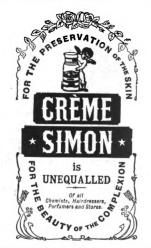
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TURNER BROTHERS,





WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE PROBYN, of 5, Collingham Road, South Kensington, who died on Dec. 31, is now proved, the value of the property being £51.774. The testator gives £1000 to his brother Sir Dighton Probyn, "in admiration of the splendid services he has rendered to the State, both in civil and military capacity"; £200 to his brother Sir Lesley C. Probyn; £200 each to his sosters, Alicia E. Hall, and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Butler; £1000 to his wife; £500 each to his son and daughter; £500 each to his son in -law, General George Swinley, and his grandson, George Swinley; £500 to his daughter-in-law, Augusta; £250 each to the executors; and other legacies. He appoints to his daughter, Alice Eliza Swinley, the funds of two settlements, and on the decease of her mother he gives to her such a sum as will make her portion up to £25,000. The residue is to be held, in trust, for Mrs. Probyn for life, and then for his son, Captain Dighton Gordon Probyn, and his wife and children.

The will of Mr. Thomas LOATES, jockey, of Seamount, Preston Road, Brighton, and formerly of Audley House, Newmarket, who died on Sept. 28, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £74,342. He gives £500 each to the Royal Infirmary (Liverpool) and the Rous Memorial Hospital (Newmarket); £10,000 to his brother Charles Loates; £15,000 to his nieche Maller and Sarah Ann Heapy; £1000 each to his sisters Louisa Tooby and Emily Morley; £2000 to his brother Rowland Loates; £2000 to his nephew Charles Loates; and the residue to his wife Isabella Dale Loates.

The will of Mr. ALEXANDER HUBBARD, of Homefield, £aling, formerly Deputy Chairman of the Great

and the residue to his wife Isabella Dale Loates.

The will of MR. ALEXANDER HUBBARD, of Homefield, Ealing, formerly Deputy Chairman of the Great
Western Railway Company, who died on Dec. 3, is
proved by the Rev. Charles Musgrave Harvey, Albert
Ernest Bolter, and Miss Louisa Cairns Hubbard,
daughter, the value of the property being £66,893.
Having regard to what he had done for them in his
lifetime, he gives his wharves, cottages, etc., and certain
policies of insurance, in connection therewith, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, to his son, David Derry Hubbard;
£1000 to his daughter, Bessie Marian Lingham; his
house and furniture and all real estate to his daughters
Louisa Cairns, Cecilia Susan, Emily Jane, and Anna
Lilian; £100 each to five grandchildren; and the residue
to his five daughters.

The following important wills have been proved—

The following important wills have been	proved—
Mr. Joseph Hill, Park Drive, Heaton, Bradford .	. £36,99
Miss Amy Lawrence, Froxfield, Park Hill, Clapham	. £35,03
Mr. John Newhouse, Middlesbrough	. £32,69
Mrs. Mary Jane Reckitt, Wood Grange, Hull .	. £31,11
Prince Francis of Teck, 36, Welbeck Street, W.	. £23,15

CHESS

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C. I will will be supported to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C. I will be supported to the support of the support o

laudatory, and we congratulate you on giving so much pleasure to our solvers.

J D TUCKER (Ilkley).—In problems of very few pieces, similarities of position are bound to occur. There have been cases of identical coincidence where there was no possibility, of copying.

A P Jardine (Madeira) and C AM (Pennang); of No. 3497 from J W Edwards (Chadarphat) and J W Jessop (Virginia, U.S.A.); C Field junior (Athol, Mass, U.S.A.), F B Camara (Madeira) and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 348; from W F Millonberger (Washington, U.S.A.); C Field junior (Athol, Mass, U.S.A.), F B Camara (Madeira) and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 348; (Saltash), and P L Moore (Margate).

CORROCT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 348; recrived from Hereward, J Churcher (Southampton), A G Beadell (Winchestas), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), J Cohn (Berlin), F W Cooper (Derby), (Firution), H R Thompson (Twickenham) G Stillingfete Johnson (Seasford), J Green (Boulogne), J C L Barnett (Eton College), R Worters (Canterbury), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), O Best (Dorchester), C Payne (Korthampton), W Winter (Medstead), R C Widdecombe, H Baxter (Vienna), John Isaacson (Liverpool), T Roberts, and J C Stackhouse (Torquay).

PROBLEM No. 3486.-By G. STILLINGFLEET-JOHNSON BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PRO	BLEM No. 3483.—By SORRENTO.
WHITE	BLACK
B to Q 6th	Kt to B 4th

2. Q to Q and (ch)
3. B takes P, Mate
If r. K to R 4th. 2. Q to K and; if r. Kt to K 3rd, 2. Q to K 3th (ch); if r. P to Kt 5th, 2. Q to K and; if r. K to K 3rd, 2. Q to K and; if r. K to K 6th, or to K 5th, then 2. Q to K 2nd, and 3. Q or B mates.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club between Messes. A. Beamish and P. R. Gibbs.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	wигте (Mr. В.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13.	O to K 2nd	
2. Kt to O B ard	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P takes P	P takes P	
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Castles	K to B sq	
4. P to O ard	P to O ard			
5. P to K B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	There is really nothing much better.		
6. P to B 5th	P to K R 3rd	to K R 4th, perhaps, postpones, but does not alter, the result, and both Castling and R to Kt sq are out of the question. Neither		
	e between Messrs.			
Janowski and Mieses, t	he former here played	is there time to bring o	ut the Queen's Bishop	
Kt to Q R 4th. The	text move is rather	and Castle Q R.		
tame.				
7. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	16. P to K 5th	Kt to R 2nd	
8. Kt to B 3rd	P to B 3rd	17. P to B 6th	P takes P	
o. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	18. B takes P (ch)	K to K sq	
10. Q to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. Q to Kt 7th	Q to B sq	
II. B to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	20. P takes P	Resigns	
12. P takes B	P to Q 5th	A very smartly pl	avad finish Black's	
13. O to Kt 3rd		A very smartly played finish. Black's line of defence was evidently defective,		
A simple but powe	rful stroke that com-		h a reply as White's	
pletely disintegrates ti	he defence.	13th to be possible.		

The Chess Congress at San Remo proved little better than a fiasco. None of the present-day masters put in an appearance, and, for the strange reason that none of those who did enter had been able to practise the gambits, the restriction on that point was withdrawn, which destroyed the law that the properties of the properties of the law to the properties of the law to the properties of the law to the law

At the Watford Rural District Council's last meeting, it was reported that as several cases of diphtheria had occurred in the neighbourhood of Radlett, and a number of children in the elementary school were suffering from suspicious sore throats, the medical officer of health had made an examination of the children's throats, and had ordered a supply of Wulfing's Formamint tablets to be sent to the schoolmistress, with instructions that she was to give a tablet to the children every morning. This step proved an effective one. Mr. J. Burrell, a Radlett member of the Council, said that the Formamint tablets had stopped the outbreak. The Council unanimously sanctioned the special expenditure incurred by the medical officer's orders.

For conveying a limited number of passengers to

medical officer's orders.

For conveying a limited number of passengers to witness the Royal Naval Review at Spithead on June 24, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have arranged to dispatch their luxurious South American mail steamer Asturias (twin-screw, 12,002 tons) from Southampton on the previous day, Friday, the 237d. After the illuminations, the Asturias will make a short pleasure cruise, returning to Southampton on the morning of Monday, June 26. Special trains will convey passengers from London alongside the steamer in Southampton Docks. An illustrated booklet containing full particulars can be had on application at any of the R.M.S.P. offices or agencies.

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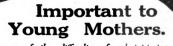
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Every mother is aware of the difficulty of administering to children the old-fashioned aperients such as castor oil, black draught various infusions. These antiquated domestic remedies bave an and various infusions. unpleasant and in many cases nauseating taste and often more harm than good results from their use. Experienced mothers, however, have found that the preparation "PURGEN" (especially the "INFANT PURGEN" in pink tablets) supersedes all these old medicines and possesses remarkable advantages over the latter, viz. :-

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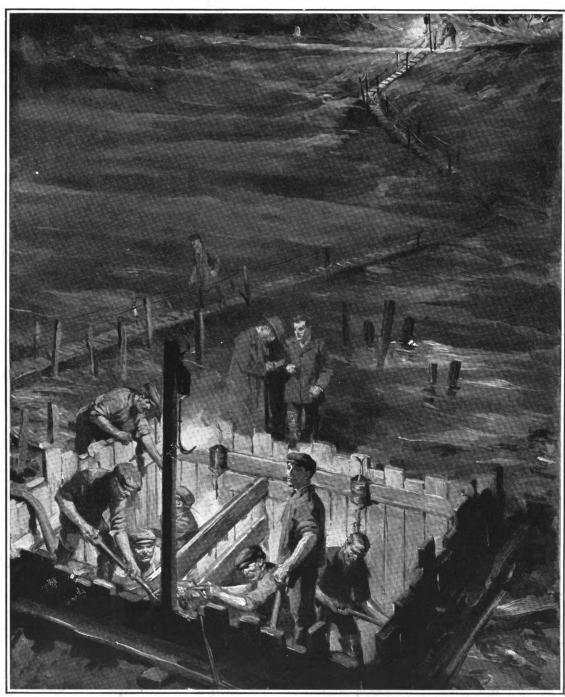
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SATURDAY, MARCH 11. 1911.

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NIGHT SEARCH FOR THE "BOXES LIKE EELS IN THE MUD. BOXES SWATHED IN CAMLET": DIGGING IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WYE IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO DISCOVER PROOFS THAT BACON WROTE THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE.

As we note under two pages of Illustrations dealing fully with the same subject in another part of this issue, Dr. Orville Owen is digging in the bed of the Wye at Chepstow in the belief that he will find proofs that Bacon wrote the works of Shakespeare and other famous plays and books, and was the son of Queen Elizabeth. These proofs, the doctor argues, were hidden there by Bacon himself, who gave in cipher, in fan edition of Sir Philip Sidneys' "Arcada", an account of his set. It is understood that one sentence in the message revealed in "boxes like eels in the mud, boxes swathed in camlet and covered with tar." Work can only be carried on for fifty minutes at a time, by day or night, by reason of the tides. It may be remarked that camlet is a stuff originally made of camel's hair, but now made of wool or silk and sometimes of hair (more especially that of goats) mixed with wool or silk.

DRAWN BY CYCHES CUND, OR, OLI, FROM A SKETCH BY W. B. ROBINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARISE AT CHEPSTOW.

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8,30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PEGGY." AT THE GAIETY.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PEGGY." AT THE GAIETY.

WHATEVER "Peggy" may be as a play, it is up to Mr. Edwardes' best form as a production. It supplies anticipations of the probable fashions of this Coronation year, including the much-dreaded harem-skirt, and not even at the Gaiety have we had hithertoi in costumes such a display of costly and tasteful luxury. If the dresses are charming, equally so are the ladies who wear them, from the trio of pretty heroines down to the chorus-girl whose part consists of a single line. Grateful, moreover, though Mr. Edwardes' patrons may be for past favours, they will not regret one or two changes in his company which make for novelty. Nor is it a bad thing to have music from a composer who is new to the Gaiety, though he has won his musical -comedy triumphs elsewhere. Mr. Leslie Stuart's scores may be mannered, and even sometimes monotonous; but they have got a stamp of their own—they are rich in melodic quality; and if he had achieved no other success this time than the song, "Ladies. Beware," which Miss Phyllis Dare renders so gracefully to a violin accompaniment, he would have enhanced his reputation, for this, like the famous concerted piece in "Floradora," is going to take the town, so haunting and voluptuous are its strains. But there are other numbers besides—Miss Dare's manicurist ditty; the song of the lasso given by Miss Olive May with business; duets in which Mr. Edmund Payne figures as a Romeo to Miss Dare's Juliet and a doll to Miss Gabrielle Ray's ventriloquist; turns permitting Mr. Grossmith as now a street-hawker, now a mock millionaire, to impose refrains on a female chorus; and dances for all three leading ladies—which will run even "The Chocolate Soldier" waltzes hard in public favour. Does the story call for comment? Mr. Grossmith, the author, has cas Mr. Payne for the part of a hotel barber, who has a wealthy rival for the love of his manicurist colleague. Peggy, and appears himself as the hawker, whom the moneyed man induces to pose as the hairdresser's imaginar

affording a picturesque setting.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA." AT THE LYCEUM. Even "The Prisoner of Zenda," great as was its stage-vogue, is an instance of the difficulty of reshaping for the theatre a story which has been told once, and well, in novel form. To speak the honest truth, Rudolf Rassendyll and his beloved Princess Flavia, and the other denizens of the imaginary Kingdom of Ruritania, scarcely get across the footlights. We may make an exception in the case of the sturdy and Bismarckian Colonel Sapt; but the lovers and their arch-enemies, Black Michael and Rupert of Hentzau, and the courtiers and officials of Anthony Hope's fancy, prove to be but puppets who mouth eloquent phrases and pretty rhetoric, while the comic relief provided by the Mayor and his Mayoress is no better than that of ordinary costume melo-drama. How bare adaptation has actually left the plot of Mr. Hope's novel is shown rather cruelly in the current Lyceum revival. At the Lyceum "t's" must be crossed and "i's" dotted; a popular audience demands popular treatment. And this demand is supplied. Mr. Ainley, forgetting for the nonce his subtlety, makes his Rudolf the most intense and highly coloured of heroes. Alike as lover, as duellist, and as humourist he goes in for emphasis, and by reason of this very extravagance he is sure to become the darling of the gallery. Miss Rosalie Toller adopts quieter methods as the Princess; but she too, with all her charm, is somewhat affected by her surroundings. Colonel Sapt, in Mr. J. T. Macmillan's hands, may be very diverting; but he has lost something of his personal dignity. Still, the whole performance at the Lyceum has swing and vigour, and it is a pleasure to see a costume-piece staged there which, at any rate, can boast literary distinction. The revival ought to be very popular.

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PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

The illness of Lord Crewe, which has excited the deep regret both of political friends and of political opponents, has embarrassed the Government on the eve of the Constitutional debates which are to take place in the Upper House. Lord Crewe has enjoyed the full confidence of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and has in a special degree become familiar with every aspect of the great question of the day; and, moreover, he has seemed specially fitted for the Leadership of the House of Lords by a wonderful combination of courtesy and courage, of keenness and fair play, with a lucid intellect and a distinguished manner. In his absence, Lord Morley, who is held in high respect by the Peers as a whole, but who has no desire to resume an active role, is acting as leader; and in this capacity he pronounced, on Monday, a very severe rebuke on Lord Ampthill for his language on the Reciprocity Agreement and his harsh leferences to Mr. Bryce. Lord Morley told the story of a young man who, a long time ago, asked him for journalistic employment and who said his strong point was invective. This he applied, amid laughter, to his "noble friend." He promised that all the documents with reference to the Reciprocity negotiations would be laid before Parliament, and pending their production a full debate was deferred. The Parliament Bill has been out of the programme, although not out of the thoughts, of the House of Commons since the second reading was carried by a majority of 125. While amendments to it have revealed the difficulty of the task confronting the Government, the Commons have devoted themselves to the financial business which must be done this month, and have shown no desire to scamp their work. Criticism on the Opposition side has been as persistent as the most fighting partisan could desire, every point of Government policy being closely discussed not only by the "new Fourth Party," but also by a considerable group of Unionists behind the Opposition leaders. There was a rather heated debate on the liant group there were only three parties in the House; now, in addition to Liberal, Unionist, and Nationalist there are the Labour and the Independent Nationalist

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THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



A HALT ON THE WAY TO THE CHINA STATION: THE BRITISH SUBMARINES

"C 36," "C 37," AND "C 38" AT MALTA.

As we have had occasion to remark before in this journal, it was decided not long ago that nine British submarines should be sent on foreign service, six to the Mediterranean, and three to the China station. Those chosen for the latter duty were "C 36," "G 37," and "C 38," or, to give them their war-numbers,

"66," "67," and "68." They are manned by volunter crews.



THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP WITH BUT ONE MAST: THE "HERCULES,"

THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP WITH BUT ONE MAST: THE "HERCULES,"

WHOSE TRIALS BEGAN SOME FEW DAYS AGO.

The "Hercules," the only British battle-ship with but one mast, is the first Dreadnought to be built at Jarrow. She was begun on the 5th of August, 1999, and was launched in May of last year. In design, she resembles the "Neptune" She carries ten 12-inch guns, with a full broadside. The photograph shows well her superim-os-d gun-turrets. Her displacement is 20,250 tons.



THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MADRID AVIATION

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MADRID AVIATION FREES, M. MAUVAINS AEROPLANE AFTER THE DISASTER.

On rising to compete during the aviation letes at Madrid, on Friday of last week, one of the competitors, M. Mauvais, failed to clear the heads of the crowd, and fell among the spectators. One lady was killed, and seven people were seriously injustice. These include two sons of Count de Balmaseda, Colonel Villate, brother of the ex-Minister of War, General Villare y Villate, and a high Church dignitary. The airman was uninjured.



- 2. THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.
 4. THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

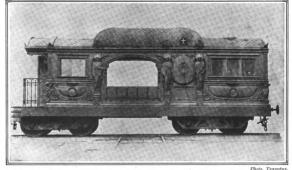
TO CARRY THE CANOPY OVER THE QUEEN AT THE CORONATION:
THE FOUR DUCHESSES CHOSEN FOR THE SERVICE. It is interesting to note that three of the four great ladies chosen to carry the Queen's canopy are Scottish Duchesses. All are much of the same height. The Duchesses of Sutherland, Montroes, and Portland performed similar service at the last Coronation.

Drawing by G. C. Wilmshurst; Fhotographs by Lafayette, Speaight, and Rita Martin.



TAMED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER, DEER MAKING FRIENDS WITH A KEEPER IN THE FORESTS NEAR ISCHLING WITH A KEEPER IN THE FORESTS NEAR ISCHLIN WINTER TIME.

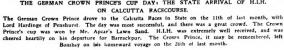
In winter weather, the deer in the forests near Ischl make friends, as do hove elsewhere, with the keepers, recognising that they can to get by themselves at that period of the years. When the period to get by themselves at that period of the years. When they hungry, their natural timidity leaves them, and they will feed from the keeper's hands, and nuzzle up to bim in most confiding manner.



THE RAILWAY-CAR CHAPEL OF A POPE, THE ORATORY OF THE TRAIN PRESENTED TO H.H. PIUS IX. BY NAPOLEON III. AND OTHERS.

The train given to Pope Pius IX. by the Emperor Napoleon III. and others, in 1858, will be seen at Rome in the Exhibition in the Castle of Sant-Angelo. This train, which was taken from Paris to Rome by water, is composed of three parts—a saloon, with a balcony; a diningeroom and a bedroom; and the oratory here illustrated. The Pope never used the train, and it remained almost totally neglected at Florence. At the moment, its restoration is about to take place.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S CUP DAY: THE STATE ARRIVAL OF H.I.H.





BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

EVERYTHING that collapses, collapses suddenly. When I hear the Evolutionists proving that growth and decay must always be by faint gradations, I can only wonder if they have ever smoked a cigar. If they have, they must surely know how long and solidly a tower of ashes can stand, and how suddenly it ceases. I select the case of cigars because Evolutionists are, as a class, well off. They would probably know more about cigars than they know (for instance) about old boots. But the same principle of a beautiful abruptness belongs, I believe, to old boots. Experts in poverty (by which I do not mean sociologists, but poor men) have told me that rotten boots will hold

together with quite incredible tenacity, as cigar-ashes do. But when the boots really burst they burst like bombs. They are not merely disrupted, but destroyed; there is no doing anything with them at all. Of course, good cigars are consumed slowly, and bad boots are consumed carefully; but no care or slowness in the approach makes any difference to the dramatic swiftness of the catastrophe. The beginning of the world may or may not have been evolutionary; but the end of the world won't be.

That tall and settled tower of assess, the modern English legal system, collapsed the other day. It collapsed, I think, when Mr. Winston Churchill said, in Parliament, that though he sympathised with a woman who was sent to prison, yet he would keep her in prison, because she was ill, and it was really the kindest place for her. This is, very probably, quite true. It is all the better for my purpose that Mr. Churchill is, as Home Secretaries go, an extraordinarily sensible, spirited, and sympathetic Home Secretary. It is all the better for my purpose that in the case as it stands he probably told the precise truth. He may be as much the victim of a nightmare of nonsense as the woman herself.

But that it is a nightmare of nonsense surely nothing having human intelligence can deny. You send people to prison because they are to blame; and then you keep them there because they are not to blame. You put a man in the stocks because he stole geese, and therefore deserves that the stocks should cramp his legs. You then find out that he never stole the geese. But you leave him in the stocks, because the stocks will rest his legs. You flog him at the cart-tail because you think he deserves it. You find out that he doesn't deserve it. But you go on flogging him at the cart-tail because it is so much easier for a man to walk

because it is so much easier for a man to walk when he is hanging on to a cart. You fling a poor fellow into a dungeon because he is a sinner and will probably dread punishment. You then have the stardefying impudence to say that you are only keeping him there because he is a saint, and will probably like solitude.

If all this is not a nightmare of nonsense I can think of no other phrase for it. It never seems to occur, even to the best Home Secretary or the most generous philanthropist, that it might be worth while to make up one's mind what a prison is, and what it is for; whether it is (as has been generally supposed) a more or less unpleasant place to which one sends bad people, or a highly pleasant place to which one sends good people. As it stands, it is merely becoming a place to which one can send any people—so long as they have very little money. Poor people, apparently, can go to prison for any reason—because they are wrong, or because they are wronged. It is as well to have this declared; and it was declared the other day.

The terrible danger in the heart of our Society is that the tests are giving way. We are altering, not

A PICTURE WHOSE PRICE HAS RISEN NEARLY £28,000 WITHIN FIVE YEARS: THE "MAN IN A RED CAP," ASCRIBED TO TITIAN, WHICH SIR HUGH LANE HAS SOLD FOR £30,000. High prices for pictures have been fairly common of late, but the sensational feature of the sale by Sir Hugh Lane of he picture sacribed to Titian, "A Man in a Red Cap," is that it has risen in price within five years by £27,795, having been bought by Sir (then Mr.) Hugh Lane in the Grimthorpe sale at Christie's, in May 1906, for 2100 guineas. In 1876 it had changed hands at Christie's for 91 guineas. Another striking feature of the sale is that the purchaser is not an American millionaire, but an English collector, said to be a welf-known City financier, and the picture will remain into country. The size of the canvas is 31 inches by 27 inches. In the 1906 sale it was catalogued as representing Lorenzo de' Medici. Sir Hugh Lane, it will be remembered, was formerly Hon. Director of the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery, and did excellent work in the cause of Irish art.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. E. GRAY, REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF SIR HUGH LANE.

the evils, but the standards of good by which alone evils can be detected and defined. It is as if we were looking at some great machine, say, a stonecutter's saw, and the saw was working briskly and the dust flying brightly. But when we came to look close, we found that the stone was unscratched and was wearing away the steel. The thing that should crumble is holding fast; the thing that should hold fast is crumbling. The woodcutter is gaily hacking and hewing; but it is chips of the axe that are flying, not chips of the tree. The gardener is valiantly digging; but it is pieces of the spade that are

coming out, not pieces of the soil. So the moral scales that were meant to weigh our problems are themselves breaking under the weight of them. The philosophical instruments which were meant to dissect existence are bent and twisted against the toughness of the thing to be dissected. Because it is very hard work to apply principles of judgment to anything, people are everywhere abandoning the principles and practically deciding not to test life at all, but only let life test them. They do not analyse their situation at all; they let their situation analyse them—which means, break them up. If what I mean by tests is not plain, I give the plainest case.

An honest man falls in love with an honest woman; he wishes,

An honest man falls in love with an honest woman; he wishes, therefore, to marry her, to be the father of her children, to secure her and himself. All systems of government should be tested by whether he can do this. If any system, feudal, servile, or barbaric, does, in fact, give him so large a cabbage-field that he can do it, there is the essence of liberty and justice. If any system, Republican, mercantile, or Eugenist, does, in fact, give him so small a salary that he can't do it, there is the essence of eternal tyranny and shame.

This clear, sharp, shining ideal This clear, sharp, shining ideal of a decent marriage ought to be the saw that cuts its way through the stone of the world; but in truth it is the stone that is wearing away the saw. It should be the business of moral philosophers to maintain these demands for man, woman and children and criticise. woman, and children, and criticise, in the light of them, a system that only gives the man seven shillings a week. Instead of that, the modern moral philosophers occupy their lives in explaining how he had better not fall in love, why he need not marry, how he need not have children, and, in short, how his abominable employer may still go on paying him only seven shillings a week. Look back at the most brilliant of the recent revolutionists in English thought (nearly all of them good and sincere men personally) and see how, one after another, they all unconsciously supported the employer paying the seven shillings a week. Nearest, we have Bernard Shaw, sneering at the man's belief in his love and constancy; telling him that all love is calf-love; telling the true lover of the old ballads that there is no such thing as true love, since all love is an illusion. That is the first point gained for the stingy employer; the man may remain a bachelor. Half a generation behind Bernard Shaw we

have the artistic Free Lovers, picturesquely represented, let us say, by the late Mr. Grant Allen. They would tell the man that he might love the woman, but need not bind himself to support her: another score for the stingy employer. Half a generation behind that, again, you will see the gigantic figure of Bradlaugh leading his Malthusians. They would say that if he does marry he should not largely burden himself with posterity: another score for the stingy employer. Instead of testing the passing institutions by the eternal institutions, we are nibbling away the eternal institutions, and leaving ourselves with no test at all.

THE ORACLE: COINS AND A PAINTING AS FORTUNE-TELLERS.

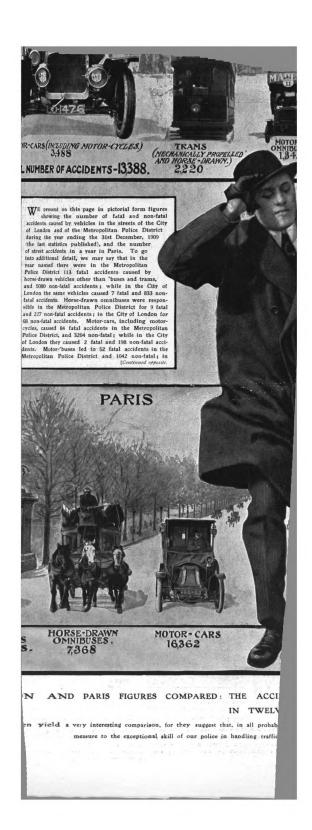
DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, ROOK CARNEGIE.

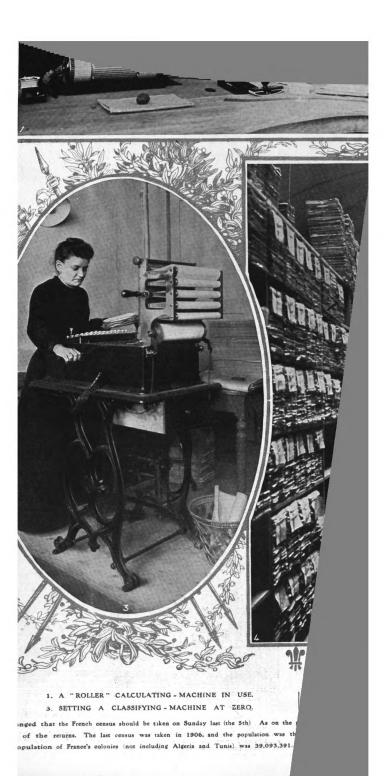


PRESSING MONEY ON A "SAINT" TO LEARN THEIR FATE: PLACING COINS ON THE SURFACE OF A PICTURE

TO SEE WHETHER THEY WILL ADHERE TO IT, AND SO INDICATE GOOD LUCK.

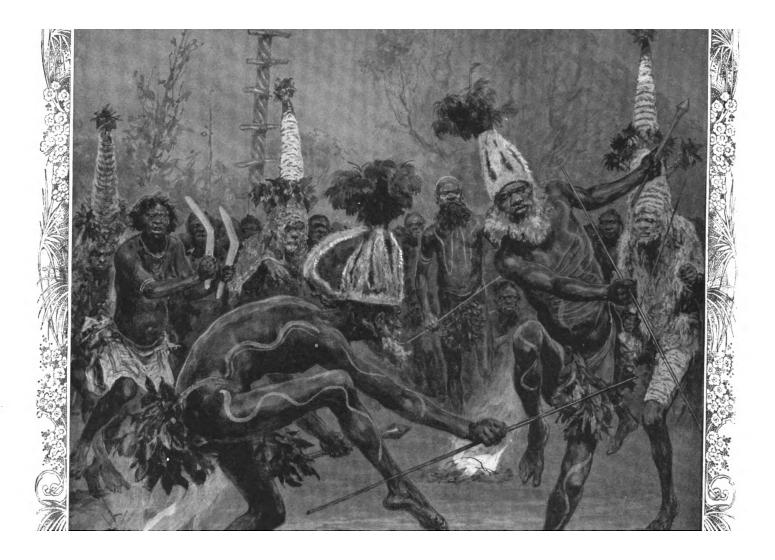
In the old church of St. Demetrius, at Euxinograd, near the Summer Palace of the King of Bulgaria, is a picture of a saint, to the surface of which coins will adhere at one time and will not adhere at another. The superstitious believe that, should the pieces of money they press on it not remain stuck to it, ill-luck will follow them, and they will even abandon projects when this occurs. Below the painting is a trough, into which all the money must eventually fall, to provide a revenue for the church. So continual has been the application of coins that very little can now be seen of the three figures of the picture. The church of St. Demetrius has been in its time church, mosque, and then church again.





n in her pride. The story of the intrigus: which led to what was, in very truth, a bemisunderstanding makes abstra reading, and throws a strong letter the Russian Court life of the m The Countess Golovine, an upogua deeply religious woman, formed and between the Russia of the great (2) erine and the France of the Restorate It is a strange fact that the best to trait extant of Potemkine, the kmi able favourite of Catherine, was and painted by the Countess, who as an was an excellent artist. Like some of the great ladies of that time a was a witty and brilliant letter-nie she also kept an elaborate and m suspects, a very frank diary, r the aid of which she composed to memoirs. The volume does not a on the side of over-reserve, and a may reasonably suppose that the why it has been so long w. from the world. Very frank 22 allusions to that Lord Whitworn in was English Minister to Rossa the early part of the last centur z. who seems, in spite of his av. have been somewhat of a Lotar Also described at length is the 128" of the Emperor of Russia for W. Lapoukhine. Many readers will more interested in those chapters will deal with the Paris of the Cossa and of the Empire, especially 25 Countess Golovine lived in a secur society-that which was a surthe Old Régime - which kept entirely apart from that of Napoet Court. Very impressive, and thinks, the first published accomning ition of a Mass given for the repose of 105e who had been guillotined in the 63 at the Picpus Cemetery, which has remen s day a place of pilgrimage. The Pas ite, like the Paris of to-day, was a ind the Russian Countess has a good the Russian Countess has a reco-te extraordinary poverty of the lower the wide-spread misery the Revolution was hose who had worked in the sumptuary was stanta Ala TO

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DIGGING TO PROVE THAT BACON WROTE SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS:

DR. ORVILLE OWEN'S SEARCH IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WYE.



- I. THE 'TITLE-PAGE OF AN EDITION OF SIR PHILIP SUDNEY'S "ARCADA," THE BOOK WHICH, ACCORDING TO DR. OWEN, REVEAS THE SCREET HUBION-PLACE OF PROOFS THAT BOOK WROTE THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYS AND OTHER WORKS— SHOWING THE "I HANGED-HOST ("CERS OF BROOK TRAMPLING UNDER FOOT THE CROWN OF ENGLAND REVERSED."
- DR. ORVILLE OWEN, WHO IS SEARCHING IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WYE, AT CHEPSTOW, FOR PROOF THAT BACON WROTE THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYS AND THE WORKS OF GREYN, MARLOWE, SPENSIE, PERLE, SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, AND BURTON'S "ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY"—WITH MR. GODDON, KERRESENTATIVE OF THE DERY OF BEAUTORY.
- 3. What, It is Understood, Dr. Owen Expects to Find in the Bed of the Wye-A Conjectural Diagram.

 4. The Scene of the Digging to Peove that Bagon Wrote Shakesprame's Works: Wase Hill, and the Positions of the Eight Holes Dug in the Bed of the Wye.

Dr. Orville Owen, who discovered the Bacon cipher in the works of Shakespeare, declares not only that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays, but that he wrote Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and the works of Greene, Marlowe, Spenser, Peele, and Sir Philip Sidney. He believes, further, that, hidden in the bed of the Wye, at Chepstow, are proofs of his contention, and of the idea that Bacon was a son of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Owen founds his arguments on a message he has unravelled, with the sid of his Bacon cipher, from an edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." Supporters of the Bacon theory argue that the "hog" in the crest at the top of the tutle-page is "trampling underfoot the Crown of England reversed": but it is in the interior of the work that Dr. Owen finds the somewhat elaborate directions on which he is working. At present eight holes have been dug. In the Drawing are shown the positions of these eight holes. The dotted line between the X at the Roman wall and that at hole 8 represents the "twice ten times ten fee: due east" of the message revealed.

THE SEARCH FOR "BOXES LIKE EELS IN THE MUD":

THE SCENE OF DR. OWEN'S DELVING IN THE BED OF THE WYE.



SEEN FROM CHEPSTOW CASTLE: THE WYE, IN THE MUDDY BED OF WHICH (AT THE POINT MARKED X), DR. OWEN EXPECTS TO FIND PROOFS THAT BACON WROTE THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYS.

DR. OWEN EXPECTS TO FIND PROOFS THAT BACON WROTE THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYS.

It is not known precisely what Dr. Orville Owen expects to find buited deep in the muddy end of the river Wye, but it is certain that he believes firmly that there lie hidden proofs that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare and other works not generally attributed to him, and almost as certain that he thinks that these proofs include the original manuscripts of the plays. The message revealed to him by his cipher contains, it is understood, such sentences as: "... boxes like eels in the mud, boxes swathed in earnlet and covered with tar"; "make a triangle of 123 feet due north and thirty-three paces"; "I filled up the shallow water with mud and beams"; "I cut down all the trees and turned the ocurse of the river"—this on the suthority of the Express, which has been dealing thoroughly wich the subject in a series of most interesting articles. Briefly, indeed, it is believed that Dr. Owen is working on the theory that Bacon, seeking to hide the proofs of his authorship in the bed of the Wye, found there a seam of open rock, dammed a narrow rift of this with wood, clay, stones, and rubble, levelled a part of the "three-walled vault," thus formed, deposited the chests coated with tar, and wrapped about with canlet, placed "cement" round these, set stones to cover them, then rubble and more stones, and pieces of "cement," to make a triangular "roof" to the hiding-place. Work can only be carried on for fifty minutes at a stretch: then it is necessary to board up the hole and wait until the tide goes down again. Bacon's connection with Chepstow is close—[DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, CUX SPICIAL ARTIST AT CHEPSTOW.]



phers of Mr. Robert Browning—the late Mr. Griffin and his continuator, Mr. Minchinmay, at least, be called minute historians! On page 200 they say: "A writer in the Daily News of 20 November, 1874, denied the existence of 'the doctrine of the enclitic De'; but him Browning easily overthrew, on the authority of Curtius and Buttman" (sic).

Now, I was the writer in the Daily News of 20 November, 1874! Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa! The secret is out: the circumstances, except as to "Curtius and Buttman" (who spelled his name with two n's), I well remember.

The truth is that I misapprehended Mr. Browning's meaning in that line of "A Grammarian's Funeral" about the "enclitic De," and was also misled by a grammatical or ungrammatical adventure of my boyhood.

People interested in the nature and extent of Mr. Browning's Greek learning will find some curious remarks on it, as regards "Aristophanes' Apology," in the American Fournal of Philology. Aristophanes had to apologise for a good deal.

I must not hit back at Messrs, Griffin and Minchin, I must not hit back at Messrs. Griffin and Minchin, though I can, as to their account of the trouble between Browning and D. D. Home, the Medium (pages 205-206). The mythology of that affair kept growing as it fell back into the distance of memory; the strangest tales were told, though we cannot blame Browning on the strength of what those about him say that he said on the subject.

The mistakes, for mistakes they certainly are, may be due, not to the fancy of the poet, but to that of the reporters of his observations. In any case, great, palpable myths are in circulation, some of them probably growing up out of "Sludge the Medium," which, whether it be poetry or not, is not history.

I had, after the affair of the "enclitic De," the honour of being acquainted with the poet, but I was

careful never to approach the topics of the "De" or of the D. D. Home. Mr. Browning was indeed simple, kind, open, and unaffected: no poet was



A HEAD - DRESS SAID TO BE A SURVIVAL OF ARAB DOMINATION. WOMEN IN CHURCH WEARING THE FALDETTA.

"The fulderid, the national head-dress of the Maltese women, is said to be a survival from the Arab domination of A.D. 870." The woman in the picture are shown wearing it in church at Valletta.

Reproduced from a coloured original in "Malta," painted by Vittorio Boron, described by Frederick W. Ryan – by Courtey of the Publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black. (SEE REV: RW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

less apt to give himself airs since Sir Walter Scott.

Once, indeed, I chanced to be with him when he was irritated by a published criti-cism. Nor was his indig-nation unnatural. His critic cism. Nor was his indignation unnatural. His critic
accused him of obscurity: and in proof gave a passage of his latest work, which was quite unintelligible; and no wonder, for a line was omitted, and others were misprinted! I was unable to persuade the poet that these errors were not intentionally made, for, in fact, no mortal does such things of set purpose. "People don't do these things" on purpose—not even historians; but the critic's lack of accuracy was not easily pardonable. There is always bias and prejudice behind this kind of blunder, though the blunder itself is unconsciously made. sciously made.

There is nothing more beautiful and admirable in Browning's character than his relations with Tennyson, Once Tennyson paid him a

sincere and monumental Photograph by Elliott and Fry compliment in verse; but, enfin, for the music of words Tennyson had an ear!

Browning, on the other hand, loved music, vocal and instrumental, which, like most poets, including Théophile Gautier, Tennyson thought "the least agreeable and the most expensive of noises." Thus Browning's poems often must have grated on Tennyson's ears, while of Tennyson's, Browning expressed, often and sincerely, the most generous admiration. Scott behaved to Wordsworth as Browning did to Tennyson; but Wordsworth to do him justice, never reciprocated in kind, for his immortal sonnet on Scott explicitly refers to the novelist, not to the poet. But Sir Walter, like the bad boy in the nursery fable, "didn't care."

MR. W. L. COURTNEY, ell-known author and critic, who has ten a Novel, " In Search of Egeria."

In connection with the celebration of the Dickens In connection with the celebration of the Dickens centenary next year, preparations for which are already in progress, one thing might be done: somebody could draw up and publish a lucid account of the plots of Dickens's stories. Leigh Hunt avowed that he was quite incapable of understanding the plots of Congreve's comedies. Those of Dickens are often inscrutable to this reader. "In "Bleak House," says an eminent critic, "the conduct of the persons concerned is wholly irrational. . In "Bleak House," Dickens was content to propound a mystery which no more hangs together than a nightmare."

This is perhaps too strongly stated; but the state-ment is at least proof that Dickens's plots may puzzle even a resolute and learned student. It must be possible for some lucid and tenacious reader to set forth the for some lucid and charts of the mazes.

At the "Edwin Drood" plot I have toiled, obtaining even a transcript of Dickens's manuscript plans for each chapter up to Chapter XX., headed "Divers Flights." Now it contains only one "flight," that of Rosa from Jasper. On the margin Dickens has written—

"Edwin Disappears." Done already.

He changed his mind a good deal as he wrote.



FIRST IN BYRON'S LITTLE LIST OF GREAT MEN OF THE EARLY NINE FROM THE PAINTING BY JAMES HOLMES IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"Lord Byron said that Europe saw three great men in the early part of the nineteenth century..... Third in his little list he placed himself, the second person was Napoleon Bonaparte, and first and foremost was Goorge Bryan Brummell, the 'King of the Beaux.'"

**Reproduced from "The Beaux and the Dandles": Nath, Brummell, and D'Oray, with their Courts.

**Ey Clare Jerveld.—By Conctent of the Dandles": Nath, Brummell, and D'Oray, with their Courts.

**Ey Clare Jerveld.—By Conctent of the Dandles": Nath, Brummell, and D'Oray, with their Courts.



A RUSSIAN ANNALIST OF SOCIETY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:
COUNTESS GOLOVINE, OF THE COURT OF CATHERINE II. AFTER A PORTRAIT PAINTED BY HERSELF.

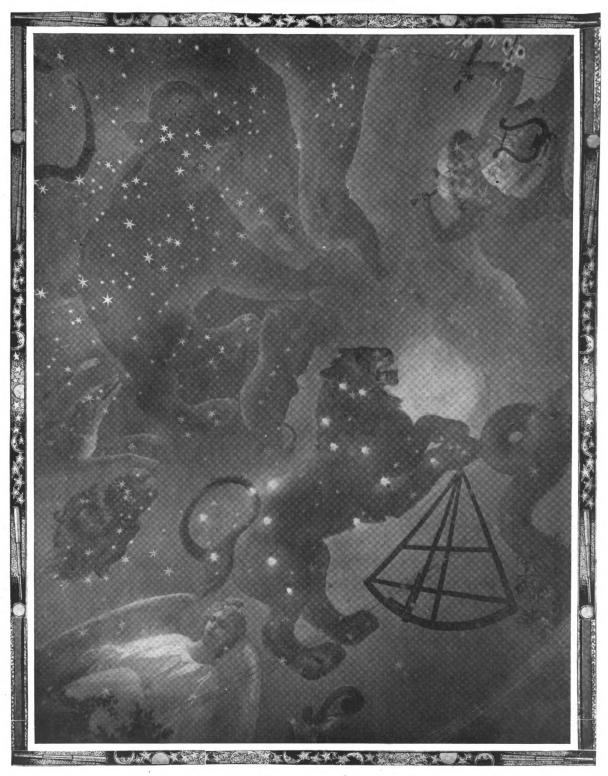
"The Court of Catherine II., the reigns of Paul I. and Atzander I., grouped round the throne a number of striking feminine figures... In this brilliant constellation Barbara Nicolaierus atands unrivalled... She violently occurred Burnaparte."

Reproduced from "Memoirs of Countess Golevine," a Lady at the Court of Catherine II. Translated from the French by G. M. Fax Davies. "See Counters of the Pablisher, the David Nutt.

(Sp. Revuew ON "LITERALURE" FACE.]

SCIENCE WITHIN WALLS BUILT AGAINST THE SARACENS.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CEILING PAINTED BY M. SEITZ, BY TREVES



THE VAULT OF HEAVEN ON THE VAULT OF A ROOM: "THE CONSTELLATIONS"—ON THE CEILING OF THE HALL OF THE NEW VATICAN OBSERVATORY.

The Vatican astronomers are now housed in the villa to which Leo XIII. was wont to retire in the summer months, a gift to them by the present Pope. Thus, as Cardinal Maffi put it at the inauguration of the new observatory, the towers and wall, which were built eleven centuries ago to withstand the onslaughts of Saracens, now shelter science, in peace. In the fine Hall of the building his Holiners Leo XIII. used to hold receptions. On its ceiling M. Seitz has painted the constellations in the manner shown.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



oto. Central Illustratio

M. LÉON DAUDET'S FIRST DUEL IN THE "APRES MOI" AFFAIR: M. NADAUD TOUCHED ON THE ARM.

M. Léon Daudet has fought two duels arising out of the Anti-Semitic and Royalist disturbances in connection with M. Menri Bernstein's "Après Moi." He declined to cross swords with M. Bernstein himself, whereupon M. Nadaud volunteered to meet M. Daudet, though without authority from M. Bernstein, In the second bout M. Nadaud was wounded in the hand and forearm, and the duel ended.

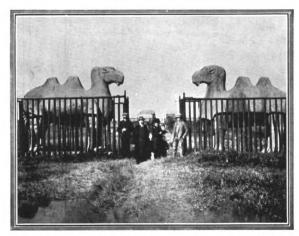


Photo. Central Illustration

M. LÉON DAUDET'S SECOND DUEL IN THE "APRÈS MOI" AFFAIR.

HE WOUNDS M. GEORGES CLARETIE.

The second duel fought by M. Léon Daudet was with M. Georges Claretie, son of the Director of the Théaire Français. The duel took place on the racecourse of Saint-Ouen. After exchanging four shots, the combatants had recourse to swords, and M. Claretie was wounded. Their wives were waiting anxiously in motor-cars near the ground. The duel ended without a reconcilitation.





RAILED OFF TO PROTECT THE ANIMALS. NOT THE SPECTATORS: STRANGE MONUMENTS NEAR THE TOMBS OF CHINESE EMPERORS.

The curious figures of camels and an elephant stand near the tombs of the Emperors at Nankin. They suggest a kind of stone "Zoo," but in this case the usual order is reversed, for instead of the animals being railed off for the protection of the spectators, the railings are intended to protect the animals from spectators who might be inclined to acts of vandalism.



Photo. Illustrations Burea

an up-to-date flying machine in an up-to-date country, an aeroplane from Japan.

Now that Japan has taken her place among the up-to-date, progressive nations of the world, she is not likely, of course, to lag behind other countries in the new science of aviation, and she will doubtless keep abreast of Europe in the air, as she has on the sea and land. The machine here illustrated, it may be pointed out, bears some resemblance to a light Bitriot monoplane.



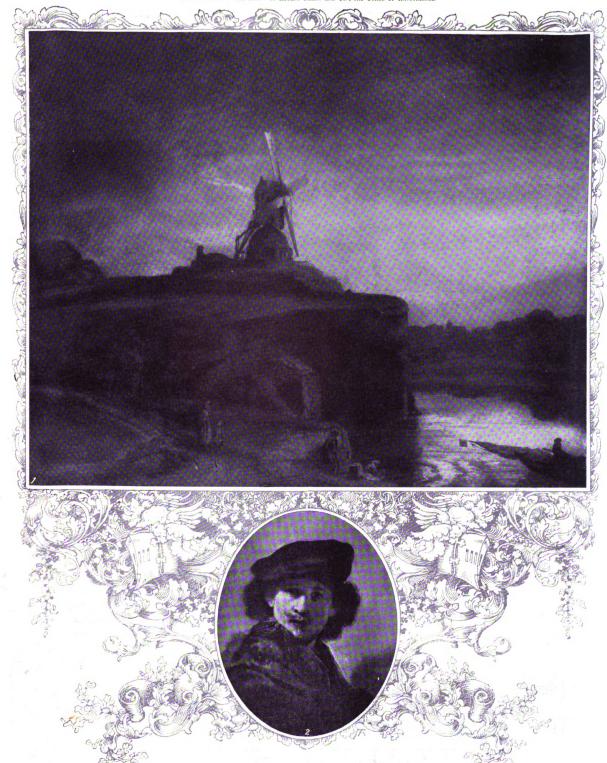
Photo. Topical

Their majesties' visit to westminster abbey to discuss coronation plans . $\qquad \qquad \text{The Queen Leaving.}$

On Wednesday of last week, the King and Queen paid a private visit to Westminster Abbey in order to discuss the arrangements for the Coronation on the spot with the officials concerned. Their Majesties spent an hour and a half in the Abbey. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Robinson, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Beauchamp, and the Hon. Sir Schomberg MacDonnell.

LOST TO THIS COUNTRY UNLESS £95,000 CAN BE RAISED.

PHOTOGRAPH OF "THE MILL" BY ADOLPH BRAUN AND CO.; THE OTHER BY HANESTAENGL.

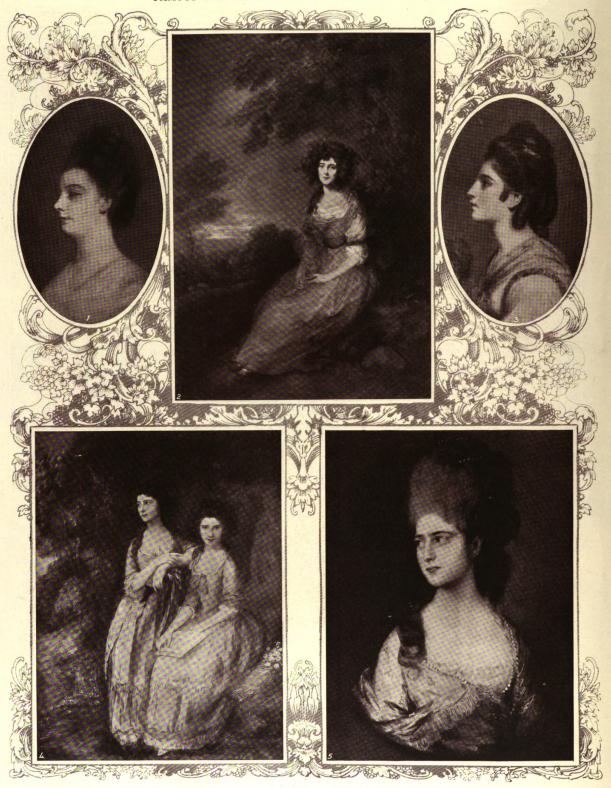


THE REMBRANDT UPON WHICH A RECORD PRICE IS SET: LORD LANSDOWNES "THE MILL."

The Directors of the National Gallery, in the course of an official announcement, say: "Lord Lansdowne, having been offered a large price for his picture of 'The Mill.' by Rembrandt, has offered the refusal of the picture, which is still in his possession, to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and has promised a donation of £5000 towards the purchase of the picture for the Nation." The price in question is £100,000. Sir Charles Holroyd, Director of the National Gallery, has expressed a hope that, if a single large amount should not be forthcoming, it may be possible for nineteen public-spirited men to contribute £5000 spices. The picture is classified by Dr. Bode as of about the year 1650. The price asked for it is considerably in excess of those hitherto fetched by Rembrandts. The sums paid for the works of the master during the last twenty years have varied between the £304 given twenty years sof or the "Head of a Young Man" and the £78,000 [paid for "The Descent from the Cross," two years ago. Landscapes by Rembrandt are, of course, very rare, and the most recent recorded rurchase of one would seem to date from 1823, in which year a canvas from the Choiseul Collection feeched £367. In our border is a miniature reproduction of Rembrandt's portrait of hims If, which is in Berlin.

"CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN WOMAN AND ANGEL": ELIZABETH LINLEY.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF "THE FAIR MAID OF BATH."



^{1.} BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: "MISS ELIZABETH LINLEY" (THE HEAD 2. BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH: LORD FROM THE PICTURE IN THE GLASGOW ART GALLERY).

We reproduce here some of the most famous portraits of Miss Elizabeth Ann Linley, afterwards the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, noting that in the case of Nos. 1 and 3 we give only the heads from the pictures. Elizabeth Ann Linley, who, even at the early age of fourteen, was generally toasted as "the fair maid of Bath," was born at Bath in September 1754, the eldest daughter of Thomas Linley, composer and teacher of music. She was renowned not only for her beauty, but for the excellence of her voice, and there were many who agreed with the Bishop of Meath when he styled her "the connecting link between woman and angel." Her marriage to Richard Brinsley Sheridan took place in April 1773. In 1792, she died of rapid consumption.

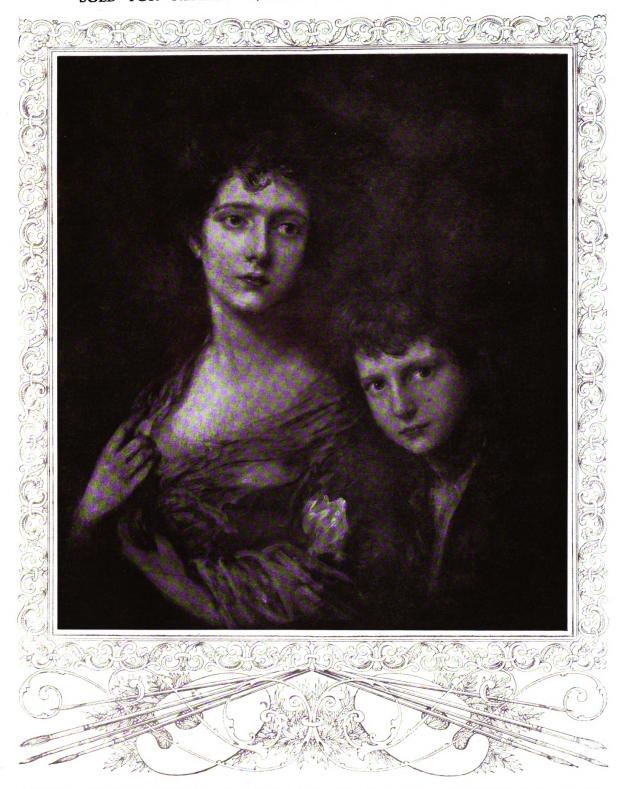
1. Photograph by Annan and Sons. 2. Photograph by Adolph Braun and Co.; Reproduced by Courtesy of Lord Rothschild. 3 and 4. Photographs by Mansell. 5. Reproduced by Courtesy of Mr. Charles Werthermer.

ROTHSCHILD'S "MRS. SHERIDAN."

^{3.} BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, MRS. SHERIDAN AS ST. CECILIA (THE HEAD FROM THE ST. CECILIA FICTURE).

^{4.} BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH: "MRS. SHERIDAN AND HER SISTER, MRS. TICKELL." 5. FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER: A BEAUTIFUL "ELIZABETH LINLEY."

SOLD FOR NEARLY £40,000: A FAMOUS GAINSBOROUGH.

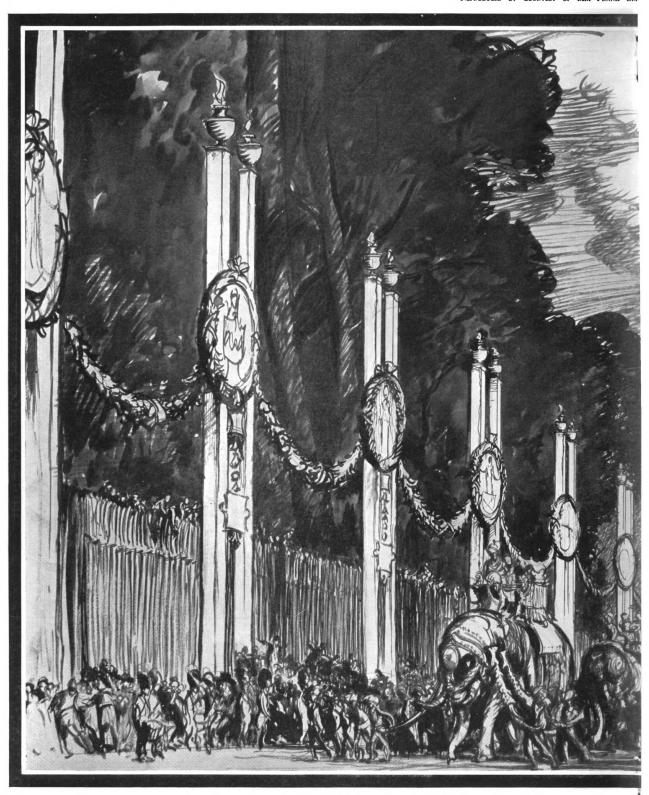


FORMERLY IN THE KNOLE COLLECTION: "MISS LINLEY AND HER BROTHER, THOMAS LINLEY," BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, LORD SACKVILLE HAS SOLD.

It was reported a few days ago that Lord Sackville had sold, from the Knole Collection, Gainsborough's famous "Miss Linley and her Brother, Thomas Linley." The purchase-price was understood to be not far short of £40,000. The picture, which was painted at Bath in 1768, was last seen on exhibition in 1895, when it was shown among the "Pair Women," at the Grafton Galleries. In 1867 the general public had opportunity to see it, at the South Kensington Portrait Exhibition. The canvas measures twenty-eight inches by twenty-five inches. It is assumed that Gainsborough's original intention was to produce a work of greater size, for it would appear that it was to this subject he referred in a letter, dated May 11, 1768, in which he side." It have begun a large picture of Tommy Linley and his sister." At the date of the painting of the portrait Miss Linley was fourteen; her brother, two years younger.

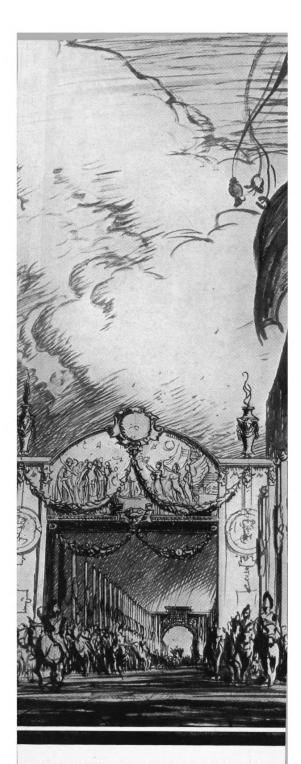
A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF METHOD OF DI

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF Mr. FRANK BRA



STREET - DECORATION FOR THE CORONATION: A SKETCH BY MR. FRANK BI

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., and Professors Moira and Lantéri, have written to the Westminster City Council offering to present designs for the decoration of the route to be followed by the Coronation procession, and to supervise the work of setting up those decorations—of course, as a labour of love. They feel that the time has come for the adoption of a scheme of ornamentation more heroic than that usually followed, believing, as Mr. Brangwyn phrases it, that the "pocket-handkerchief method of decoration" shall be abolished. They argue further that, for the progress of the King and Queen

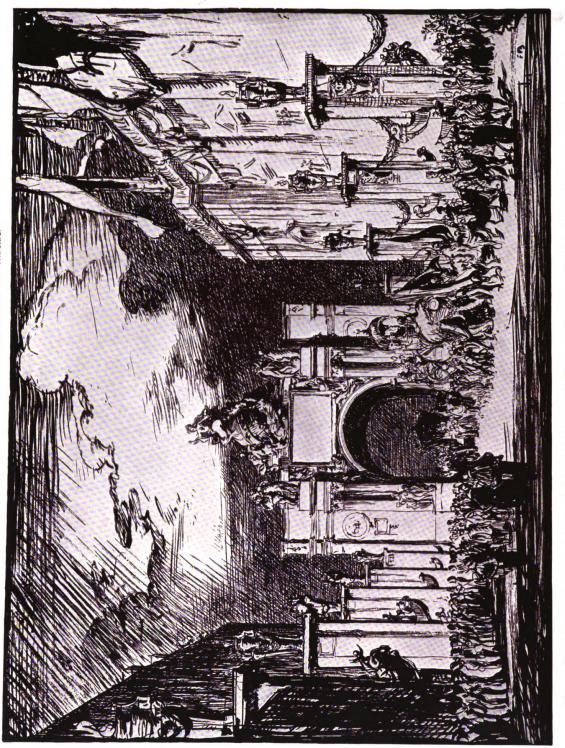


ILLUSTRATE THE POSSIBILITIES

s. the garlands of laurels, and the flags of all nations should be scheme should be uniform. We are able to give here a sk lrawn to show what might be done on such a route in the ensions of the scheme.

THE CORONATION ROUTE AS IT MIGHT BE: A DECORATIVE SCHEME BY FRANK BRANGWYN.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MR. FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A., AND THE "STANDARD."



SET IN THE CENTRE OF THE ROADWAY AT THE BOTTOM OF WHITEHALL: A TRIUMPHAL EMPIRE ARCH. SURMOUNTED BY A BRITANNIA.

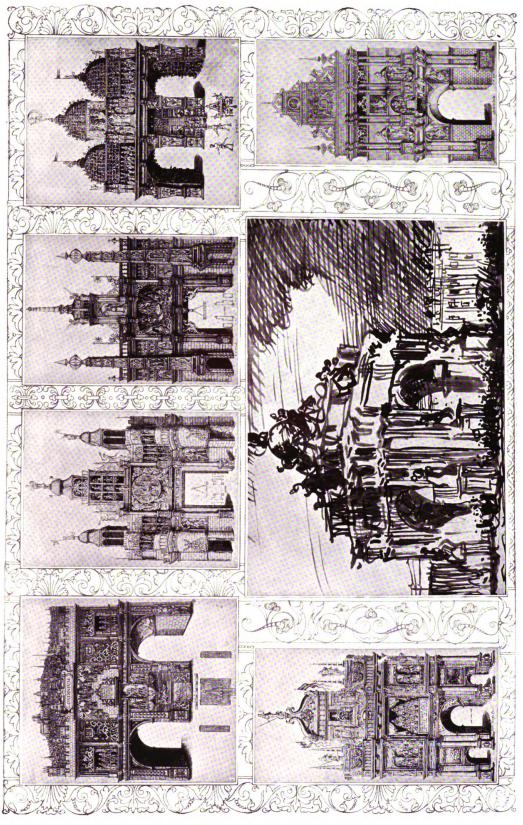
As we note under our Double-Dige Illustration, Mr. Frak Bragwyn is one of the four artists who have written to the Westminster City Council offering to design the decentation for the Coronation route. He is nations to point out that his electrics are more suggestion, thowen off harrieldy, to give the public some idea of what might be attempted; and to make it clear that those secare them should not get the impression that they show, necessarily.

what is in fact to be done. The arch he has drawn here is represented in the centre of the roadway at the bottom of Whitchall with the Loral Government Board offsees on the right. It is nurmounted by a Britannia, sested on a globe, the centre of a group of figures typifying the Empire. As is the case with the illustration which forms our Double-Page, the diphants are introduced merely to indicate the dimensions of the reberne.

MARVELS OF ELABORATION: CORONATION ARCHES IN LONDON.

104

SIX DEVICES ERECTED IN HONOUR OF JAMES I; AND A SUGGESTION.



I. ERECTED IN FENCHURCH STREET FOR THE PROGRESS OF JAMES I. THROUGH THE CITY OF LONDON ON MARCH 15, 1693.

3. ERECTED NEAR ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, IN THE POULTRY, FOR THE PROGRESS OF JAMES I. THROUGH LONDON IN 1603.

estminster to see the pageant. | and with eight staturs
Mr. Brandwyn's Sketch Reproduced by Courties of the As

AMES 1. THROUGH THE CITY OF LONDON ON MARCH 15, 1633.

2. ERECTED BY THE ROYAL EXCHANGE FOR THE SAME OCCASION.
With the deceration of the Coronation route so much in the air: these triumphal arches er for they are much more owner than architeny seen of center year. We should remark the Coronation of James 1, should be particularly spleadid, the people were folkedden no content.

THE PROGRESS OF JAMES I. THROUGH LONDON IN 1693.

THE ARCH IN CHEAPSIDE (1603).

THE ABCH BY THE CONDITT IN FIRST STREET (1603).

TRUMPHAL ARCH OF EMPIRE.

7. THE ARCH AT TERFUE BAR (1693).

9. THE ARCH AT TERFUE BAR (1693).

10. The setual coronation took place on Feb. 25, 1603. The King's proof the following month. The rough sketch by Mr. Frank Brangwyn shows a signatic trip.

plague being rife. The actual coronation took place on Feb. 25, 1603. The King's progress through the City was held on the 15th of the following month. The rough sketch by Mr. Frank Brangwyn shows a gigantic triumphal Arch of Empire, with four entrances and with eight status at the base. It is surmounted by a globe on which is a winged angel, holding the sword of power and dominion.

BRINGING PARIS INTO LINE WITH GREENWICH: THE NEW FRENCH TIME.

DRAWN BY G. C. WILMSHURST.

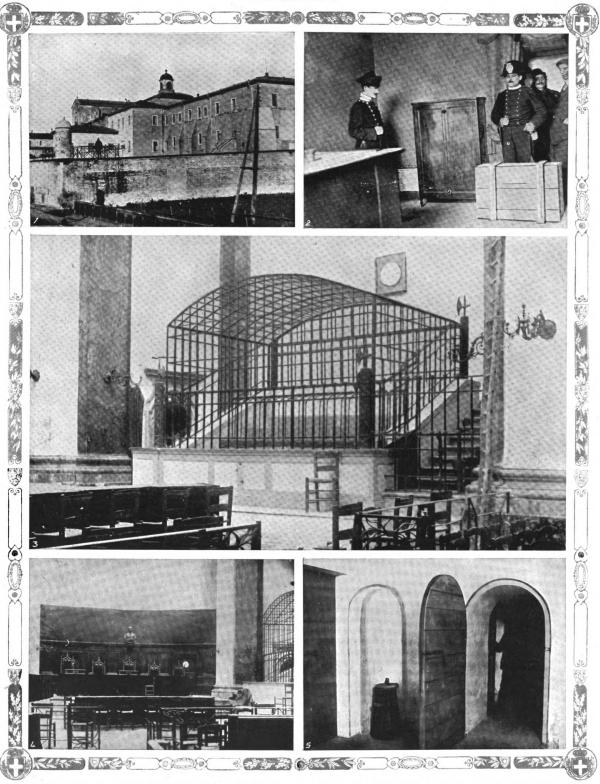


FRANCE LOSES 9 MINUTES 21 SECONDS: PUTTING BACK THE CLOCK.

France having decided to adopt "West European time" as her standard, it was arranged that, on the night of yesterday (March 10), the clocks and watches of France should have their hands put back 9 minutes 21 seconds. In this manner, it was decided, French time should come into line with Greenwich mean time.

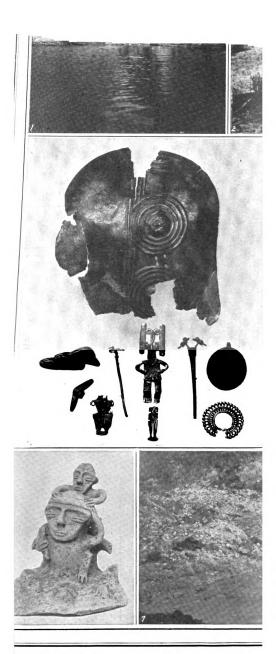
THE "CAMORRA" CASE: THE SECRET SOCIETY TRIAL AT VITERBO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TRAMPUS.



- WHERE THOSE ACCUSED OF CAMORRIST CRIMES ARE IMPRISONED: THE MEDLEVAL MONASTERY OF GRADI, NEAR WHICH POPE HADRIAN IV. COMPELLED FREDERICK I. TO HOLD HIS STIRKER, AS VASSAL.
 - 3. THE "CAGE" IN WHICH THE ACCUSED WILL TAKE THEIR TRIAL: THE PRISONERS' PLACE IN THE COURT OF ASSIZE AT VITERBO.
- 4. WHERE THE EVIDENCE WILL BE HEARD AND THE ACCUSED JUDGED: THE ASSIZE COURT AT VITERBO.
- 2. HOLDERS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE TRIAL THAT MAY LAST OVER A YEAR. THE BOX IN WHICH THE PAPERS WERE BROUGHT TO THE COURT, AND THE CHEST IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN PLACED, GUARDED BY CARABINEERS.
- WHERE THE ACCUSED ARE GUARDED, CELLS IN THE MEDIÆVAL MONASTERY OF GRADI.

The Camora trial, to give the case the name by which it is best known, is likely, it is said, to be one of the most remarkable in history, and to last for at least a year. Four hundred and fifty witnesses will be heard. The forty-one prisoners are accused of belonging to criminal associations; while four of them are accused also of instigating the murder of one Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, "the beautiful Sorrentins," six of committing the murder, and one, the only woman under arrest, of complicity and of receiving stolen goods. At the moment of writing, it is announced that the trial is about to open.



HE WATER WAS DRAINED AWAY: THE SACRED LAKE OF GUATAVITA, SHOW-CUTTING MADE BY THE SPANIARDS IN AN ATTEMPT TO EMPTY IT AND TREASURE.

N AN ATTEMPT TO FIND TREASURE ONCE GUARDED BY GOLD-DUST-COVFRED THE SACRED LAKE EMPTIED OF ITS WATER, SHOWING THE SPANIARDS'

ake of Guatavita lies 10,000 feet above sea-level, in the mountains of a that, periodically, the Chibeha Indians came to the shores of the Lake chief whose body was covered with gold dust, was rowed to the cent or the gods. Further, it is said that when the Spaniards invaded the for instance, after their invasion the Spaniards sought to drain the laiminary trenching, tressures have been recovered. Some of these we is we are a





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on the famous me of His Majesty's subjects to a glorious head of hair, offers, absorbee, his "Harlene Hair Drill" Gift Outfit, which embraces all that Gift Outfit, which embraces all that saary to at once commence growing, ep ride of a woman and the adorn-fa man," a rich head of hair! ere is no obligation in any shape or ttaching to the acceptance of this resent, which is one of the most uses any man or woman, or any parent, alf of the children, can secure.

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The Triple Harlene Hair-Drill Outfit depicted at inhabitants of the Uni

for the reception of "Harlene Hair-Drill."
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BIOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

"The Beaux and the Dandies." [Sta Illiantrausian on "At the Stage of St. Pouter" Papers and the Dandies "Jerrold draws an excellent distinction between the two classes. The Beau, it seems, is, the original genius in costume—one who can create a mode, and compel the world of fashion to follow it; the Dandy must have his ideas instilled into him by others. However exquisite he may be in his style, he is at the best but an imitator. The word beau was not used to designate a man of fashion before the time of Charles II. The exquisite may, perhaps, be as old as Agag, who, we read, walked delicately. Athens had her Alcibiades with the golden grasshoppers in his hair, Rome her Petronius Arbiter, the early and late Middle Age produced many examples of extravagance or nicety in dress: Leicester and Raleigh upheld the tradition at the dawn of the modern period. But the Restoration was the hour of the Beau's reading late the dawn of the modern period. But the real appearance. He enjoyed a crescendo of effect through the eighteenth century, and the early nineteenth century, and the early nineteenth century saw the grandeur and decadence of the cult in Brummell and D'Orsay. Since then, the great exponent of the art of dress for its own sake has been to seek. In these memoirs the coming of the Beau is traced in a light and agreeable biographical sketch, and then we come to historically sound and rather elaborate portraits of the so called Dandies, but ideal Beaux, Brummell and D'Orsay. The stories are not exactly unfamiliar, but they do not suffer in retelling, and over all there is a pleasant atmosphere of the complex of the same of th



ELECTRIFIED AGRICULTURE: THE ESSENTIAL FACTOR ON A UNIQUE FARM This machine, which is like a steam-plough in appearance, is the essential factor in farming by electricity. The drum with the cable for hauling ploughs is seen in the middle, underneath. At the left-hand end is a pulley-wheel for taking a belt to drive threshing-machines, etc. At the other end is a forward drum for overhead wires to haul the machine itself along the field. "Town." The controversial anecdote about "our fat friend" is given in all its variants, and is discussed with just as much acumen as it deserves. One very good point is the setting of Brummell's supposed outrageous impertinences in a proper light. He was a master of paradox in an age when that pleasant vice of language was less understood that it was, say, in 1892. Nowadays, it is again at a discount.

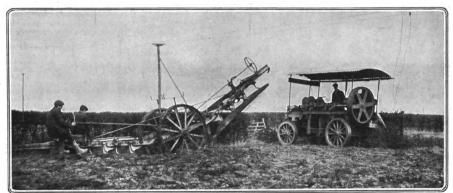
Malta, painted by

In an age was less understood that it was, say, in 1892. Nowadays, it is again at a discount.

The Colour of Malta.

See Hinteration on "At the Segue of St. Point? Page."

A. and C. Black. It does not aspire to the full dimensions of the twenty-shilling volumes, but is published at seven shillings and sixpence, with twenty pictures. Frankly, most of these are of uneven merit; the drawing is sometimes stiff, the colouring hard. Some of the blues and yellows might have been toned down. The letterpress is readable but slight. In telling the history of nineteenth-century Malta, Mr. Ryan makes no mention of the interesting fact that Samuel Taylor Coleridge held an official position on the island, though he tells of the visits paid by Lord Byron (who called it "a little military hothouse"), Sir Walter Scott, and Thackeray. Malta has figured so little in bookland that it is impossible to say this volume is superfluous. An island thathath seen, in turn, under the domination of Phemician, Greek, Carthaginian, Roman, and Arabhas all the material for an interesting history, but artist and author have not always taken the fullest advantage of their abundant opportunities. There is a faint odour of the lamp about Mr. Ryan's contribution.



AN IDEA SUGGESTED BY THE MANCHESTER TRAMWAYS: THE OVERHEAD SYSTEM APPLIED TO PLOUGHING ON AN ENGLISH FARM The idea of applying the overhead-wire system to farm-work suggested itself to Mr. Choriton (the right-hand figure in the top photograph), on whose farm at Cotgrave, near Nottingham, our photographs were taken, as he stood and watched the Manchester electric trams a few months ago at the corner of Cross Street and Market Street. The current is supplied from a small power-house is an outuitaling containing a dynamo worked by a gas-engine. The plant was designed installed by Mr. Ernest O. Walker, of Manchester. The new machinery is all worked by the old farm-hands, who have done nothing but farm-work all their lives.

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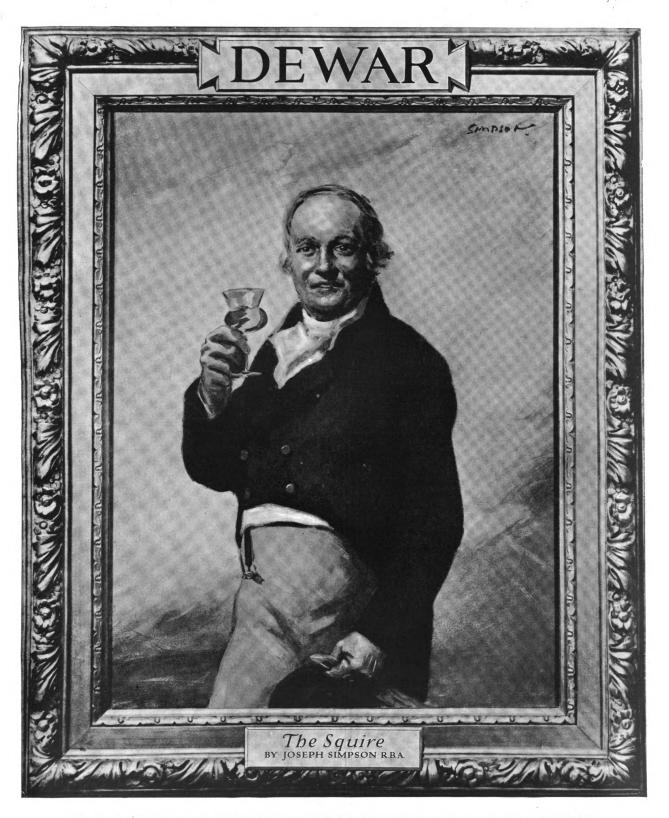
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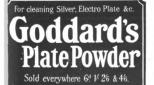
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MUFFLED AGAINST THE DEADLY PLAGUE-BACII BREATHING THROUGH A

The doctors and sanitary officials who are on duty in the plague-stricken district kills the bacilli of the pest before they can enter mouth or nose. The doctor her carbolic acid; his linen mask and "gogrles" make it impossible for bacilli to reacl The photograph was taken at Chang-Chun. Others will be found c

ned was all but rendered impossible in to s of the Censor, "I sat by his birth and him to his grave." But the profession was possible strangled at birth, seeing that in the which was the cradle of his recording nerities did all they could to embitter Russili and starve him to professional death h horities he was despised, boycotted, three en, jumped upon, and even threatened in ich was, perhaps, the very best thing on he at could have happened to him. For sai was bound to arouse in him a spirit of restich found vent in his ruthless exposure d'a ce in high places; and his showing up of the of our heroic soldiers could not fail to be into he sense of his own personal wrongs. One h onsort alluded to the no less fearless than forth rrespondent as a "miserable scribbler," wik is were made that, by exposing the faults of or tem, he was serving the cause of the Russian our own. But, after all, it only came to fisman who revealed the position of the poolssaved the remnant of our Army."

correspondence was a leisurely thing for, I with what it was afterwards to become by syment of the telegraph, so that, by the fin letters had returned to the Crimea in respireir value as revelations to the Russass lid vaporated. Even his vivid description of the use battle of Königgrätz, in 1866, only apratimes about a week after the event. And an

have to appear next morning.

dear young man," wrote Sir Erelyn Hid,
he Boer War, to Russell, who had he
g the degenerate physique of British side.
ou ever considered that, small as ou see
at to you, they average an inch and ali
n the average of Wellington's victonis-froops?" Sir Evelyn Wood once acted six
General, and must surely, therefore, tare had been been surely the solution of the second by his book when thus he wrote but alive
s statement will strike with the force of the second surprise all who conceived that Wellington
ere much superior in point of physique to fine

sey and Kitchener.

Says Captain C. B. Norman in his new batter than the British Army "(Murray)" flar plaints of the Stamp of recruits two centurists are to-day. 'The men you send and the same of recruits two centurists are to-day. 'The men you send are to-day. 'The men you send and the same matrinique, 'are, not fit to bear ams, which are worse, officers or men, work lain the men, not boys,' wrote Sir Colin Campbel in house who were not fit to bear ams, and the same who were not fit to bear ams, and the same way to be same than the same way to be same than the same tha

agree to differ. This mental collapse came upon us after an hour or so, and we fell back into ordinary speech, the Atheist remarking, "It is still raining." To which I answered, with some irritation, "What is raining? Is it the same as what is reigning?" Then I suddenly remembered that the pun would not be apparent, except on paper, and walked hurriedly away.

And vet this small and stupid episode constantly recurs to me when I am reading modern newspapers and books. For my great complaint of all of them is, that in all their theories and reforms, they substitute an enormous undefined thing called "It" for all the defined authorities of mankind. Children must be educated: "It" must educate them. Rebels must be punished: "It" must punish them Tyrants must be dethroned: "It" must dethrone them. In the more civilised centuries of the past people never said that things ought to be enforced without also saving, rightly or wrongly, what ought to enforce them. When our fathers of the thirteenth century said that children ought to be educated, they were brave enough to add "And the Church ought to educate them." When our fathers of the sixteenth century said that rebels ought to be punished, they had the courage to add "And the King ought to punish them." When our fathers of the eighteenth century said that tyrants ought to be dethroned, they had the courage to add "And the Populace ought to dethrone them." But now we are opposed alike to the authority of religion, the authority of monarchy, and the authority of democracy, and can only say that something ought to be done without daring to suggest that anyone has a right

speaking for anyone else. He can't do it; I can't do it; but it is the whole art of drama. Heaven made us both controversialists, not dramatists. The distinction, like most real distinctions, might be put either as praise or blame. In my humble moments, I should say that a great man ought to have a hundred souls,



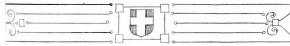
arch or a seventeenth-century sectary. In the same way Mr. Shaw puts at the end of his stimulating treatise some notes, cast in dramatic form, about the particular case of a gentleman called Hotch-kiss or a lady named Bridgnorth. But I leave all these notes for later reading, I want to know

what Mr. Shaw thinks, not what Mr. Shaw thinks that Mr. Hotchkiss would think. And, to do Mr. Shaw justice, he has never shown any reluctance to let me know.

Now what Mr. Shaw thinks about Getting Married is rotted at the root by this vice of thought I have described. Every sentence really begins "It must"; and no sentence answers the question "What must?" "It" must divorce these stupid men and women: but "It" can only be other stupid men and women. "It" must control and bully the parents of children: but "It" can only be other parents of other children. What is divorcing people? It is bringing them into a Court of Justice. A family quarrel is bad enough; but it can never be quite so full of lies as a Court of Justice. And this for a perfectly substantial reason: that in a family quarrel you have license on all sides, and as you can tell all kinds of lies, so you can tell all kinds of truths. In a Court of Justice you are only allowed to tell a certain codified order of lies, and only some exquisitely selected fragments of the truth.

What is taking children from their parents? It is giving them to the dogs, the mere watchdogs of the State. It is giving them to the officials. Most of them are dull dogs; some of them are jolly dogs. A few in the lower ranks are very dirty dogs, and a few in the higher





YEAR: THE ACCUSED IN THE CHURCH OF

the prisoners cage. Two Presidents of the Court have been appointed, see injuryment twelve of them form the actual jury, twelve to act as a against them three hundred and thirty. Of those for the accused, the to be that all but three or four of the accused will be acquitted, bught into court, the actual trial did not at once begin, owing to the ough fear of molestation.

Photo. Illus. Burrau

BRINGING FRANCE INTO LINE WITH GREENWICH: STOPPING THE ENGINE WHICH CONTROLS EIGHT THOUSAND PNEUMATIC CLOCKS IN PARIS FOR NINE MINUTES TWENTY-ONE SECONDS.

France having decided to adopt "Western European time" as her standard, it was arranged that at m that French time might be brought into line with Greenwich mean time. The official notice read "(mean time of Paris, with a delay of nine minutes twenty-one seconds. (2) From midnight, March 10.

be followed by the men



ON SICK LEAVE AT NEWQUAY, AFTER MEASLES: THE PRINCE OF WALES GOLFING.

The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, who, it will be remembered, have had measles, left the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth on Saturday last, for Newquay, where it was arranged they should stay until Friday last.



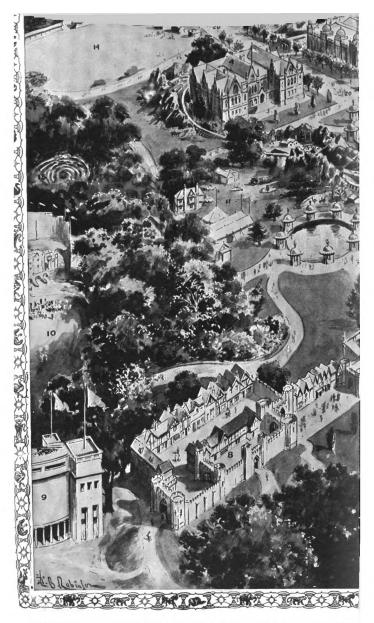
WINTER SPORT IN ALGER

Few seem to realise that it can be v each winter, snow falls in great abu three years ago at Blidah, has 151 practi



CHAINED ONE TO THE OTHER: PRISONERS ARRIVING AT THE CHURCH OF THE SCALZ VITERBO, FOR THE "CAMORRA TRIAL"

As we note under our Double-Page Illustration of the case in question, the "Camorra trial" at Viter of Assize. Great precautions are being taken to guard the prisoners. The informer



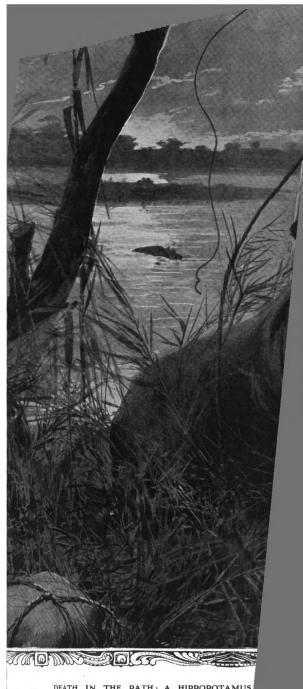
ON THE "ALL-RED" LINE: THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS AS THEY
AT THE CRYSTAL F

One of the chief attractions of the Pestival of Empire Exhibition, which will be held at the Crystal electric railway and mechanical boat, through scenery typical of various parts of the Empire and past but one-and-a-half miles. A two-minutes' service will be maintained by ten observation-cars on which Malay Sigues, India, Australia, New Zaland, and South Africa, all of which will be visited in twenty and Street. 9. A Part of the Amphitheatre. 10. The Scene of the Pageant of London. 11. The F 14. The Sports Ground. 15. The Ground for Outdoor Spectacles. 16. The Amusements Ground. 16. The Old English Fair Ground. 19. Boats and Fisheries, House-Boa



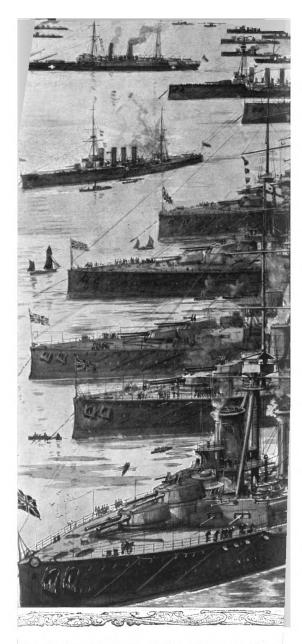
DEATH IN THE PATH: A HIPPOPOTAMUS SPEARED

natives have various ways of killing the hippopotamus—the "river horse." On occasion, they will attack it v. its position marked by these floats, will then be followed up in canoes, and finally speared to death. At othe sillustrated. This particular method calls for the use of a strong spearhead fixed in a heavy block of wood, whi cord by which the spear is suspended is made to run across the path. a few inches above the ground, and is streleased, to fall and strike it. Well knowing that their quarry, though badly wounded, may yet take to the wate which ends in a float: thus the great beast can always be located, v



DEATH IN THE PATH: A HIPPOPOTAMUS

rious ways of killing the hippopotamus—the "river horse." On occasion, they we sarked by these flous, will then be followed up in cances, and finally speared to do its prificults method calls for the use of a strong spearhead fixed in a heavy block the spear is suspended is made to run across the path, a few inches above the grand strike it. Well knowing that their quarry, though badly wounded, may yet the which ends in a float; thus the great beast can alwa



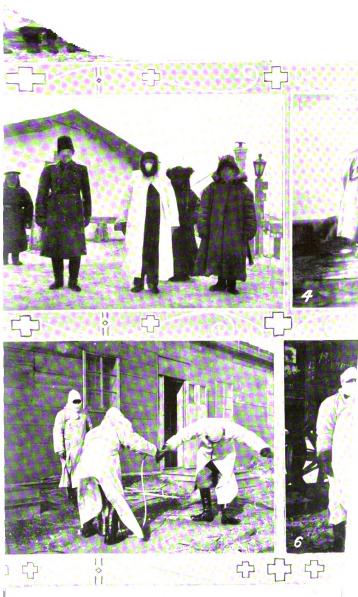
TO BE ADDED TO OUR WAR-SHIPS: THE VESSELS OF TH

or 1911-12, insued the other day, represent the largest sum ever set apart for the mainten text. The ships of the new programme will be five large armoured ships of the "Dreadno-quabous, a depot ship for detroyers, and a hospital ship; together with a fifth floating-do fleet of vasels which, as fighting powers, will be equal to the whole Brazilian navy as now total, Holland, Austria Demark, Chili, Mexico. Peru. China, Greece, Norway, or Sweder 1,251,156; 1908-9, £32,181,309; 1909-10, £35,734,015; 1910-11, £40,603,700; 19 the last two are the amou ts estimated.



AFTER THEIR VISIT TO THE NEW ROOMS: THE KING AND QUEEN

Queen paid a private visit to the National Gallery last week, that they might inspect the seven newly Schools. Not contest with this, they made a short tour of the main galleries and, incidentally, showed me The new wing of the falleries was opened to students on Friday of last week, and to the general public try pictures-two of Romaey's "Lady Hamiltons," Greuze's "Child with an Apple." Lawrence's "Mrs. Siddons,"



JE-FIGHTERS WHERE THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE RAILWAYS MEET IN NCHURIA: SANITARY OFFICIALS AT CHANG-CHUN (KWANCHENGTZE), OWING HOW THEIR NOSES AND MOUTHS ARE MUFFLED IN LINT TURATED IN CARBOLIC ACID.

2. BETTER PE LONDON ON TE DEAD

DISCOV

6. PROTECTE

TING A STRICKEN AREA: A COSSACK OFFICER, COSSACK SOLDIERS, AND A NITARY OFFICIAL GUARDING THE BRIDGE BETWEEN FUCHIATEN AND HARBIN. R A VISIT TO A PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSE, OFFICIALS DISINFECTING A DCTOR BY PUMPING CARBOLIC ACID OVER HIM.

precautions are being tiken in the plaque-stricken area of Manchuria to prevent the spread of the pes officials from the evil consequences that might ensue from their pursuit of their heroic duty. Doctors a that shey can breathe through this only and thus be sure that they do not inhale plaque bacilli. Their precautions is the guard mounted on the bridge between Fuchiaten and Harbin to pre-



GROUND BEING FROZEN TOO HARD TO PERMIT S BEFORE A TEMPLE AT CHANG-CHUN, AWAITING

ON.

THE STRICKEN DISTRICT: SANITARY OFFICIALS
F PLAGUE VICTIMS.

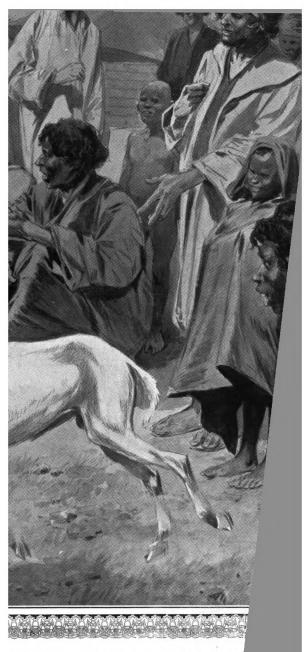
LED DOCTORS ON DUTY, WHILE A CHINESE SOLDIER
ED."

- 4. ASCERTAINING Y MUFFLED IN HAVE BEEN
- 8. NOT IN FAVOUR
- HOUSE ARGU

 12. ACCORDING TO

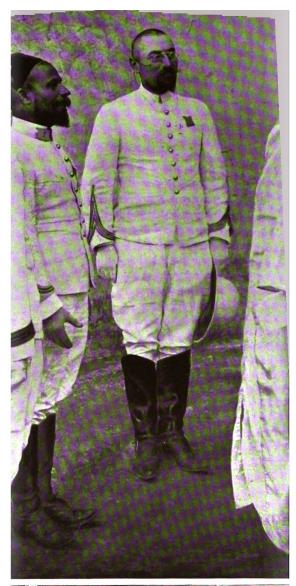
 AT HARBIN

were "held up" by the officials, and several thousand people who had bee that they were free of the pest. A very short time ago the Chinese we ances it is absolutely necessary, and have ordered it. Not al! the Chinese have which shows the owner of a plague-infected house arguing with a doctor



FIGHTING - SHEEP MEETING, HEA

with a tremendous crash. One of them had enough of its comrade, it was quite ready for a second bout and as that neither made the least use of his magnificent had Moors bet considerably over these encounters, and hold protectorate in January 1909.



Lieutenant Sedira. Major Mangin.

)F THE FRENCH MISSION AT FEZ: MAJOR MANGIN, WHO (MOST PROBABLY FALSELY), TALKING TO

(MOST PROBABLY FALSELY), TALKING 10 cough Tangier that all the tribes between Aleazarkebir and Fez had revolted against the ls who were on their way to Fez had been compelled to take refuge at Larache, where been assassinated, the motive alleged being that he had obtained an increase in the num is not been confirmed in any way: indeed, it has been asserted several times that the rume left Fez recently under Major Mangin and other officers of the French Mission to ope to in 1907 and 1908, and since then has trained at Fez thousands of the Sultan's trond son, Mulai Hafid is by no means as cruel as many would have the world believe: problems, with a view to bettering the state of his country. It may be noted that he farskesh in August 1907, at Fez in January 1908, at Tangier in August 1908, and was



THE MEN WHO HAVE MADE MILD MARTIAL I LEADER OF THE INSURGENTS, AND "CONE-HA

evident that the rising in Mexico is by no means the opéra-bouffe affair a good 00 troops, half of whom were stready encamped on Sunday last: this, although I noe. Meantime, it is stated that the Mexican Government have decided to suspen rm. Amongst many reports which have come over the wires recently was one sands of spectors. It should be remarked that the "cone-hatted" insurgent of any date from 1885 to 1895, perhaps even more modern. The Federal troops Obviously, the business of the United States troo



iblic Speakers Preserve their Voices.

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ryce, M.P.: ryce, M.P.:
primamint the
that is every
paign began
tainly found
is stood the
uesday night
or two hours
sught to be a
tend to use
night."

ace, M.P.: ing's Forma-helpful to my in my recent

II. M.P.: namint tablets to speak at door meetings njury to my m constantly, ost valuable."

Major-General Sir Ivor Her-

Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., M.P.:
"Sir Ivor Herbert has much
pleasure in testifying to the
benefit he derived from Formamint Tablets during the recent
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inconvenience he had previously
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The Rev. C. Silvester

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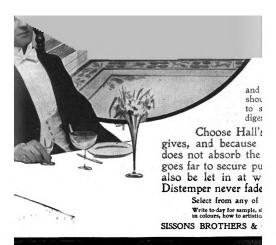
Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P.:

Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P.:

"I have used Formanint all
through the very exhausting
Election, speaking indoors and
in the open air two, three and
very exhausting
the open air two, three and
very exhausting the control of the control
with times a tip a day's interval
up to last Saturday, and to my
surprise my voice, which had
given signs of breaking down
before, is as strong and clear
now as ever. I think the taking
of one tablet before each speech
has tended to keep the throat
clear, and am glad to send you
this testimony to their effectiveness."

Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M.P.:
"I cannot speak too highly
of the efficacy of Wulfing's
Formamint tablets in preserving
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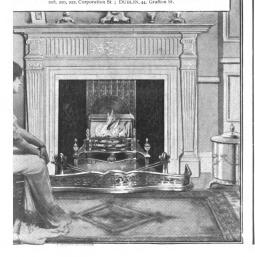
of these grates, taken from original wood-carvings by distinguished artists over a century ago, possess lth of detail, and are truly characteristic of the which they belong.

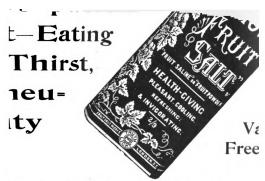
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t still larger tablet, but fully cented with **Otto of Roses**, the most xquisite and expensive of all perfumes. This represents the lighest achievement in ancient or nodern soap-making.

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on their beautiful new car; why, it is the question of tyre bills plays such that it is a marvel to me how it so in selecting a tyre there are two emeans a yielding or rebounding, and le effort, all shocks and concussions do see shocks occur, and without any slip tyre must possess the quality of ch to revert to its original form — all passengers.

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81, Fulha Lo

relief when salves, no neasure, and tisfaction or price so low t. I send it re the judge, ok and read housands of n my office. n my office.

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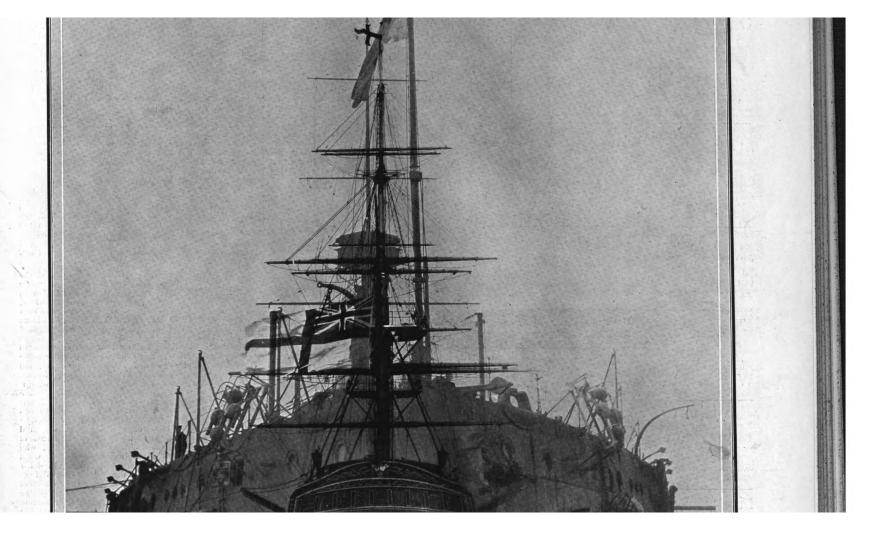
INTERESTING PRESENTATION

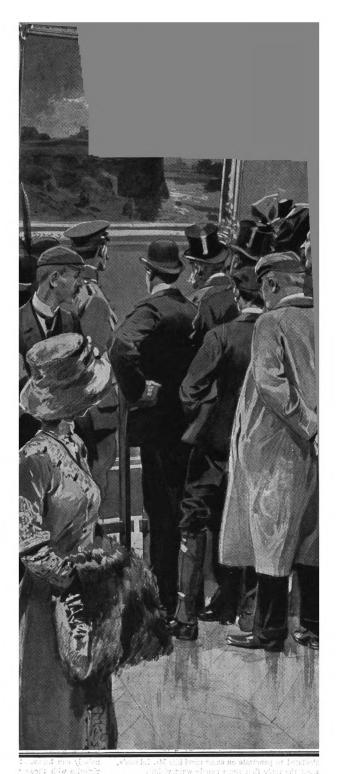
rer casket shown above wa mm!
I the staff of Messrs. A. Gupin at
exporters of British woulder put, a
ny. On the front of the calct in
of Golden Square. The onic so
mpany, Ltd., of 112, Repail Stor. I.



y Appointment to H.M. Se Risq. to the Reyal Danish and Inferio Existen, Crurs.

CHERRY BRANDY





) THE REMBRANDT OFFERED TO THE NATION FOR A R
"THE MILL" AT THE NATIONAL GALL

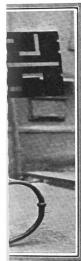
luous to note the fact that Rembrand's "The Mill" is to be sold by Lord Lansdowne, to the dat the National Gallery, where it attracted much attention, from that of the King and Quall events, one morning of this week, that the police inside the Gallery had to form those ommand, "Right be indutor "The Mill," directed towards those who, in their eagerness, did

Photo, Illus. Bureau.

7ESSEL ON WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN WILL VOYAGE DRONATION DURBAR: THE LAUNCH OF THE "MEDINA."

AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN READS SHIP "MEDINA," WHICH IS 560 FEET

has a displacement of 18,700 tons, and a gross tonnage of 12,500. Her engines are expected to develop 15,000 h.p. and a spec their class in the Eastern trade, where, owing to the limitations of the Suez Canal and other causes, tonnages rule much be up-to-date devices. There is a rumour, at present unconfirmed, that the "Medina" has been chartered to convey the King an



ATHER - COCK: THE
VE OF ST. PETER'S
CORNHILL.

CORNHILL.

Peter's Church, Cornhill,
its kind, as may be seen
i the form of a key, an
eter's position as Keeper
The vane is nine feet in
nat two men are necessa' j
it it.



THE KING'S IDEAL SMALL HOMES: DWELLINGS ON THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL ESTATE IN SOUTH LONDON.

ESTATE IN SOUTH LONDON.

The King is having many improvements made for the benefit of the tenants of the Duchy of Cornwiestate. He favours the small compact house, rather than the larger dwelling-places in certain of it streets. Such homes contain a stitting-room, a kitchen, three bed-rooms, a bath-room, and wash-house. Already some £200,000 has been spent within the last few years on the Duchy estal which covers about a third of a square mile, between Kennington and Blackfriars Road. On photograph shows typical new houses that have been built in Aquinas Street, a turning off Stamfo Street. No block dwellings are to be built, except a few three-storeyed dwellings, with tenements two rooms and a bath-room, for old tenants, and some superior flats facing the Oval cricket-groun

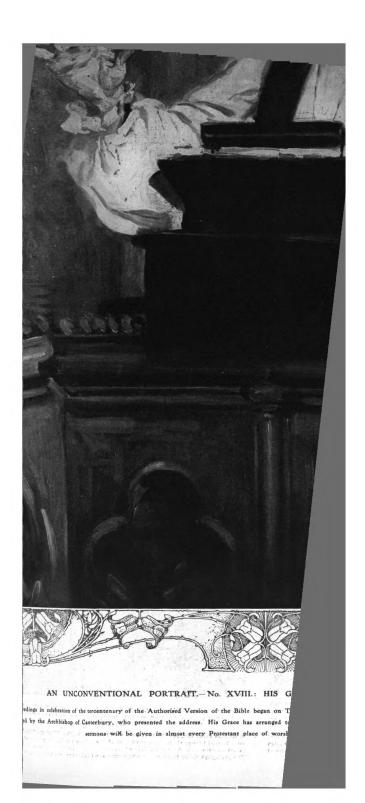


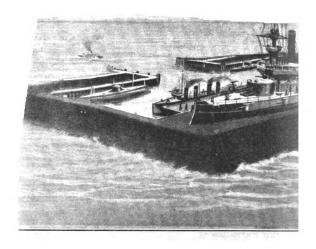
GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO REMOVE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AUBE AMPAGNE COUNTRY: DEMONSTRATORS BURNING M. MONIS, THE FRENCH

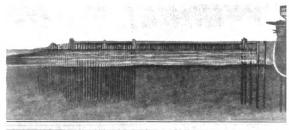


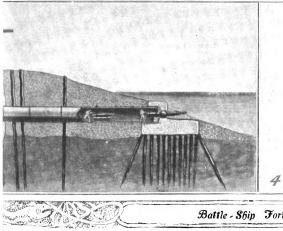
THE "CHAMPAGNE RIOTS" IN THE BEFORE THE TOWN HALL OF BAR-"REPU

PREMIER, IN EFFIGY. ampages riots" have been brought about by the French Government's determination to remove the Department of the Aube from the chain the champagne area. In support of this, it is said that good champagne can be produced only in sertain dej





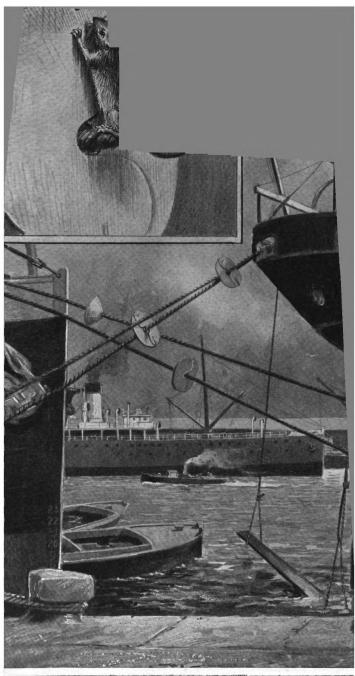




Battle - Ship Fort

IN OBSOLETE WAR-VESSEL MIGHT BE USED AS A PERMANENT FORT: THE "IOWA" INDED BY EARTHWORKS, AND GUARDING A HARBOUR FOR TORPEDO-BOATS AND SUBMARIN THE BATTLE-SHIP FORT WOULD FIRE TORPEDOES: A SECTION, SHOWING TUBE, THROUGH THE EARTHWORKS PROTECTING THE VESSEL, FROM ICH THE TORPEDOES WOULD BE WORKED.

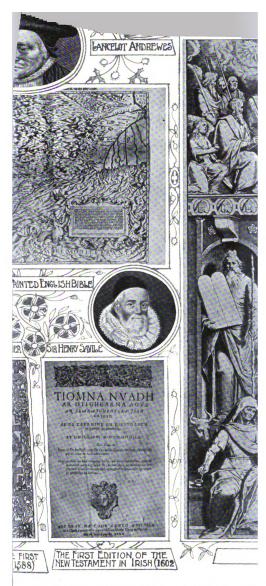
the "Scientific American" makes an interesting suggestion with regard to obsolete battle-ships, isy shall be turned into permanent forts for coast defence. The vessel selected for the purpose ce to a barbour or contiguous to a waterway. Sand, or other suitable material, would then be 00 feet. The filling would be extended on the lee side to enclose a rectangular basin, which tabes would be built through the embankment. from the interior of the ship to the water, wit torpedo discharge-tubes. The earthworks surrounding a battle-ship fort would render it secus modern high-powered torpedoes with great accuracy at any hostile battle





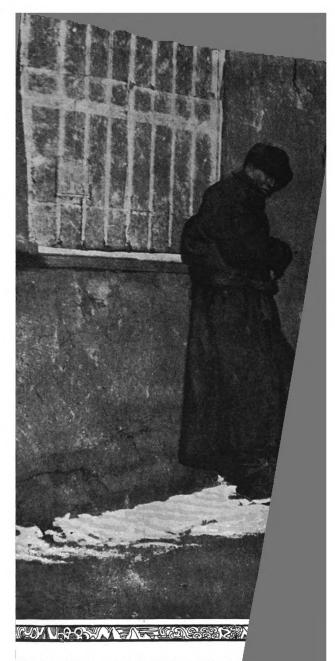
)ESIGNED THAT THE CABLES OF MOORED SHIPS SHALL NOT BE HIGHWA AN INGENIOUS METAL DEVICE FOR CHECKING THE ANIN

ster of common knowledge that rats are amongst the chief plaque-carriers: hence the provision of the device he age to make the mooring-ropes of ships a highway. In order to prevent an outbreak of plaque among rats at the three bye-laws, on the understanding that anyone may object to these within the next month. One of them stip 45 in the event of all rope and mooring-tackle not being fitted with effective guards such as will prevent access were made compulsory in foreign ports, rats would not be able to emigrate from those to this, or another, coun



INSLATION, SOME OF ITS PREDECESSOR

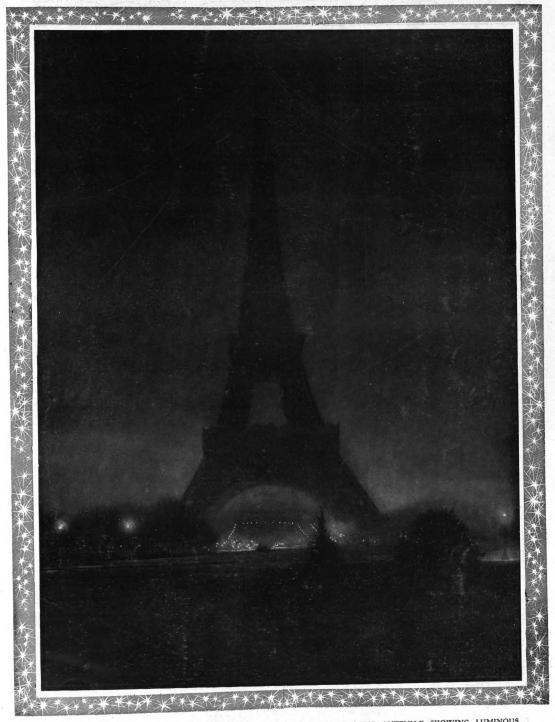
art Conference, which James summoned in 1604 to discuss the differences of thely mistakes in the existing translations, this point was taken up by the King, who de by the bishops, and ratified by the royal authority. . . . On July 22, 1604, he c susting Bible to the title "Authorised Version" is obscure, "for though its title-p Convocation, Parliament, or King. Injunctions for its use have, however, been four charge from his desire to appeal to the people against the clergy, was finished, so and 1384. Wyclif was assisted by Nicholas Hereford, and possibly others. Miles C the patronage of Thomas Cromwell, and was dedicated to King Henry VIII. Lance for the translators of the Authorised Version. Matthew Parker (1504-1575), Archbishs [6] published his octave edition of the New Testament in 1526; his translation of t which composed the first English Prayer - book. Sir Henry Savile (1549-1622) was



TED BY HIS OWN: A MAN STRICKEN BY THE

n in the photograph, being plague-stricken, was turned out of doors by his so the present pest, death is certain. To quote a correspondent of the "? in a few hours. The majority live but twelve hours after the onset of the have succumbed, to say nothing of assistants, sanits

WHEN THE SPARKS MAKE MUSIC: THE LIGHT OF WIRELESS.



THE EIFFEL TOWER TALKING TO CANADA BY NIGHT: THE WIRES OF THE ANTENNÆ SHOWING LUMINOUS ON THE PHOTOGRAPH.

ON THE PHOTOGRAPH.

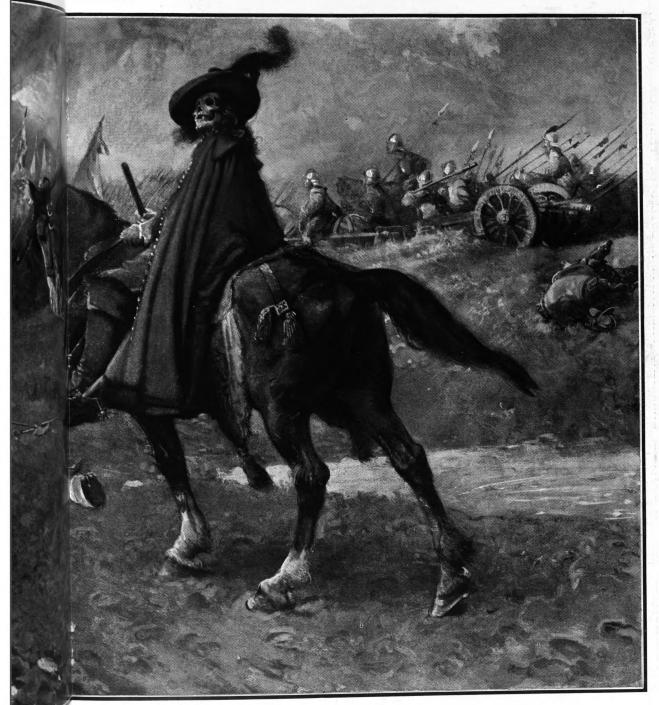
A new system of wireless telegraphy is in use at the Eiffel Tower, one which provides for frequent, or "musical," sparks. When the operator preases a key at the transmitting-station, a sparkling discharge is produced. This seems to consist of a single spark, but in reality is made up of a number of sparks, following very closely one on the other. The waves set up by sparkling discharge is produced. This seems to consist of a single spark, but in reality is made up of a number of sparks, following very closely one on the other. The waves set up by sparkling discharge is produced. This seems to consist of a single spark, but in reality is musical, but if the discharge can be made very quickly (at a rate of from 400 to 500 a second) the sounds become "musical," Indeed, they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station may be so "tuned" that they will only receive a to 500 a second) the sounds become "musical," Indeed, they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and produced they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and produced they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and produced they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and produced they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and produced they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and produced they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station and receiving-s



IN FAVOUR OF THE SUBSTITUTION (

Naturally enough, the keenest interest is being taken in the United States in the speech in not to go to war would have most beneficent consequences, suggesting that it might lead to President Taft, which provided Sir Edward Grey with his text: "I am strongly convinced court and the development of a code of international equity, which nations will recognise at method of settling issues between nations, and if we do not have arbitration we shall have sword than ever before; and the present, therefore, because of this, would seem to be an excepossibility of permanent peace is the actual settlement of controversies by courts of arbitration. FROM THE PAINT

ersal Mar Bundy's Motable Picture, "The Greatest General of All."



ONLY VICTOR IN THE WARS OF THE WORLD. sublish this very interesting picture by Mr. Edgar Bundy, which is designed to show Death, "The Greatest General of All," riding 'neath his pale flag, the only ot pretty. So, we have no hesisation in reproducing it, in the hope that it may do something towards promoting international arbitration.

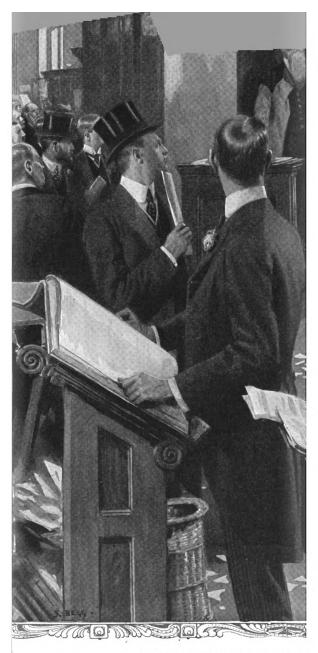


PER PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O



POSSIBLY MADE BY SOME OF THOSE FOR WHOSE PUNISHMENT T TWO OF THE STRANGE STATUES ON EAST

TWO OF THE STRANGE STATUES ON EAST Island was a sacred spot, the burial-ground of some long past, prehistoric race of people. . . The stone from without elaborate machinery for the vanished race who built them to move them from the quarry, take them weish anything up to 250 tons it becomes a puzzle. . . The statue-builders were interrupted in their work. . out the race of wicked giants for whose punishment the Flood was brought about. They are the people. In stior to the time of the archaic Noah. . . There is evidence that both a race of giants inhabited the land and sland . . . was not only one of the most hallowed places for the rest of the souls of a long-forgotten people. The statues have stood from the most remote period, a testimony to the truth of the Scriptures of the times we Mystery of the Pacific, we begin a series of Illustrations which will be defined to the statue of the



BAD NEWS?-RINGING THE "LUT

utine." a 32-gun frigate of the British Navy, was lost off one of the entrances to the Zo
000. Since that time £100,824 of this sum has been recovered, the bulk of it in 1800, 1
in a search for gold. Arduous work has already resulted in the opinion that the treasure
rly interesting, in view of this, to note that the "Lutine's" bell is rung by the "caller" at
of the loss of a ship. At its tolling, all transactions are suspended us



Stage 1.

The Mixing.

Mix together into a smooth paste, the Benger's Food and cold milk, in the proportions of one tablespoonful of the Food to four of the milk.



Stage 2. Adding the Milk.

Upon this paste pour, whilst stirring, the boiling milk. This gives the right temperature for the digestive process.



Stage 4.

The Boiling up.

The preparation is then brought slowly to the boil. This stops the digestive process and sterilizes the prepared food.



Stage 5.

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Per doz. 4/11





Per doz. 5/11

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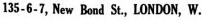
iless he owns an Æolian Orchestrelle, orchestral with all its life and colour is only available to rare intervals of public performance. Even then s no voice in the choosing of the music, and y lacks the extreme fascination of playing it nself.

iyone can play the Æolian Orchestrelle. The notes are sounded cally by means of music rolls. The performer has but to devote The notes are sounded o tempo and the control of the various tonal qualities, to which he is through stops placed as those on an organ.

los can be played on any of the instruments represented by the Orchestrelle, and can be accompanied by whatever other instrument desired.

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TRAVEL AND ART.

"The Charm of the Road."

"The Charm of the Road."

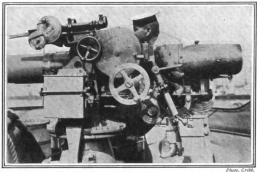
"The Charm of the Road."

Son's saying—"I travel not to go anywhere, but to go." Of his book about it, "The Charm of the Road." (Macmillan), we might remark that he has penned it not to write anything, but to write. It has no other evident purpose than the author's pleasure in his pleasure, and needs none. The road, some of whose charms his camera records, meanders through rural England and Wales. Starting from his home in Eastbourne with his car, on the first day of June, and so with the whole summer as well as all Britain in front of him, Mr. Hissey let it run on as the spirit moved. He had no programme, except to take time to miss nothing, and no guide save the beckoning of a comfortable inn. That to our author means an ancient hostelry, for which in all its variety he reserves his rhapsodies. "Give me the friendly country inn, old-fashioned and unimproved; it was good enough for me." What is meant, of course, is the inn with all modern conveniences; yet with the repose, the garden, the host, and the outward appearance of the ancient times unimproved away. And it is wonderful how often such are to be found still in rural England and Wales. May other unexpected survivals this record of travel in them reveals.

"Turner's Golden Mr. Lewis "Turne

this record of travel in them reveals.

"Turner's Golden Wr. Lewis Hind has provided a feast of good things—a feast for the eyes as well as the brain—in "Turner's Golden Visions" (T. C. and E. C. Jack), a handsome volume illustrated with fifty of the master's works beautifully reproduced in colour. The title is taken from a dictum of Constable about Turner in 18.28. "Turner" he said, "has some golden visions, glorious and beautiful. They are only visions, but still they are art, and one could live and die with such pictures." Though representing, of course, only a small part of Turner's immense output, the illustrations exhibit his marvellous range, and will serve to bring



THIRTY-SIX ROUNDS IN 31 MINUTES BY AUTOMATIC FIRING : SIR PERCY SCOTT'S

During the recent crularST DEVICE IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

During the recent crulars of the "Neptune" in the Mediterranean, tests were carried out, under Sir Percy Scott's direction, of his rew automatic method of firing 12-inch guns which, it is said, will double the effectiveness of future battleships and cruisers. The trials were confidential, but it is reported that 36 rounds were fired within 3½ finitures at long range.



NAVAL GUNNERY ON DRY LAND: DRILL IN LOADING AND FIRING WITH A 6-INCH DUMMY GUN. The photograph show: men loading and firing a dummy 6-inch gun fitted with a 6-inch breech. This was invented by Sir Percy Scott for instruction in rapid and accurate loading. These guns for practice purposes are now commonly carried on ships in the Navy.

home the glory of our greatest landscape-painter to thousands who have not the oppor-tunity to see the canvases themselves. Mr. Lewis Hind's critical biography, which forms the letterpress of his book, is delightful. An adoring devotee of Turner's art, he tempers his raptures (unlike Ruskin) with a sense of humour, and shows us Turner the man in his habit as he lived—a very human "average sensual man," with queer twists in his com-position, who preferred Wapping and rum to Belgravia and Society. The story of his later life recalls the inimitable Priam Faril of Mr. Arnold Bennett's novel, "Buried Alive." Perhaps Mr. Bennett had Turner in mind when drawing that humoursome character.

For their numerous patrons who intend to visit Paris and the Continent at Easter this year, the Brighton Company are announcing a special fourteen-day excursion from London to Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17), by the express day or night service, and also by a special afternoon service from Victoria on Thursday, April 13. Tours in Spain for Holy Week and Easter and spring festivals, also for Seville Fair, are announced, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Continental Traffic Manager, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station.

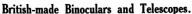
way, Victoria Station.

Without parallel in the annals of ocean surgery is said to be an operation successfully performed on board the liner Uranium, which recently arrived at Halifax, by Dr. J. E. Connolly, the ship's doctor. It consisted of the removal of the vermiform appendix from one of the steerage passengers. Operations at sea are rare enough, even on the great liners plying between Europe and New York, and when a similar operation was performed on the Mauretania the liner was stopped in mid-ocean to allow the knife to be used. In this case it was a matter of life or death for the patient, and Dr. Connolly operated, while the ship meanwhile proceeded at her ordinary rate of speed.





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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

CHAUVINISM has no parallel in the English character—rather the reverse, particularly in regard to automobile construction, in connection with which it would appear to be the pleasure and delight of certain of our countrymen to suggest that we follow—after all the nations. And this in the face of the fact, well and solidly established, that for moderate price, good design, sound material, and honest workmanship the British-built car stands pre-eminent to-day. But, failing in aspersing English material and construction, the carpers take other ground in pursuit of their silly and unpartiotic criticism of British automobile products. It has seemed good to a certain section to suggest that the British makers are by no means so well equipped to provide replacements and spares as their alien competitors, and therefore that it is better for a British buyer to purchase a foreign-built car. Such an assertion has little foundation in fact, but is, nevertheless, so rife with trouble to British interests that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have asked the Autocar to make an investigation of the methods and systems in vogue with the British interests, and report upon what is found at an early date. I have little fear as to what that report will show, and I wonder whether the car-importers will be as keen to court investigation in a similar direction.

With the spring upon us, many

With the spring upon us, many motorists are, like yacht-owners, taking thought as to the fitting-out of their cars for the season ahead of them. Re-tyring after a winter's hard use is often a necessity, and it is curious to find how little thought is given to this most important question by car-owners. Now many motorists think any round, smooth-treaded tyre good enough for the steering wheels, overlooking the fact that the front wheels practically carry the engine, the weightiest member of the whole propelling mechanism. I have often been astonished to find what excellent wear is obtained from the Michelin square-tread covers on steering wheels. This tread has no pions—that is to say, it is not made in two pieces vulcanised together, but is moulded in one. The tread also is strongly compressed, which has the effect of causing cuts to close, and not gape open for the entry of grit or water to the attackable fabric. Remarkable durability results have been obtained by Michelin square-treads, but a good average is always to be expected.

'It is a little difficult to conceive the mind-condition of those prominent Members of the House of Commons who are responsible for the presentation to Parliament of the Vehicular Traffic Bill, which provides that no person shall drive or cause to be driven any vehicle in any populous place at a speed exceeding ten miles per hour, or past any dangerous crossing exceeding six miles per hour. Offenders are, of course, to be fined heavily or imprisoned. The presentment of this extraordinary Bill serves to instance the remarkable manner in which men apparently sent to Parliament to legislate in the name of progress can misapprehend the spirit of the times in which they live. While traffic branches of the Board of Trade are concerned with the expenditure of huge sums of the ratepayers' money to expedite the traffic, we have quite a number of grandmotherly legislators, keen to provoke legislation which would still further annul such advantages as have accrued from large expenditures up to the present. Only those perversely purblind to the

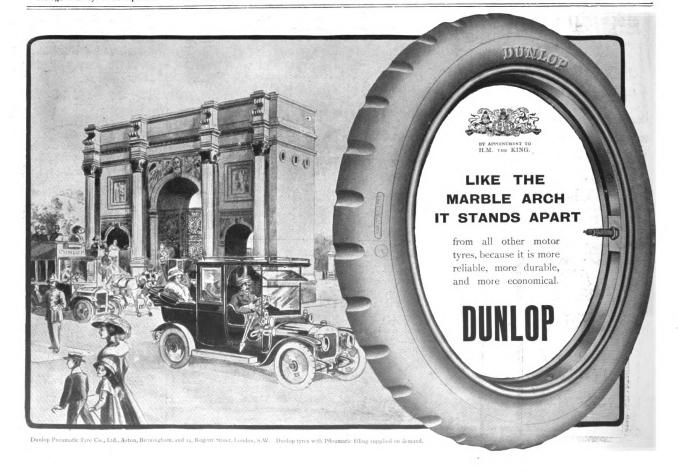
IN A FACTORY WHICH IS SUPPLYING BIPLANES TO THE WAR OFFICE: THE WORKS BRITISH AND COLONIAL AEROPLANE COMPANY, SHOWING MACHINES MADE AND IN THE MAKING. In a recent statement in the House of Commons on the Army Air Battalion, Mr. Haldane mentioned that the War Office had placed an order with Sir George White for four biplanes to be made by the British and Colonial Aeroplane Commany, and delivered in April. "Sir George White," said the War Minister, "has got an establishment of skilled coperatives, and if, as we hope, we work on Salisbury Plain, we shall probably make use of these and the biplanes he has for enabling our people to practise observation and piloting." The design of the machines is a modification of the Farman.

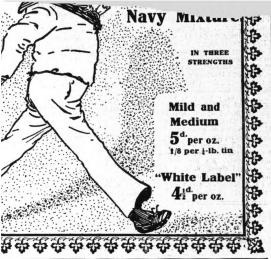
shouting necessities of street traffic to-day could muster sufficient courage to put forward what appears to me to be so foolish a piece of legislation.

The agitation for reform in road-signs still goes on apace, and, strange to say, is, unlike many other agitations, taking effect in some places. The Borough

TIME-HONOURED TOOLS USED IN MAKING AN UP-TO-DATE MACHINE: PLANING THE PROPELLER OF AN AEROPLANE IN THE FACTORY OF THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL AEROPLANE COMPANY.

Surveyor of that pleasantly situated town, Redhill, has shown the way by mounting signs on an electric-light standard in such-wise that the direction in which the roads lead can be read before reaching the sign itself; and a halt at the sign-post, and probably reversing, is not required. The perfect signpost should permit the forward direction of the road ahead, and the direction of any cross-roads or forks, to be read in full face as the cross-roads or the forks are approached from any side. The sign-post arms would have to be something wider than they are at present; but in a matter which is so immediately important, motorists who pay the piper would like to hear the Road Board call a tune. The present disposition and arrangements of signposts is such as to soften the brain of the hardiest tourist in a very few days.









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CHESS.

ORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department shown addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

WOFFRES (Canterbury).—We received your suggestion, and at once submitted it to the composer, who highly approves of the emendation it. W Graze.—We should prefer your communications in English, which is wanted, and we must leave it to him to say. The problem will be inserted.

to find correct.

to had correct.

OBBECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3481 received from C A M [Penang];
of No. 3481 from S W Myers, Ph. D [Redlands, California), I B Camara,
(Madeira), and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3481 from J B Camara,
Theo Marzials (Colyton), and F K James (Malta); of No. 348 from J B
F K James, Jacob Verrall (Kodmell), and Mark Dawson (Horiforth);
Challice (Great Yarmouth), A C Hechle (Birkenhead), and Phil Scott
(Carlisle).

Challice (Great Varmouth), A C. Recur Consequence (Carlisle).

ORRECT SOLUTIONS of PEOBLEM NO. 1187 received from G Stillingfleet
Johnson (Cobbam), R Worters (Canterbury), Churcher (Southampton),
F.W. Cooper (Derby), J. Green (Boulogne), J. Cohn Berlin), A G. Readell
(Winchelsea), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley),
Sorrento, and J. Barker (Plymouth).

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played in the International Tournament at San Sebastian, between Messrs. Niemzowitch and Leonhardt.

(Four	Knig	hts Gan	ne.)	
ck (Mr.	L.)	WHITE	(Mr.	N.)

BLACK (Mr. L.) Q to R 5th K to Q 2nd B to B 2nd B to K 3rd

BLACK (Mr. L.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
B to Kt 5th
Castles
O P takes B
B to Kt 5th
B to K R 4th
Q to Q 3rd
O takes B

11. P to Kt 4th

xchange that only serves to streng s centre. The Bishop had bette hand for defensive purposes. kept in hand for defer 14. P takes B 15. Kt to Q 2nd 16. Kt to B 4th 17. Kt to K 3rd 18. R to K Kt sq 19. K to R 2nd 20. R to Kt 3rd

ve purposes.

P to B 4th
Q to K 2nd
P to Kt 3rd
P to K B 3r
Q to Q 2nd
K to R sq
Q to Kt 4th

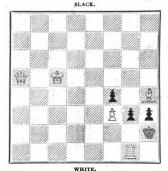
27. 28. Q to B sq 29. Kt to Q 5th 30. P to Q B 3rd 31. K P takes R

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3480.—By G. STILLINGPLEET JOHNS BLACK K takes P R takes Q

WHITE

1. P to Kt 6th
2. Q takes Kt P (ch)
3. P to B 6th, Mate 3. F. 10 B Oth, Mate

If Black play 1. R to K 5th. 2. Q takes P; if 1. R to Q B 5th, 2. Q takes R; if 1. R takes
P. Ptakes R (dis. ch); if 1. R (K sq) moves, 2. Q takes P (ch). A B P is required at Black's
Q K t 2nd. PROBLEM No. 3489.—By J. D. CIARKE (Merino, Victoria, Australia).



White to play and mate in three move

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of COLONEL WILLIAM FEARON TIPPING, of Brasted Place, Brasted, Kent, High Sheriff in 1905, have been proved by Henry Avray Tipping, the brother, the value of the estate being £371.063 13s. 8d. The testator gives £1000 to Elizabeth Holden; £500 to his godson Hubert Capel Lofit Tipping; and the residue to his brother. By a letter from the testator to his brother, filed with the will, but not registered, he says, "As you will see by my will dated Dec. 8, 1806, I leave everything I am possessed of absolutely to you. In doing this, my idea is that you should have sole management and interest in my property during your life; but it is my desire that you should make my godson Hubert Holden heir to all my property at your death. I also wish you to invest £10.000 for the benefit of Mrs. Capel Holden for life, and then to her children equally; to give £2000 to charities, local or otherwise; to spend £2000 in building almshouses in Brasted, and a further sum of £3000 for the maintenance and endowment thereof; and to give £2000 to any and all of my servants. My object in writing this is, as I daresay you will divine, so as not to in any way tie up the property in my lifetime, and, of course, should you marry and have children, you would naturally leave the property to them, as I should wish."

The will and codicils of Mrs. DOMITILA RODRIGUEZ JANION, widow, of Woolton Grove, Gateacre, near Liverpool, who died on Jan. 29, are now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £98,647. The testatrix gives £100 each to the Infirmary, the Women's Hospital, and the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool; her shares in the Honolulu Ironworks Company to her daughters, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Mercer, and Mrs. Butler, and her grandson Aubrey Pendril Janion; £1000, in trust, for her granddaughter Vida Janion; £1000 each to her daughters; an annuity of £200 to her son Robert; an annuity of £150 to the widow of her deceased son Richard; £200 each to five grandchildren; and the residue to her daughters.

The will and codicils of RICHARD HENN COLLINS, The will and codicils of MRS. DOMITILA RODRIGUEZ

Richard; £200 each to five grandchildren; and the residue to her daughters.

The will and codicils of RICHARD HENN COLLINS, BARON COLLINS, of 3, Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court, and 24. First Avenue, Hove, formerly Master of the Rolls, who died on Jan. 3, are proved by his sons, the value of the property being £55,109. He gives £4000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his son the Hon. Stephen Ogle Henn Collins; £300 to the Vicar's Fund of St. Mary's Church, the Boltons, "in deep sense of personal obligation to the Rev. W. E. Rosedale for spiritual help and encouragement"; and the residue in trust for his wife. On her decease he gives £5000 to his daughter the Hon. Hilda Jane Garton; £5000 in trust for his wife. On her decease he gives £5000 to his daughter the Hon. Hilda Jane Garton; £5000 in trust for his daughter the Hon. Frances Helen Henn; £4000 in trust for his son Stephen Ogle, and £2000 to him absolutely; and the residue to his son Captain the Hon. Richard Henn Collins, D.S.O.

The will of MR. EDWIN JAMES OATES, of South Royds, Halifax, Yorks, and of Oates Brothers, worstedspinners, who died on June 18 last, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £152.698. He bequeathed £2000 to his brother Walter: £1000 each to his nephews and nieces; and an additional £4000 each to his nephews and nieces; and an additional £4000 each to his nephews and Porter Orphan Home and Schools; £250 to the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Society; and legacies to persons in his employ and to servants. The residue is to be divided between his brother and sister, Arthur Donald Oates and Emma Eliza Oates.

The following important wills have been proved—

The following important wills have been proved-

Mrs. Penelope Anne Britten, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield Henfield
Mr. Henry Edmund Taylor, Wickham House, Wickham, Durham
Mr. George Bell. The Wood, North Claughton, Birkenhead
Mrs. Mary Ann Fitzherbert Fraser, Sydney Street,

Mr. Hugh Harper Baird, The Elms, Thames Ditton .



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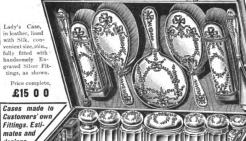


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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"LADY PATRICIA." AT THE HAYMARKET.

In respect of theme, Mr. Rudolf Besier's new Haymarket play is a satire on the "soulful" woman who was more common in the Victorian era than now-adays. In so far as it furnishes Mrs. Patrick Campbell with an opportunity of travestying these heroines of intense sensibility, in the serious portraiture of which she has largely won her fame, he is responsible for as piquant an entertainment as our stage has provided for many a long day. To listen to his Lady Patricia reciting extracts from the poets to the setting sun; to watch this rather burgess as the wooing and caresing, amid the branches of an oak-tree, the most hearty and slangy of youths, and talking to him of the beauty of sinning, while he responds with the superlatives most popular in public schools, is to undergo a very enjoyable experience and bubble over with continual laughter Mrs. Campbell, as the heroine who plays with fire, catches so happily the satrical intention of the author, and has so sure an instinct for comedy, that the scenes in which she appears are a perpetual joy; and they are frequent, for "Lady Patricia" is her play. Mr. Charles Maude as the lad who shares in Lady Patricia's platonic love-scenes, Mr. Wontner as the husband who duplicates his wife's philandering, and Mr. Eric Lewis as a spooning Dean, are not so well off for chances of acting. But Miss Athene Seyler's tomboy, so bored with her deleting married lover, is about as delicious a creation as Mrs. Campbell's Lady Patricia.

THE MASTER BUILDER," AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

boy, so noted with net elegerly natured over, is about as delicious a creation as Mrs. Campbell's Lady Patricia.

"THE MASTER BUILDER." AI THE LITTLE THEATRE. Too often in our theatres the performance of an Ibsen play has been made a solemn, not to say dismal rite. It was a pleasure not to find this sort of treatment accorded to "The Master Builder" when it was revived last Tuesday night at the Little Theatre. Mr. Norman McKinnel always puts force of character into his impersonations, and, thanks to his rendering of Solness, and thanks to the picturesqueness and passionate earnestness of Miss Lillah McCarthy's Hilda, there was not a chuckle audible, even during the most dithyrambic of symbolistic speeches. This is not to say that one is any less conscious to-day than at the famous revival in which Miss Robins and Mr. Waring shared, that one hearty burst of laughter would dissolve not a few of the heroics of the play. For though it is probably only the strangeness of the idiom of a very naive language and people which stits our risble faculties, the crudeness of the symbolism does require getting over. The general reception was enthuisatic At first sight it might have seemed that Mr. McKunnel was too strong and strenuous an actor for a hero so lacking in self-confidence as Solness. But not only does the actor mask the rugged power of his features by wearing a fair moustache, he also subdues his voice to a quiet, restrained level, and only now and then, in the moments of exaltation into which Hilda Wangel hypnotises her idol, do those organ notes of his roll out. He realises her depression of the man astonishingly well, and for his whole work there can be nothing but praise. But Hilda Wangel, of course, makes the play—that picture of youth with all its cruel exactungness and uncompromising idealism. And Miss McCarthy's Hilda has much of the requisite quality. She hints at the minx; she suggests the girl's rate geosim; her reading has vision, and that sublime independence and indifference to appearances which is H

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COUNTING THE PEOPLE BY ELECTRICITY: STATISTICS BY MACHINERY. (See Illustrations.)

IN order to throw the data of the census into new combinations, and increase the value of the deductions, a system has now been devised by which all the facts on the census schedules are to be transferred to cards by means of punched holes; the position of the holes recording the particular facts relating to each the position of the holes recording the particular facts relating to each be to the cards by the tendency of the particular facts relating to each though a counting-machine will record not only the number of the cards, but the numbers punched in as many as thirty-three different positions.

The new system may be briefly exercised as following the position of the facts by the presenting either one of the facts entered on the schedule or the administrative area in which the person was enumerated. The "fields," consist of vertical columns of figures, three columns being assigned to a field, in which the facts are classified into one thousand, headings (000-090), such as the occupation field, and one column to the original returns are entered will be "coded"—that is to say, numbers will be assigned to all the facts which are not already in numerical form. Thus, "Farmers" will be coded 100; "Retired persons," 340; and so on. The cards will be placed in a punching-machine, one at a time, and the numbers entered on the schedule will be recorded to the schedule will be recorded to a field, in the prechain of the prechain of the punch is fitted with a key-board containing cleven keys, and as each is depressed the hole is punched in the position on the card assigned to the number which the key represents. The card is automatically fed to the left, so that the next column is beneath the knives of the punch. The cards will then be verified before being taken to the sorting and counting machines. For the punched in the assistion of the card assigned to the number which the key represents. The cards are placed in the hospition on the card assigned to the number which the key to the punch. The cards are placed in the



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

It is one of the common charges against revolutions like the French Revolution that they alter names without altering things. This charge is not always true, even upon the mere facts. A woman was burned alive not long before the French Revolution; and things of that sort were going on all over the world, in spite of all the encyclopædias and all the philosophers. Democracy altered that sort of thing, anyhow. But even if we grant (as, indeed, I should grant) that revolution is often a mere change of tyrants, I should still think revolution was better than that which people call "conservatism." The curse of revolution is that one often changes words without changing things. But the heavy and crushing curse of the conservative is that he actually changes the things without changing the names. France ceased to be called a monarchy, though, in fact, it fell under a fierce central Govern-

ment and the strictest military despotism. But Venice continued to be called a Republic long after the last gleam of Republican sentiment had faded from its city and its sea.

But to prove a point from heavy histories always looks a little lumbering. Any really true opinion can be proved from anything—so I take the last joke out of the streets. If you want to see how a conservative Commonwealth keeps the name, but alters the thing, look at the haremskirt. Before one says anything against the thing, one may violently protest against the name. The first word, "harem," is, no doubt, appropriate enough. It is a splendid comment on the cries of modern women for freedom and mental purity that the more advanced of them actually dress up as the serfs of the seraglio. In those very circles where it is the fashion to talk of women as oppressed, they have adopted the uniform of the oppressed woman: for there is a section of the modern feminist movement that does really mean polygamy of the product of the title may be true enough, the chief point about the title is that it is itself a falsehood. The chief point about the title is not a skirt. The man or

woman who originally called it a skirt was not only a coward, but a traitor. He or she was attempting to introduce a new thing which is repulsive under an old name which is colourless.

I am speaking, of course, about æsthetics, not about morals. There is nothing essentially immoral about wearing any clothes or none. But to anyone with a sense of form a skirt implies a thing that falls with artistic freedom, that can be lifted or kissed like the robes of the old prophets, that can sweep the ground like the trains of Pontiffs and Kings. That is, artistically, the meaning of the word skirt. Now, drapery is beautiful, just as nakedness may be beautiful. The curves of a live animal are beautiful curves; and so are the lines of loose, hanging, or tossing raiment. But a garment that falls straight like a gown, and then is closed at the bottom like a bag, is hideous, and can never

be anything but hideous. Priests in white ephods going up to an old Greek temple might be beautiful. Boys running unclad in an old Greek race might be beautiful. But boys running in a sackrace are not beautiful. But boys running in a sackrace are not beautiful. And a woman wearing what is falsely called a harem "skirt" is not beautiful. She is simply a woman running a sack-race in two sacks. You give up the beauty of drapery without getting an inch nearer to the beauty of the body. As a matter of line, it might be much better it he lady went about in tights. As a matter of decency and common-sense (if these things are now permitted in the discussion) it would be much better if she went about in the most monstrous Victorian crinoline, though it were bigger than a diving-bell. As a matter of the original dignity, grace, and mystery that most healthy men really ask of the other sex, it

that they first pillage the English people by capitalism and then try to oppress them by phllanthropy. But there are some things which every population feels as the frank crossing of a frontier. The people have felt this about the special antic of Turkish trousers; and it proves that the people are still alive.

But I might have taken many other instances. I might quote quite a curious number of examples in

But I might have taken many other instances. I might quote quite a curious number of examples in the modern world of "skirt" being used to mean "trousers"; that is, of the thing being altered, but the name retained. That fierce and frank repudiation of the phrases of error, which is the first movement of the generous soul in revolt, seems to have strangely disappeared from the faint-hearted revolutionists of to-day. The vegetarians show this timidity when they call the vegetable dishes they recommend by the very names of the animal dishes

names of the animal dishes they denounce. A nut cultet is not a cutlet, any more than a harem-skirt is a skirt. A lentil steak is not a steak—ti is merely the unfortunate transformation of a piece of fanaticism into a piece of fanaticism into a piece of faraud. The same applies, I think, to the ordinary use of the terms of hospitality and convivality in cases where the fundamental morality has been altered, but the fixed form of description retained.

Suppose some jolly old Major is invited to the dinner of some City Company of which he has not previously heard-let us say, the Worship ful Company of Ratcatchers. If he accepts under those circumstances, I think he has an absolute, ethical right to protest if he finds that they eat nothing but rat, or that they are teetotallers, or have any other inhuman or unusual attitude. If the Master of a City Company asks the Major to dinner and gives him no wine, I think he has a moral right to protest, and even to vengeance. I think he would be justified in asking that teetotal Master to tea, and then giving him nothing but a choice between port, burgundy, brandy, and gin. For there are implications in these phrases which a sense of honour must recognise at once. I may have a perfectly rational, doctrine that a man would be healthier



Photo. Campbell-Gray.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH ADDED TO THE LIBERAL PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS:

VISCOUNT HALDANE OF CLOAN, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAIL.

In order to reinforce the Liberal front bench in the House of Lords, which has been wakened by Lord Crew's absence through illness, Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, has been raised to the Peerage, taking, it is said, the title of Viscount Haldane of Cloan. His presence in the Upper House will lend great interest to the debate on April 3, when Lord Roberts is to more resolution on what he describes as "the inadequate military arrangements of His Majesty's Government." The new Peer has sat in the Commons for twenty-five years as member for Haddingtonshire, to which, in his letter to the new Liberal candidate there, he alludes as "one of the most delightful of constituencies." Lord Haldane, as a young man, greatly distinguished himself at Edinburgh University in philosophy, and has written several philosophical books, as well as the "Life of Adam Smith" and "Education and Empire." He also spent some time at Göttingen University, and, later, he made a great reputation at the English Bar. He is unmarriely, and, later, he made a great reputation at the English Bar. He is unmarriely, and, later, he made a great reputation at the English Bar. He is unmarriely, and, later, he made a great reputation at the English Bar. He is unmarriely and the control of the most of

would be desirable that she should go about in a thing called a skirt. But that is just the point. When once you have abused language so as to talk about the "harem-skirt," you can call anything a skirt. With the moral support of a lew shopkeepers and a few aristocrats, I could call one of my old pairs of trusiers a skirt.

I take this instance deliberately because it is one of the most vivid and vulgar of the jokes of the day. It is one of the very few points upon which modern democracy has made some faint movement. Smart ladies sometimes have to take refuge in shops from the somewhat sarcastic sanity of the populace. Smart ladies are not derided for other things very much. They are not derided for the silly and often nasty novels that they write, or for the windy and sometimes crazy speeches that they make, or for the fact

that a man would be healthier if he slept standing up or leaning against a post. But it, having this view, I write to a total stranger, "I hope you will sleep at our place on Tuesday night," I think the stranger would have a right to complain when his gay and hospitable entertainer showed him the post instead of the bed. The eccentric City Company is bound in honour to ask the Major to a teetotal dinner—not merely to a dinner. The eccentrot theorist on sleep is bound in honour to offer the stranger a vertical bed, and not merely a bed. The man who has the unusual opinion lies under the obligation of speaking first. The dressmaker who has received orders from a curate's wife in the country to make a skirt, has no moral right to make a harem-skirt. She has no right to treat a Christian woman as if she were a Moslem woman. Neither has the teetotaller the right to treat a Christian guest as if he must be a Moslem.



Museculli

MR. R. A. SANDERS, M.P.,

THE LATE SIR RICHARD HOIMES, Who was for thirty-the Late SIR RICHARD HOLMES, Formerly Librarian d Windsor Castle, at Windsor Castle, entered the British Museum in 1834.

In 1868 he went as archæologist with Sir Robert Napier sexpedition to Abyssinia, and his appointment as Librarian to Queen Victoria was made two years later. He did excellent work in organising and developing the library at Windsor, especially on the artistic side. Many of his own water-colours have been exhibited at the Academy and other galleries.

Mr. Balfour recently appointed two new Parliamentary Whips for the Unionist Party—Mr. Wilfrid Ashley and Mr. R. A. Sanders—both of whom are very popular in the House. Mr. Wilfrid Ashley, who represents Blackpool, entered Parliament in 1906. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards. It will be remembered that a short time ago he suffered a severe loss in the death of his wife, who was the only child of Sir Ernest Cassel. Mr. R. A. Sanders has sat for the Bridgwater Division of Somersetshire since January 1910, having been defeated in that constituency in 1906.

Mr. Samuel Hoare, the Member for Chelsea, kindled much heat in the House of Commons the other day by criticising the methods of appointment to Inspectorships of Schools, and especially a circular issued by the ex-Chief Inspector suggesting that such posts should be given only to Oxford and Cambridge men. Mr. Hoare, who is himself an Oxford man, is the eldest son of Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., and in 1909 married Lady Maud Lygon, daughter of the late Earl Beauchamp.

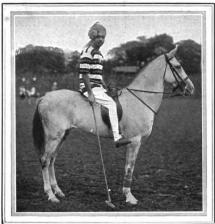
Great regret has been aroused by the death of the young Maharajah of Jodhpur, one of the most enlightened and popular of the ruling Princes of India. He succeeded his father in 1895, but until he was eighteen (in 1898) the State was ruled by his uncle, the present Maharajah of Idar, who is coming over for the Coronation as an Honorary A.D.C. to the King. The late Maharajah, who was very loval to the British Crown furnished a



MR. S. J. G. HOARE, M.P. Whose Recent Speech on School Inspectorships Aroused a Heated Controversy.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.

contingent for the South African War, and offered his personal services for the Somaliland

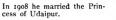


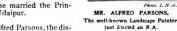
THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR, Who has Died of Pneumonia at the Age of Thirty-One

Expedition. He was a fine horseman and polo-player. In 1901 he visited this country, and led the Jodhpur polo team in matches at Hurlingham and the Crystal Palace.



MR. WILFRID ASHLEY, M.P., A New Unio





manananni

Mr. Alfred Parsons, the distinguished landscape painter, who has just been elected a Royal Academician, was born at Beckington, in Somerset, in 1847. At twenty, after working for two years as a clerk in the Savings Bank Department of the Post Office, the artistic temperament revolted, and he became a painter. His best-known picture is "When Nature Painted All Things Gay," bought by the Chantrey Fund in 1887. He has done much work for illustrated books, including "The Warwickshire Avon" and his own "Notes in Japan."

his own "Notes in Japan."

It is understood that among the King's Trainbearers at the Coronation will be Lord Hartington, Lord Cranborne, and Lord Romilly. Lord Hartington is the elder of the Duke of Devonshire's two sons, and is, of course, heir to the Dukedom. He was born in 1895. His brother is Lord Charles Cavendish, and he has five sisters. His father's uncle, the eighth Duke, was the famous Liberal Unionist statesman who died in 1908. His father, the present Duke, was Ireasurer of the Household to Queen Victoria and King Edward, represented West Derbyshire in the House of Commons for seven years, and from 1903 to 1905 was Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Lord Cranborne is also the elder of two brothers, and descended from a famous statesman, his grandfather, the third Marquess of Salisbury, the great Conservative leader. His father, the present Marquess, has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Privy Seal, and President of the Board of Trade. Lord Cranborne was born in 1893. Young Lord Romilly, the fourth Baron, was born in 1893, and succeeded his father in 1905. The first Baron was the famous lawyer who, as Sir John Romilly, was Master of the Rolls from 1851 to 1873.

It is also understood that the Pages-of-Honour

It is also understood that the Pages-of-Honour who will attend the King at the Coronation will include the Hon. Edward George Knollys, Mr. Victor Alexander Harbord, Mr. Walter Campbell,

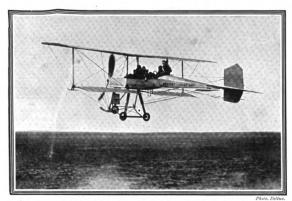


- 1. Mr. Victor Alexander Harbord, Son of Mr. Charles Harbord 5. The Hon. Edward George Knollys, Son of Lord Knollys—
 And Grandson of Lord Suffixld A Page-of-Honour,

 A Page-of-Honour,

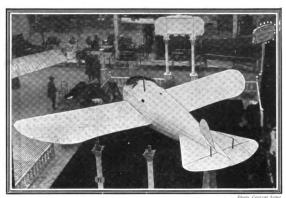
- 4. Mr. Anthony Lowiner, Son of Mr. Lancelot Lowiner— A Page of Honour.
- 5. LORD ROMILLY, THE FOURTH BARON—A TRAIN-BEARER.
 6. LORD CRANDORNE, ELDRE SON OF LORD SALISBURY—A TRAIN-BEARER.
 7. Mr. WALLER CAMPBELL, SON OF SIR WALLER CAMPBYLL—A PAGE-OF-HONJUK.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



WITH ELEVEN PASSENGERS, AT DOUAL.

M. Bréguet took his eleven passengers for a two-mile flight. The total weight lifted, not including the machine, was about 1 ton 3 cwt., or 2576 lb. Two days later this record was beaten by M. Sommer, who took up twelve passengers in his biplane, and flew for 800 yards, at Mouton. The last-named machine has a 70-h.p. motor.



THE WHITE BIRD OF AIRMANSHIP: THE REMARKABLE PIGOTT MONOPLANE, SEEN AT THE AERO EXHIBITION.

In the Pigott monoplane, rilot, passengers, engine-controls, and so on, are enclosed; and, of course, its body has the necessary coors and windows. This marks a distinct advance in the provision of extra comforts for airmen and passengers, a point which is being looked after by every maker of Hying-machines.



Photo. Sport and General.

THE ROSS'S LARGE-EYED SEAL GIVEN TO THE "ZOO" BY THE

THE ROSS'S LARGE-EYED SEAL GIVEN TO THE "ZOO" BY THE KING: THE "BABY" ASKS FOR MORE FILLETTED FISH.

The King has just sent to the "Zoo" a specimen of Ross's large-eyed seal from the Crocet Islands, in the Antarctic Ocean, a gilt made to him by Dr. Louis Peringuey, Director of the South Airican Museum at Cape Town. The acquisition is a male and a baby. He is about six feet long and when grown up will be from fifteen to twenty feet long. The animal is named after Ross, the commander of the Antarctic Expedition of 1839 to 1843.



SOLD FOR £2550: A CHARLES I. STEEPLE CUP AND COVER; BY F. TERRY, 1625. CUF AND CUFER; BY F. TERRY, 1625. This cup was disposed of during the sale of the Joseph Dixon Collection of old silver, and was bought by Messrs. Heigham and Co., of High Holborn, who were also the yurchasers for £4100, of the "Blacksmith's Cup" illustrated in our last issue. The cup is sjill, and 17 inches high. Photograph by Currety of Messre, Heigham.

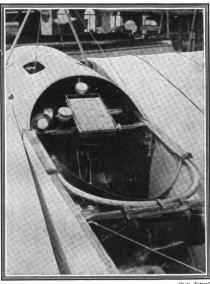
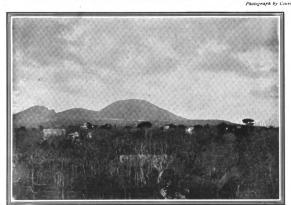


Photo. Topical.

BUILT FOR THE EXPERIENCED AIRMAN : THE NEW BLERIOT MONOPLANE, SHOWING THE MAP, COMPASS, ETC.

The Bleftot monoplane is now built in such a fashion that a metal bood protects the whole of the pilot, save his head. In the photograph may be seen the airman's seat, the map, compass, watch, baronneter and revolution-counter. It was particularly noticeable at the Aero Exhibition that the accommodation given to the airman and the devices for his use are increasing, respectively, in comfort and ingenuity.

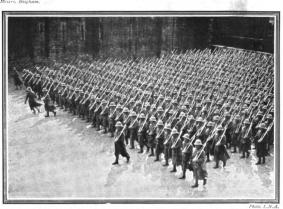


A MOUNTAIN LOSES ITS HEAD: VESUVIUS AS IT NOW APPEARS, AFTER THE FALLING

A MOUNTAIN LOSES ITS HEAD! VESUVING AS IT TOW AFFARRS, OF THE TIME FRANCISCO.

AWAY OF PART OF ITS CRATER.

Recently, some 325 by 86 pards of the top of the crater of Vesuvins fell away, causing a sensible trembling of the earth, followed by rumblings. The result, as this photograph, taken the day after the occurrence, shows, is that the crater has become much lower, and the mountain appears to have been decapitated.

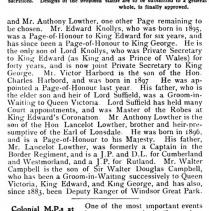


RETURNED FROM EGYPT TO SNOW: COLDSTREAM GUARDS MARCHING PAST THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AT THE TOWER.

On Saturday of last week, the Duke of Connaught inspected, at the Tower, the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which has Just returned/from Egypt. Snow-and a gale interfered considerably with the proceedings, although there were intervial of bright sunshine. A number of the men's belients were blown off by the wind.



PROBABLY TO BE ABOLISHED WHEN LONDON'S MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII. IS
SET UP, THE "EXTRAORDINARILY UGLY IRON BRIDGE" IN ST. JAMES'S PARK. SET UP. THE "EXTRAORDINARILY UGLY IRON BRIDGE" IN ST. JAMES'S PARK. There has been much talk of the setting-up of London's memorial to King Edward VII. in St. James's Park, and much outcry was made by those who feared that the proposed scheme would destroy the natural beauties of the Park. Since then, it has been said that the scheme would not in any way damage the Park. Two the suggestions are that a footputh shall be made through the Park to Birdcage Walk, and that the present suspension-bridge, which was described as "extraordinarily usty," shall be done away with, and replact on oil stone. There is not to be a great vehicular roadway across the Park, and none of the turf will be sacrificed. Designs of the proposed state are to be submitted to a general committee before the scheme, as a whole, is finally approved.



Colonial M.P.s at the Coronation.

Gar-reaching political consequences, will be the visit of a number of representatives of the great Dominion Parliaments, as guests of the Members of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament. The gathering will be the first of its kind, and, affording as it will unique opportunities of informal social intercourse between leading politicians of the Motherland and her Colonies, will be bound to make for fuller understanding between them, and to strengthen the bonds of Impernal sentiment. Eighteen representatives each are coming from Australia and Canada, twelve from South Africa, eight from New Zealand, and two from Newfoundland. The guests will reach England some days before the Coronation, and will stay at the Waldorf Hotel. Later, they and their ladies will probably make a short tour in the provinces,



IN THE MUSEUM OF WHICH, IN A MANNER, THE LONDON MUSEUM WILL BE COUNTERPART: SOUVENIRS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN THE CARNAVALET. COUNTERPART: SOUVENIRS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN THE CARNAVALET. The proposed London Museum, which, it is understood, will have its beginnings in Kensington Palace, will be, in a manner, a counterpart of the Carnavalet, in Paris, which is devoted to relice of the past of Paris. Two new rooms have just been added to the Carnavalet. These contain a number of important souvenirs of the French Revolution, in which the Museum is particularly rich. The photograph shows various relics of the imprisonment of the Royal Family in the Temple—the bod of Madame Eliasheth, the game of lotte belonging to the little Dauphin, a bedside table, two chairs with lyre backs, a box of mathematical instruments which belonged to the King, and part of a map of France from which the words "Royaume de" have been crased.



FEATURE OF THE NEW "FRENCH REVOLUTION OF THE CARNAVALET MUSEUM; THE WAX
MASI: OF ROBESPIERRE. TAKEN IMMEDIATELY
AFTER HIS EXECUTION. DEATH - MASI OF

The two new rooms of the Musée Cirnivalet are devoted, in considerable measure, to souvenirs of the French Revolution.

still as the guests of the members of both Houses of Parliament, and will, it is expected, visit some of our great industrial centres and places of historic interest.

Parliament. The holiday of a few weeks enforced upon Mr. Austen Chamberlain at an inconvenient time is another result of the strain caused by the arduous and anxious political situation. He will be greatly missed in the House of Commons, for he is personally liked in all quarters, and he is undoubtedly one of the most efficient men on the Unionist side. Fortunately, the electors of the Bootle di. ision have restored Mr. Bonar Law to the Front Opposition Bench, where, with his debating capacity, he will be of valuable assistance at the present crisis. It was fortunate, too, that the Marquess of Lansdowne, although still bearing traces of illness, was able to return to his place in the House of Lords, where his authority is unequalled, in time for the debate on Lord Balfour's Referendum Bill at the beginning of this week. According to expectation Mr. Haldane has left the House of Commons and has gone to the "other place." To clear the way for the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill in the House of Commons, the Government "guillotined" the discussion on the Revenue Bill, which contains the remnants of last year's Budget, as well as a provision withdrawing from the local authorities the promised half of the land-tax proceeds. On account of the manner in which a portion of this measure had been rammed through at a recent all-night sitting, the Unionists, who are showing remarkable doggedness, drafted a hundred and thirty new clauses to it. The Prime Minister alluded to these as the chief justification for the "guillotine," but the Unionists complained that he had not kept his promise to give a full opportunity of discussion, and Mr. Balfour denounced him as an unequalled curtailer of the liberties of the House. On the other hand, certain Radicals for whom Sir Henry Dalziel spoke complained that the Government were conceding too much to the Opposition, and the same view was taken by the Labour members. All tactics, indeed, were judged from the point of view of their effect on the Parliament Bill, which is to enter



TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE BY SEAGULLS: A SCARECROW ERECTED BEFORE THE SUNSHINE-RECORDING APPARATUS AT VENTNOR.

As we have already noted, the scarecrow has been set up before the sunshine-recording apparatus at Ventnor, tale of Wight, the working of which has been interfered with, in a measure, by too curious seaguils. It is hoped that it will prove an effective warning, and that future records may be prefixe, for the inquisitive bird may be just as great a nuisance in alfairs of this kind as the inquisitive, and possibly meddling or stone-throwing, small boy.

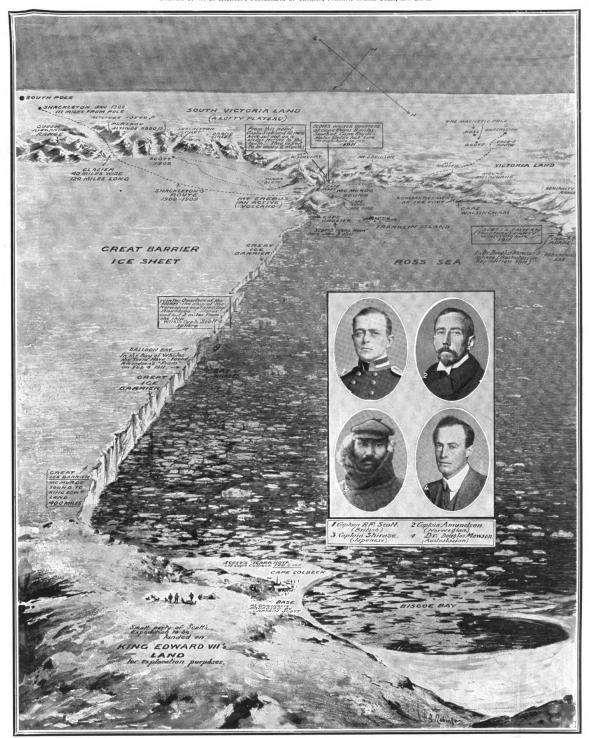


THE KING'S INTEREST IN A FINE GAME: THE FAMOUS BRITISH POLO-PLAYERS

On Monday last, the King received at Buckingham Palace three of the British polo-players who are to attempt to win the America Gup-to wit. Captain Hardress Lloyd, Mr. Noel Edwards, and Captain H. Wilson, D.S.O. The other members of the team are Captain F. W. Barrett, Mr. E. W. E. Palmes, and Captain Leslie Cheapre. The United States team captured the International Polo Cup two years ago. The first test match is to take place on May 31.

THE RACE TO THE SOUTH POLE: FOUR EXPEDITIONS AT WORK.

DRAWING BY W. B. ROBINSON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY THOMSON, BARRATT, RECORD PRESS, AND L.N.A.



THE QUARTERS OF THE SCOTT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION; THOSE OF ITS CHIEF RIVAL, CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION; AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADERS OF THE FOUR EXPEDITIONS.

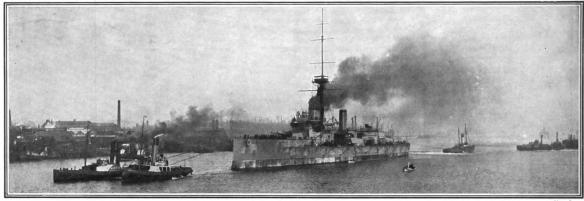
AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADERS OF THE FOUR EXPEDITIONS.

Fresh and exceptional interest has been aroused in Captain Scott's quest of the South Pole by the news that when the "Terra Nova" reached the Bay of Whales so: found there the "Fram," the vessel of the Antarctic Expedition led by Captain Amundsen, the Norewegian explorer. This means that Captain Amundsen decided to winter in the sphere of Captain Scott's parties decided to winter in the sphere of the Mawson Australasian expedition at Cape Adare. The Amundsen Expedition has eight men, accompanied by 116 dogs, and is furnished with every equipment for the journey to the South Pole. Captain Scott's expedition, the ceighty miles further south than Captain Scott; consequently, his journey to the South Pole will be shorter by that number of miles. In addition to the Scott and Amundsen expeditions, there is one other in the field—the Japanese, led by Captain Shirase.

The Australasian expedition, led by Dr. Douglas Mawson, is to start this year. It should be said that the details which have arrived are not altogether precise; come of the statements, indeed, seem to class. With regard to Cape Evans, where Captain Scott estiblished his winter quarters (fourteen miles north of the "Discovery" Station and eight miles south of Cape Royds).

Sir Ernest Shackleton says: "I know of no Cape Evans in this locality." The British and Norwegian expeditions are expected to start for their final dash in the autumn.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE FIRST ONE-MASTED BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP: THE "HERCULES," WHICH IS NOW UNDERGOING TRIALS.

The "Hercules" is, in some ways, a sister-ship of the "Thunderer," but has only one mast. Built by Messra. Palmer's, she was begun on August 5, 1909, and was launched last May. She carries ten 12-inch guns with a full broadside, her gun-turrets being superimposed. Her displacement is 20,250 tons.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE GOLF MATCH AT RYE. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RIVAL UNIVERSITIES.

The Portraits are of the following: 1. Mr. J. C. Craigie, 2. Mr. F. W. H. Rouiston; 3. Mr. J. F. Myles, 4. Mr. J. F. Macdonell; 5. Mr. E. W. Holderness; 6. Mr. Seton Gordon; 7. Mr. A. J. Boyd; 8. Mr. H. R. Wakefield—all of Oxford; 9. Mr. F. M. M. Carlisle; 10. Mr. H. Gardiner-Hill: 11. Mr. L. H. Alison; 12. Mr. A. C. P. Medrington; 13. Mr. R. E. Walker; 14. Mr. H. E. W. Prest; 15. Mr. J. F. Ireland; 16. Mr. Eric Hunter—all of Cambridge. The match resulted, unexpectedly, in a win for Oxford by 5 matches to 3.



IN HER SEAT IN PARLIAMENT; MISS ANNA ROGSTAD
AS DEPUTY M.P., IN THE STORTHING.

The electoral laws of Norway provide that when a Deputy is elected another person shall be chosen to represent him should he be unable to attend his Parliamentary duties. In this manner, Miss Rogatad was chosen as Deputy for General Brattle. She took her seat in the Storthing in his place recently, as he was to be absent for about a fortnight.



THE FIGURE WHICH DOMINATES THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL: THE TWELVE-FOOT GILDED-BRONZE "VICTORY."

The great memorial to Queen Victoria is to be unveiled on May 16. Already some of the scalfolding has been removed from about its centre and the gilt "Victory" which surmounts it is visible.



A MOST INTERESTING FIGURE IN THE CAMORRA CASE: FATHER CIRO VITOZZI IN CHARGE OF CARABINEERS.

Father Vitoral is one of the thirty-six prisoners in the Camorra case, which is being heard at Viterbo, and which, it is said, will last for at least a year. He is allowed to take a seat in front of the prisoners' cage, well to the right of the smaller cage containing the informer. The case is being heard in the seventeenth-entury church of the Scaller, now a Court of Assize.

NINE OR TEN INCHES A DAY: WEAVING CLOTH-OF-GOLD FOR THE KING TO WEAR AT HIS CORONATION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SUPERTUNICA AND STOLE: MAKING MATERIAL FOR ROYAL VESTMENTS, AT BRAINTREE.

During the Coronation ceremony four vestments are put upon the King. First comes the Colobium Sindonis of white linen; then the Supertunica, or Close Pall; next the Pallium, or Imperial Mantle; and, finally, the Stole. The three last-named are of cloth-of-gold. King George V. will wear the Pallium worn by King George IV. at his Coronation. The Supertunica and the Stole will be made specially for him, and cloth-of-gold is now being wowen for them. For Supertunica and Stole about twelve yards are necessary; and the fabric is being woven, twenty-one inches wide, at Messrs, Warner's, at Benintee. The weaver terms out nince or ten inches a Vy. It is undestood that there will not be much ornamentation on the Supertunica, but the Stole is likely to bear a number of devices. Our Drawing shows Mr. William Folliott, the manager, watching the weaver.

OLD WAR OFFICE: THE NEW £250,000 ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

ERNEST COFFIN.

4. THE RECEPTION - ROOM.

5. THE SMOKING ROOM.

6. THE TERRACE - ROOM

marble swimming-bath, a gymnasium, three squash-racquet courts, and a miniature rifle-range. Thus there is every facility for exercise within the building. There are also a photographic studio and a hairdressing saloon. Another feature of the club is the restaurant. There are to be four hundred servants and a kitchen staff numbering over sixty. The kitchen staff will include chefs of various nationalities, such as an Indian chef, a Russian chef, an American chef, and a Hungarian chef, so that members can have distinctive national dishes when they require them. The restaurant will be open to ladies, for whose benefit there is also a tea-room provided.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

EVERY now and then

During six years' residence in the Northern portion of the Congo State, Mr. Reid mapped the whole of the gi River, and, with the aid of this, a very considerable part of the region to the north of that river. Photograph by Bilis and Walery.

the public are startled by the expression of the views of men, more or less distinguished, who deliver lectures advocating modes of life and living entirely opposed to those which are practically accepted as representing the concentrated wisdom of hygienic science. This is an age of "faddism." We find people ready to tell us that to eat no breakfast is to attain to the acme of healthy nutrition; others say that starchy foods are poisons; some recommend us to cultivate cheerfulness and intellectuality on a diet of nuts; others assert that it is immoral to eat a chop; and others, again, warn us that to consume salt is to court the chances of an early grave. Most of the food and health "cranks" belong to no specified order of intellectuality. Many of them are evidently ignorant persons, who seek, probably for pecuniary reasons, to push the sale of this food or that.

the friction of our clothes and by washing? He is overlooking the fact that it needs no thickened, but only normal clean skin, to resist microbic attack. If this were so, then the advantage of universal corns would no longer be a matter of doubt. and ventilation

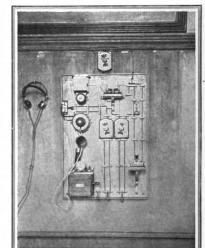
would no longer be a matter of doubt.

To say that "a great deal of washing increases the microbes of the skin" is a gross misstatement which only a faddist could make; and besides, are we to assume that all the microbes that are found on the skin are pathogenic or disease-producing? Then in the report of the lecture I find other statements equally iconoclastic. The fresh-air cure is "a dreadful superstition"—and this notwithstanding facts at hand regarding the sanatorium treatment of tubercular disease. That "prevention is better than cure" is declared to be a silly axiom; "we should wait until we are infected, and then take steps to kill the microbes"—I quote again from the newspaper report. Small comfort this, surely, to a man who has been infected by the germs of typhoid fever, or tetanus, and who has to risk his life, when, by attention to the purity of his milk and drinking-water and the cleanliness of his drains, and by attention to any wound, he can prevent attack. All these declarations of Sir Almroth Wright are the expressions, not of faddism, I should say, but of sheer inanity. say, bu

I wonder if his lecture was really intended as a grim joke which might have its due effect in promoting the sanitary conduct of life by sheer contrast with its opposition to views we have all been striving to inculcate for years? If we are to give up the use of soap and water, to renounce the practice of cleanliness, and to allow our skin to get thick with dirt (and microbes, by the way), then truly half a century's preaching of the gospel of cleanliness has been of none effect.

of none effect. I find myself again wondering whether Sir A. Wright had forgotten the physio-logical teachings of his early days, when he delivered his ex-ordium to the effect

decomposing dé-bris? Does he recomposing ge-bris? Does he not recognise that the neces-sity for change of that clothing does not so much arise from the per-superior effects. spiration effects. spiration effects, as from its becoming loaded with organic refuse? Has he nothing to say of the organic matter of foul, overcrowded dwellings as the ings, as the breeding material for typhus-fever germs, and the fact that fresh air



NATURAL HISTORY.

CAPTAIN H. G. LYONS, F.R.S. To whom the Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Victoria Research Medal.

was the Director-General Egyptian Survey Department. author of "Physiography of Nile and its Basin," and is I

ventilated bed-room is due, not to the presence of carbonic acid gas, but to the amount of organic

free

nt th

prevent the attack of this dis-ease? Does he forget that the

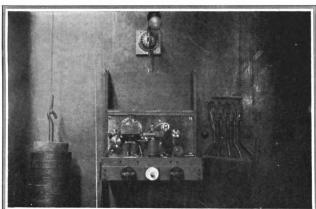
close smell

'DISTRIBUTING" THE RIGHT TIME, THE APPARATUS WITH THE AID OF WHICH THE HOUR IS INDICATED TO VARIOUS CLOCKS.

TO VARIOUS CLOCKS.

matter in the air thereof? Does he admit that the putrid fever which killed 123 out of 146 people immured in the Black Hole of Calcutta was due to their infection with putrefactive organic matter? In a word, Sir A. Wright, if he is correctly reported, has run a tilt against the windmills of hygiene, and, like another Don Quixote, is likely to come off second best in his encounter. I am grieved to think that the latest plea for the sanctity of dirt has come from an otherwise distinguished medical man.

Andrew Wilson.

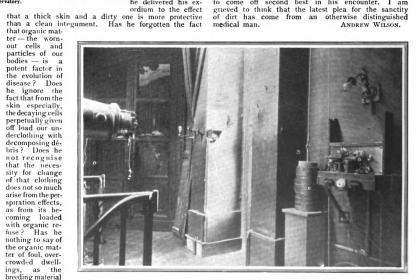


NOTING THE EXACT TIME IN PARIS: THE REGISTERING APPARATUS. The observer having pressed the electric button, mention of which is made in the lower Illustration, there is marked on the tape the difference, if any, between the time as indicated by the passage of the star under observation and the time marked by the clocks of the Observatory.

It is not often that we find a medical man (always excepting medical reformers with American degrees) of repute entering the lists and declaiming against accepted and proved practices of hygienic kind. But the unexpected happens, and so we have to report the case of a well-known doctor who has raised the question which heads this article as its title. It is interesting to examine the new views regarding the maintenance of bodily cleanliness which the medical man in question, Sir Almroth Wright, promulgates.

Sir A. Wright has been known to fame as an investigator in connection with the power of the blood to resist infection and to destroy disease-microbes. He is an authority on vaccines and "opsonins," and thus is entitled to have his views received with respect, a fact, which, of course, does not preclude the necessity and the right of free criticism of his opinions. Many a man is justly distinguished in one branch of science, and is less than an authority in another department. I fear Sir Almroth Wright in his opinions regarding the futility of the use of soap and water as a protective measure against disease illustrates this fact. He is an eminent authority on protective vaccines; he may be, and I think he is, a weakling in the matter of ordinary hygiene.

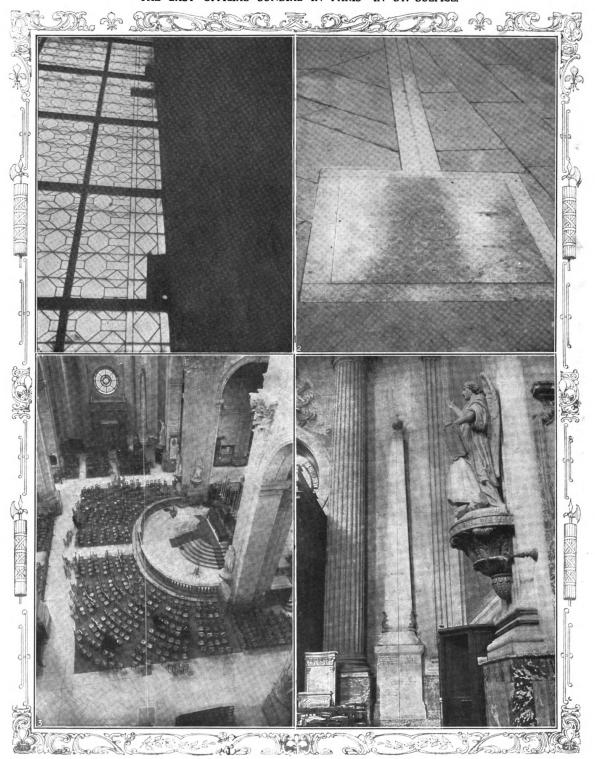
I have before me a newspaper report of a lecture delivered by Sir A. Wright in London. In this report I read that he maintains that by washing we destroy the protective skin layer which guards us against microbic infection. "The horny hand of labour," he adds, is impermeable by microbes; therefore follows the conclusion that washing lays us open to germ-infection. On the face of things, this statement is crass nonsense. Did Sir A. Wright never hear of infection occurring in the case of horny-handed people? Has he forgotten that the outer skin is perpetually being renewed from below, and that millions of epidermal cells replace those worn off by



THE LOWER END OF A GREAT MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT.

THE TWELVE O'CLOCK HOUR-LINE MARKED IN COPPER IN A CHURCH.

THE LAST OFFICIAL SUNDIAL IN PARIS-IN ST. SULPICE.

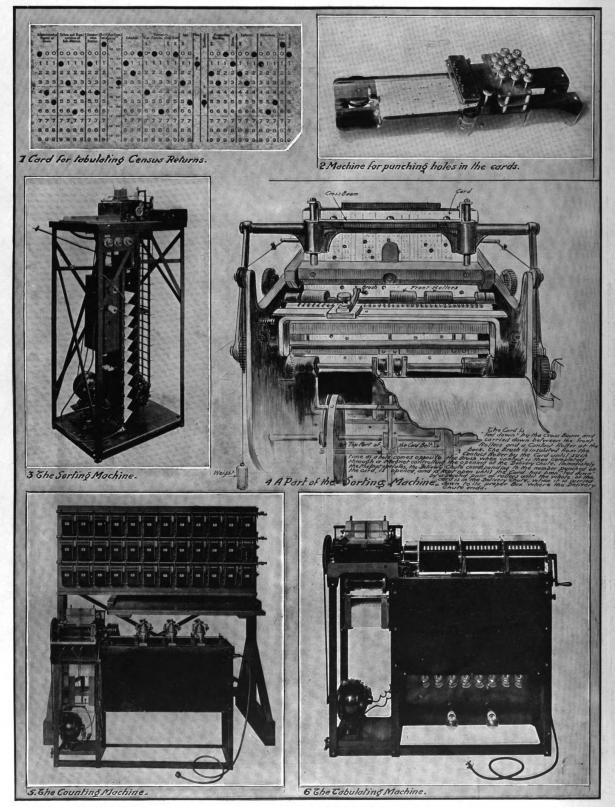


- THE HOLE, IN A WINDOW OF THE CHURCH, THROUGH WHICH THE ISUN'S
 RAYS PASS AT NOON. TO FALL UPON A COPPER PLATE IN THE FLOOR
 FROM WHICH A COPPER MERIDIAN LINE RUNS.
 AN IMAGINARY LINE TO MARK THE ACTUAL TWELVE O'CLOCK LINE: THE CHURCH
- AN IMAGINARY LINE TO MARK THE ACTUAL TWELVE O'CLOCK LINE: THE CHURCH OF ST. SULPICE, FROM THE COPPER PLATE WHICH RECEIVES THE SUN'S RAYS TO THE OBELISK ON WHICH THE COPPER MERIDIAN LINE ENDS.
- THE COPPER PLATE UPON WHICH FALL THE SUN'S RAYS PASSING THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE WINDOW, SHOWING THE BEGINNING OF THE COPPER THREAD IN THE PAVEMENT WHICH MARKS THE MERIDIAN LINE.
- 4. WHERE THE COPPER MERIDIAN LINE TERMINATES: THE OBELISK AT ONE END OF ST. SULPICE, WHICH IS TOPPED BY A SMALL GLOBE TO WHICH RUNS THE TWELVE O'CLOCK HOUR LINE ACROSS THE CHURCH.

When the right time was determined by sundials, only two sundials were officially recognised in Paris, for it is obvious that if it is to have any value, a sundial must be set on a spot through which the meridian line of the place passes. The first was that of Montmarter; the second that of St. Sulpice. The latter was devised, in 1727, by the Abbé Languet de Gerey, who commissioned the famous clockmaker, Henri Sully, to mark a m-ridian line on the floor of St. Sulpice, and generally to make the arrangements for the sundial. Sully began the work, but died before it was finished; and it was continued by Lemonnier. Lemonnier traced the meridian line, otherwise the twelve o'clock hour line, along the pavement of the church by means of a narrow hand of copper, which began in a copper plaque upon which fell, at noon, the sun's rays passing through a hole in a window, and ended at an obelisk up which it ran to a small globe. The St. Sulpice device, which is still in existence, is here shown. The line shown on Photograph 3 is, of course, imaginary: it shows the course taken by the copper meridian line in the pavement.

ELECTRIC CENSUS CLERKS: STATISTICS BY MECHANICAL "BRAINS."

DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE Co.



- THE PARTICULAR FACTS RELATING TO PERSONS RECORDED BY MEANS OF HOLES: A PUNCHED CARD READY FOR THE ELECTRICAL SORTING, COUNTING, AND TABULATING MACHINES.
- 3. The Device which Classifies the Cards According to "Occupations," etc., at a Speed of 250 a Minute: The Automatic Card-Sorting Machine.
- 5. An Invention with a "Brain": The Counting-Machine, which Works at the Rate of 250 a Minute.
- THE MACHINE WITH WHICH THE FACTS ON THE CENSUS PAPERS ARE TRANSFERRED TO CARDS IN THE FORM OF HOLES: THE KEY-PUNCH, WITH A CARD IN PLACE.
- 4. A MARVEL OF INGENUITY: How the CARD-SORTING MACHINE PERFORMS THE DUTIES OF
- THE DEVICE WHICH TOTALS THE POPULATIONS OF GIVEN AREAS: THE TABULATING-MACHINE, WHICH WORKS AT THE RATE OF 150 A MINUTE.
- "A system has now been devised by which all the facts on the ceasus schedules are to be transferred to cards by means of punched holes; the position of the holes recording the particular facts relating to each person. After the cards have been prepared they will be taken to the electrical sorting-machines specially designed to sort and assemble all the cards punched in the same position. A further passage of the cards through a counting-machine will record not only the number of the cards, but the numbers punched in as many as thirty-three different positions."

 11 Each card is divided into "fields," and each "field" represents a fact on the ceasus spaper. A most interesting article dealing with the subject will be found on another page of this Issue.

THE NUMBERING OF LONDONERS WHO CANNOT READ ENGLISH.



LEARNING TO ACT FOR PARENTS WHOSE ENGLISH IS CONFINED TO THE SPOKEN WORD: TEACHING CHILDREN IN AN EAST-END SCHOOL TO FILL UP CENSUS-PAPERS.

In certain districts, notably in the East End of London, many of those who ought to fill up census-papers are unable to read or write English, their knowledge of our tongue being confined to a few spoken words. Thus the authorities have deemed it wise to give to children in the L.C.C. schools such instructions as will enable them to set for their parents or for others whose English is a neglitylide quantity, by entering the necessary particulary on the census-papers. The following instructions as to the filling of forms by the Head of the Family." This schedule must be filled up and signed by, or on behalf of, the Head of the Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of the dwelling (house, tenement, or spartment)."



Spain in Pictures.
Mr. Albert F. Calvert has been for many years a diligent compiler of books dealing with Spain: his "Spanish Series" alone contains more than a score of volumes, and six

than a score of volumes, and six or eight books on Spanish subjects stand apart from these. Now he gives us "Spain" in two volumes (J. M. Dent), with more than seventeen hundred illustrations, including nearly fifty coloured plates and a map; and these handsome volumes, dedicated to the King and Queen of Spain make up, within cert dedicated to the King and Queen of Spain, make up, within certain limits, to which reference will presently be made, a guidebook de luxe. Modestly, yet wisely, the author admits that he looks to the pictures rather than the text to gain for his work the "commendation of the public." This is as at should be, for while he has written little or nothing that is new, and much that is set down here will be found in the pages of Ford and the countless others who have followed in



A VALENCIAN BEAUTY.

"Valencia... is a rich, progressive city, which keeps one eye fixed upon Covent Garden... In point of population Valencia is the third city of Spain."

Reproduced from "Spain."

more about Spanish life and character than when they opened them, there should be, at least, no question of expectations unfulfilled. Sixty cities or more are presented in their most interesting external aspect, and such a presentation must needs be of great value to the man and woman with leisure, means, and an eye for the picturesque. They will be

ONCE THE ONLY APPROACH TO TOLEDO: THE BRIDGE

"That far-famed Bridge of Alcantara . . . includes masonry of every period of Toledo's history . . Till the time of Alfonso X. (1252-1289) it constituted the sole avenue of approach to Toledo."

"SPAIN."

By Albert F. Calvert. With over 1700 Illustration
46 Coloured Plates. In Two Volume
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtery of the
Messer, J. M. Dent and Sons.



A SPANISH CONCEPTION OF "THE LAST SUPPER": ZARZILLO'S PICTURE IN THE CRUCKE OF JESUS, MORCA.

ZARZILLO'S PICTURE IN THE LAST SUPPER," is in the Church of Jesus at Murcia. In Holy Week a great religious procession takes place at Murcia, with tableaux of various incidents in the last days of Christ, including "The Last Supper," It starts from the Church of Jesus.

Reproduct from "Span."

Spain."
Reproduce from "Spain."
his footsteps, it may be doubted whether there is any work on Spain that offers such a complete series of attractive illustrations. Mr. Trevor Haddon, who is responsible for the pictures in colour, has given us some well -chosen points of view. His colouring, considering the inevitable limitations imposed upon work designed for reproduction by the modern process, is distinctly happy and satisfying, even to those of us who are familiar with most of the scenes he has selected. Mr. Calvert does not limit himself to photographs of the chief towns and their most outstanding buildings; he includes in his collection some of the best art -treasures contained in each city. the best art-treasures contained in each city, contained in each city, and contrives to give us views that are not too familiar. Perhaps Mr. Calvert would have done wisely to add, for the benefit of the traveller, a few particulars of routes and accommodation, for it must be confessed that the dry bones of Spanish history do not recover any of their pristine life and vigour in his hands; but his preface disarms criticism. He presents the attractions of Spain pictorially, and if those who close the books know little



Saxon digestion, and the amusements are of a kind that carry small appeal to those whose knowledge of the language is limited. Although the author's last pages are rapidly approaching the thousand, he has been unable in his wide survey

proaching the thousand, he has been unable in his wide survey of the towns to picture many aspects of the countryside, and some of us may be pardoned if we hold that in Spain the life of the country is even more attractive than that of the cities, more particularly the cities in which the modern spirit is rampant. It may be that in days to come, when looking for new Spains to concuper, the author will remember that he has left the country-side in the cold, and give us a photographic survey of its varying open-air life.

The charm of Spain, or one of its many charms, lies in the fact that it is still more a collection of opposing parts than an

tact that it is still more a collec-tion of opposing parts than an organic whole. Politically, it may claim to be united; socially, there are barriers that find their expression in a divergence upon



A Houri from "A Veritabli Mahomet's Paradise": A Valencian Brauty.

"The neighbourhood of Val' encia is one of the richest and best cultivated regions in the world. It is a veritable Ma-homet's Paradise."

A CURIOSITY IN THE SEAMISH ORIGIN.

The Common of speech, of faith, dress, cooking, music and dancing, and amissement generally, have an intense regional variation, until in the big cities there are cafes for the special benefit of the the special benefit of the special benefit of the the special benefi Reproduced from " Spain

unity is possible—they are many years away—there will be a revolt against the Castiles, even though it would pass the wit of man to devise the system of government that would claim the approval of all Spain.

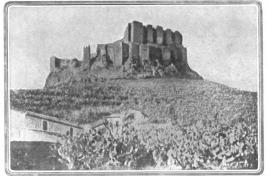
S. L. B.



FAMOUS FOR THE "HALL OF THE ORGAN": THE ENTRANCE
THE GROTTO OF ARTA, IN MALLORCA.

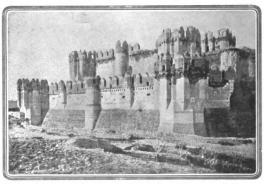
The most peculiar feature of the caves of Arta is the Hall rgan, so called from the curious pillars resembling organ which, when struck, emit musical sounds."

Reproduced from "Spain."



IN A REGION "HOT AND TAWNY LIKE A LION'S HIDE": THE CASTLE OF MONTEAGUDO, MURCIA "The reino de Murcia . . . is now divided into the provinces of Albacete and Murcia. . . a stern, fierce, region, bot and tawny like a lion's hide, composed of high, arid plateaux, but by bare mountain chains and separated by deep cañons."

able to plan some fascinating holi-days, and, when the route is chosen, the modern guidebook will supply the essential facts and figures with which Mr. Calvert is not concerned. Perhaps he feels that to enter into details would serve in a measure to in a measure to insist upon limita-tions, for in some of the smaller cities, the natural beauties of which invite the artist and the photo-grapher, the ac-commodation is still extremely still extremely primitive; the re-gional cooking is a ace to Anglo



"The beautiful city of Segovia stands on a high mountain spur, overlooking the plains of Old Castile. . . . Its famous squeduct dates from the reign of Trajan. . . . The Alcazar . . . stands grim and arrogant, a fine typical castle of this, the castle-land."

THE NUMBERING OF THE SICK: THE CENSUS IN THE WARD.

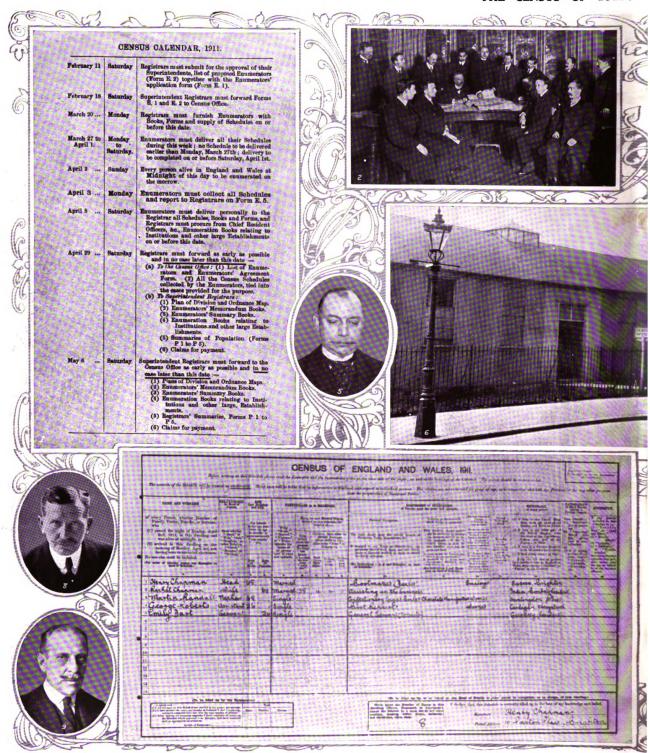


PAVING THE WAY FOR CENSUS SUNDAY: OFFICIALS OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM PATIENTS IN A LONDON INFIRMARY.

There will be no escape from the census: not even, we believe, for those Suffragettes who have decided to do all they can to circumvent the enumerators. Certainly, the homeless will be numbered. This work will fall on the shoulders of the police, who will be provided with special abridged forms. It will be the constable's duty to question anyone sleeping in the open air or wandering without a shelter. "In the case of Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Clubs, and other similar establishments, the Keeper, Manager, or other person in charge must fill up a Schedule with respect to all the inmates." Obviously, hospitals will come under this head.

"SUNDAY, EVERY PERSON ALIVE IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT

THE CENSUS OF 1911:



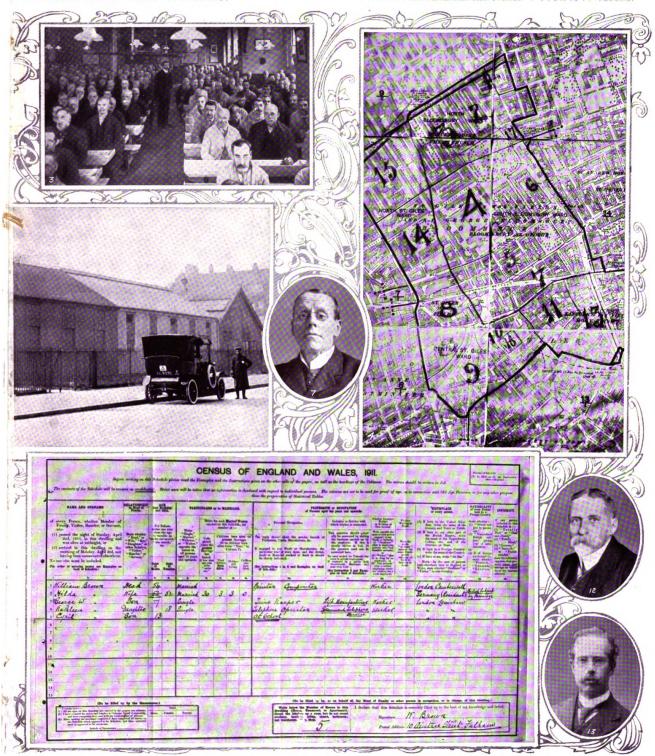
- I. OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS: THE "CENSUS CALENDAR, 1911," FROM FEBRUARY 11 TO MAY 6.
- 2. BEING TAUGHT THEIR DUTIES: ENUMERATORS LISTEN-ING TO A LECTURE BY MR. SYDNEY ASHLEY.
- 3. IN TRAINING FOR CENSUS DAY: CALLING OVER THE NAMES OF INMATES OF A LONDON WORKHOUSE.
- 4. MORE PEOPLE IN AREA I THAN IN AREA 41-A MAP DIVIDED INTO ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.
- 5. PRESIDENT OF THE LONDON REGISTRARS: MR. SYDNEY
- WHERE THE CENSUS RETURNS WILL BE HANDLED: THE CENSUS OFFICE, AT MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

It will be remarked that the "Census Calendar," a leaf of which we reproduce, mentions "every person alive" in England and Wales only. The census is being taken, of course, throughout the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, and every endeavour is being made to ensure accuracy and completeness. In connection with the photographs here given, we should make the following notes. Great care is taken with regard to the enumerators, and they are taught their duties thoroughly. An idea of the difficulty of their work may be gained from a glance at the map, a section of which we publish. It will be seen that it has been

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR THE

MIDNIGHT OF THIS DAY TO BE ENUMERATED ON THE MORROW."

PREPARATIONS AND OFFICIALS.



- 7. SUPERINTENDENT OF RECORDS AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, MR. A. R. BELLINGHAM.
- 6. SECRETARY AT THE CENSUS OFFICE, AT MILLBANK
- MR. ARCHER BELLINGHAM.
- 9. THE REGISTRAR GENERAL I MR. BERNARD MALLET. 10. AS IT SHOULD BE: A CENSUS PAPER CORRECTLY FILLED UP, WITH THE PARTICULARS IN THEIR PROPER

COLUMNS.

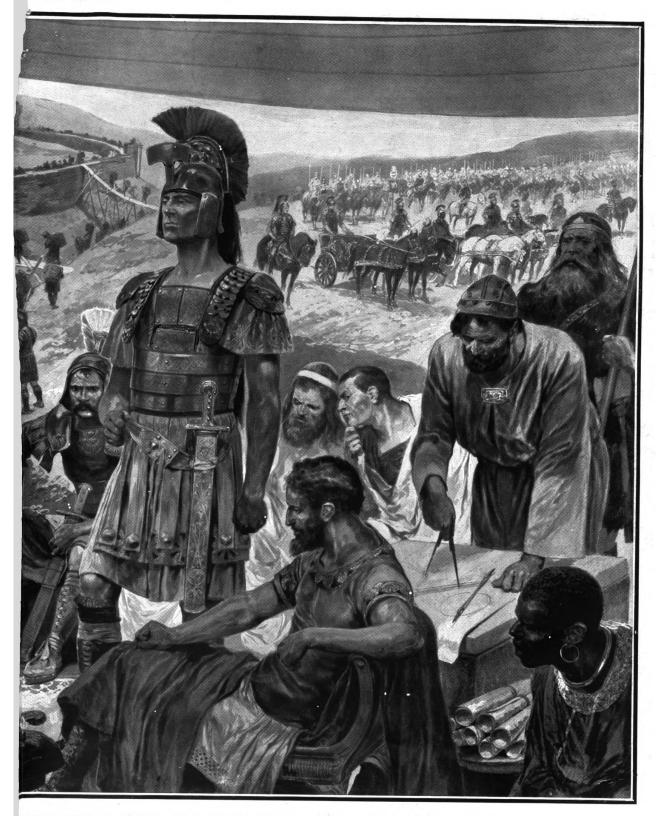
- II. A CENSUS PAPER INCORRECTLY FILLED UP. 12. CHIEF CLERK AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE: MR. A. C. WATERS.

divided into enumeration areas. District No. 1, which as far as size is concerned, is much smaller than District No. 4, contains more people than No. 4. The small division marked 16 is a workhouse; 17 is a large hotel. In Illustration 11, the errors in the census paper incorrectly filled in have been underlined. In line 1, column 10, "printer" was too indefinite as a statement of profession or occupation; "compositor" has been added. In line 2, col. 3, the age of the woman was entered there by mistake. Line 2, col. 15; line 3, col. 11; line 4, col. 11; and line 5, col. 10 should have been filled up. The address was omitted from the foot of the Schedule,

[&]quot;ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" PY CLARKE AND HYDE.

No. I.: ENGLAND UNDER THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

R. CATON WOODVILLE.



AN'S GREAT WALL ACROSS ENGLAND FROM THE SOLWAY TO THE TYNE.

northern side of the wall was a ditch; on the south side was a series of mounds, with a military way between them and the wall. Thus the structure could be manned and defended from the southern side; and its steep side faced the direction by which the enemy would come. It was built to keep out not an army equipped with scaling-ladders, battering-rams, and other engines of warfare, but the wild tribes of Scotland, who were continually making incursions across the border into Britain. It was both wall of defence and line of advance. The forts which formed its nucleus were constructed by Agricola. Governor of Britain, A.D. 78-85; but the wall itself is generally ascribed to Hadrian, who came to this country in A.D. 122.



THE LIGHT BLUES BRINGING IN THEIR BOAT; STUDIO PORTRAITS; A

esting feature of the Inter-University Boat-Race of Coronation Year that the rival crews bring the Imperial idea to tambridge boat are Blues from Rondebosch and Durban. The portraits on this page, beginning at the top, reading Rugby and Trinity Hall (bow); P. V. G. Van der Byl, Diocesan College, Rondebosch, S.A., and Pembroke (2); P. J. First Trinity (4); R. Le Blanc Smith, Eton and Third Trinity (5); J. B. Rosher, Charterhouse and First Trinity (6) ird Trinity (strokel; and C. A. Skinner, Durban High School and Jesus (cox). Hellyer, Le Blanc Smith, Rosher, see is a diagram showing distances that would be covered by various speed-makers while a University eight were co

Photographs of the Crew by Stearn, of Cambridge; of the Crew and Boat by W.G.P. For Details of th



MUSIC.

GERMAN critics of our musical programmes would do well to note that the Grand Opera Syndicate has secured all English rights of Humperdinck's opera, "Die Königskinder," and will produce it at Covent Garden during the year; and that Wagner's "Ring" opera are now on tour in England. Mr. Denhof's company, under the musical direction of Mr. Micael Balling, is visiting Leeds, Glasgow, and Manchester. The operas are being given in English, and the company engaged numbers singers who have gained acceptance at Covent Garden — namely, Miss Agnes Nicholls and Miss Gleeson White, Mr. Walter Hyde (who is returning shortly to musical comedy), Mr. Frederic Austin, and Mr. Robert Radford.

Dr. Richter's last appearance on the concert platform before he retires from regular work is fixed for Monday week, but it is good to learn that he will conduct one of the "Ring" cycles at Bayreuth this summer, and that in all probability he will



"THE QUAKER GIRL," AT THE ADELPHI MR. JOSEPH
COYNE AS TONY CHUTE.

conduct the Wagner operas at Covent Garden in the autumn. There is no reason to believe that the great conductor will leave the concert platform for ever on April 10, for there is small fatigue in rehearsing with our leading orchestras music that he knows intimately.

THE NEW SKETCH, "THE HOUSE ON THE HEATH," AT THE PALLADIUM: MR. MATHESON LANG AS CLAUDE DUVAL, AND MISS HUTIN BRITTON AS LADY CATHERINE.

Mr. Bronislaw Hubermann, who gave a violin recital at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday, was heard to advantage in the difficult Brahms Concerto last week at the London Symphony Orchestra's concert. In the slow movement, he conveyed admirably the beauty of



THE DRAMA FOUNDED ON KIPLING'S "THE VAMPIRE":
"A FOOL THERE WAS," AT THE QUEEN'S.

Miss Katharine Kaelred as The Woman and Mr. Frank Cooper as The
Husband—"Kiss me, my lool!"

the composer's thought, and throughout he contrived to hide rather than to emphasise the element in which mere virtuosi delight. Mr. Hamilton Harty's tone-poem, "With the Wild Geese," has striking qualities; only a composer with a great sense of beauty as well as an intimate knowledge of orchestral effect could have written such a work.

At the end of April and in the early part of May, MM. Ysaye and Pugno will give all Beethoven's Sonatas for Piano and Violin in a series of three concerts at the Queen's Hall. The dates fixed are Wednesday afternoons, April 26, May 3, and May 10.

Mr. Robert Maitland and Mr. Neville Swainson gave a notable recital at Bechstein's last week. Mr. Maitland, whose bass voice is of exceptional quality, sang songs by Bach, Brahms, Schubert, Hugo Wolf, and others, and throughout his work displayed the rare qualities of interpretation that are associated only with first-class singers. He was greatly aided by the accompaniment of Mr. Swainson, who would have seemed an accompanist par excellence if he had not proved that he is no less gifted as a soloist. Very delightful was his rendering of Debussy's "Hommage à Rameau," and the same composer's "Les Sons et'les Parfums" and "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin." The more one hears of Debussy's work when interpreted by a good artist the more admirable it seems.

Mr. Thomas Quinlan, so long associated with the early operatic ventures of Mr. Thomas Beecham—who, by the way, has been for some months past a director of the Grand Opera Syndicate—has a considerable operatic venture on hand. He is organising a big provincial tour for the autumn; and, that concluded, will send the company for a six weeks' season in Johannesburg, and from there to Australia. The company will include Mesdames Edna Thornton and Muriel Terry, and Messrs. Clarence Whitehill and John Coates; while in the repertory are Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West," "Madame



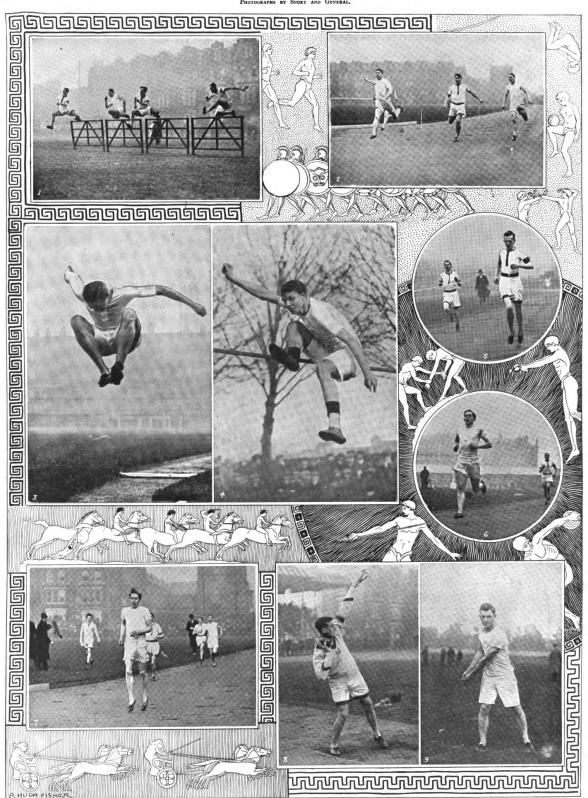
"THE QUAKER GIRL," AT THE ADELPHI, MISS GERTIE
MILLAR AS PRUDENCE.

Butterfly," and "La Bohème," Wagner's "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre," and "Tristan," and Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." Signor Voghera and Mr. Cuthbert Hawley will share the direction of an orchestra of more than fifty performers.



TO BE SEEN IN LONDON AT CORONATION TIME? A GREAT SCENE IN HERR MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION OF SOPHOCLES' "ŒDIPUS REX." omething more than a possibility that London will witness in June Herr Max Reinhardt's presentation of "Œdipus Rex," concerning the excellence and magnificence of which so much has been written. The is on such a scale that it is described as being too colossal for any theatre s hence it is likely to be given elsever, maybe in the Albert Hall or at Olympia. In the great scene of the play there are five hundred "citteens," Herr Reinhard, it will be recalled, was recently responsible for "Sumurus," at the Colissum. Mr. Martin Harrey is also to produce "Œdipus Rex," a new version.

${\mathcal C}^{\text{A}}{\text{MBRIDGE}}$, six; oxford, four: the winners at the 'varsity sports.



- THE 120 YARDS HURDLES (WON BY P. R. O'R. PHILLIPS, CAMBRIDGE, IN 16 1-5 SEC.): AT THE FIRST HURDLE.
 THE 100 YARDS (WON IN D. MACMILLAN, CAMBRIDGE, IN 10 SEC.): THE FINISH OF THE FINE RACE.
 THE LOND JUMP: D'A J. J. HARTLEY, OXFORD, THE WINNER (21 PT. 5 IN.)

- 4. THE HIGH JUMP: H. A. DUBOIS, CAMBRIDGE, THE WINNER (5 FT. 82 IN.)
 5. THE TIMES MILES: C. H. PORTER, OXFORD, THE WINNER, FINISHING (15 MIN. 6 SEC.)
 6. THE QUARTER-MILE: F. G. BLACK, CAMBRIDGE, THE WINNER, FINISHING (51 3-5 SEC.)

- THE MILE (WON BY P. J. BAKFR, CAMBRIDGE, IN 4 MIN. 39 2-5 SEC.); THE FINISH.
 POTTING THE WEIGHT; W. O. ZIEGLER, OXFORD, THE WINNER (39 Ff. 6] IN.)
 THOON'S OTHER HAMBER; G. E. PUTNAM, OXFORD, THE WINNER (153 Ff. 3 IN.)
- P. J. Baker also won the Half-Mile-in 1 min. 58 1-5 sec. The net result was a win for Cambridge by six events
 Sports. Ten seconds for the 100 yards has never been beaten at these sports and has only thrice

Mt-the-Sign-of-St. I ANDREW LANG ON CALCULATIONS BY DOGS AND CURES BY KINGS.

In the new edi-tion of "The Golden Bough" Mr. Frazer writes rather unsym pathetically, about the old Kings of France and England who touched for the scrofula or King's Evil. As each patient, under Charles II., received a piece of angel gold, patients were, naturally, numerous. Mr. Frazer thinks that the practice may have descended from "the barbarous, nay savage, predecessors of the Saxon and Merovingian Kings." This I reckon unlikely; at least, I know no evidence for any such early rites among these peoples Mr. Frazer mentions no English case before Elizabeth, and it would be worth while to look for earlier records in our royal account-books.

I would lay evens to twenty pounds that

IRISHMAN, SCOTSMAN, AND WELSHMAN MIXED: A TYPICAL FINN.
"The Karelians are the most interesting of the Finns. . . He [a Karelian] might be described as a mixture of the Irishman, the Scotsman, and the Welshman."

when the mates make more noise than usual with brooms and so forth, in his house, then he would take the hint; but we are not told that this is the case

Another correspondent shows that Highland dogs take a strong sense of the observance of the Sabbath, like their masters. We must not whistle on Sunday in Highland parishes, and dogs may not bark—

In one case two dogs, a collie and a Skye terrier, boon companions, who were inveterate barkers and

FINNISH STANDARD BREAD: MAKING KNAUMDROUL.

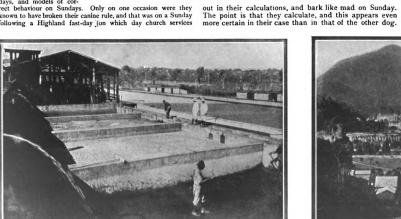
"Most peculiar... are the long strings of round, hard-looking cakes hanging near the ceiling. This kind of bread is called knäckebröd and is made of corn and rye..., It is always to be found in botals. White bread is seldom seen in rural districts."

Reproduced from Mr. George Remuicks "Finland To-Day." were inveterate barkers and notorious for pursuing all manner of vehicles and passers-by on the public road on ordinary week-days, and models of correct behaviour on Sundays. known to have broken their canine rule, and that was on a Sunday following a Highland fast-day (on which day church services





FINNISH POETRY IN RUSTIC DUETS: PEASANTS RUNO-SINGING. "The conductor takes the last word or couple of words of each line his companion sing fluidses the line with him, and repeats it alone, thus giving the other time to prepare the next line. . . . The two singers generally sit facing one another; they take hold each other's hand and alternately raise and lower themselves as the singing proceeds. . by Courtey of the Publisher, Mr. F. Feher Unsun. | See Review on Another Page.|



FINNISH STANDARD BREAD: MAKING KNÄCKEBRÖD.

A STAPLE INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL: A COFFEE PULPING HOUSE AND FERMENTING-TANKS

Reproduced from "Brazil," by Pierre Denis, Translated by B



THE SIMLA OF BRAZIL: PETROPOLIS, A CITY IN THE HILLS.

THE ROYAL SANATOGEN GIVES HEALTH TONIC-FOOD SANATOGEN THAT LASTS



FEEDS THE MERVES

REJUVENATES

REVITALIZES

IVE, oh give me health!"

That cry goes up daily from millions of sufferers from the varied disorders and diseases of the nervous system, and from nervous dyspepsia, anæmia, and wasting diseases.

It is echoed by convalescents from most complaints, all anxious to resume their normal activity.

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Over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to European sovereigns, have stated, in their own writing, their appreciation of the wonderful power of Sanatogen, which, a leading medical journal declares, "has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold."

As a sample of their enthusiastic statements, Dr. Ott, Marienbad, Physician-Extraordinary to

His late Majesty King Edward VII, has written: "I have used Sanatogen for a number of years with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of convalescents and of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

Mr. H. S. Staveley-Hill, M.P. for Kingswinford, Staffs., has written: "I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative. It appears to me to contain all the qualities necessary for a tonic. It removes lassitude, and gives increased vitality."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists, price 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 9s. 6d. per tin.

An interesting pamphlet will be sent free to all who write to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., 12 Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.

nerve Power

STRENGTH

ENERGY

ART NOTES.

ART NOTES.

A LONDON Mu-eum was inevitable; the Musée Carnavalet was too visible and neighbourly a reproach to our backwardness to be longer ignored. And since the Carnavalet is in a sense the model of the new Museum, it is fortunate that Kensington Palace, of all buildings most nearly approaching, in certain qualities, Mme. de Sévigné's home, should have been allocated for the purposes of the collection. Even without the relics of a Revolution, which go far towards filling the Carnavalet, and despite a Great Fire, Mr. Guy Laking will suffer from no lack of goods. And as many of the things that illustrate the past of a great city are necessarily bulky—Temple Bar itself should be in his care—the suitability of Kensington Palace for a part of the collection will not lessen the ultimate need for other, or additional promises.

A wild desire to see large prices given and received is natural to men, the children of sport: the glory of height possesses them in the market-place as well as on the mountain-top. Had Lord Lansdowne asked twice one hundred thousand for "The Mill," there would still have been people eager to argue for the payment of that sum. A price is a challenge thrown to the adventurous; Mr. D. Y. Cameron would still, like Don Quixote, have tilted at the impossible, and Captain Swinton, facing great and inspiring odds, suggested that Turners might be sold to help buy a Rembrandt. It is the money, bearing a high compliment to art, that they want, almost as much as the picture. The greater the price, the more eagerly will someone set about to pay it, and we can imagine the time when another Captain Swinton — or, haply, the same—will suggest

the sale of Rembrandts to pay some fabulous figure for a Turner. The passion for acquisition is never so keen as when the stimulating difficulty of money is set in the way—a hurdle to be leapt by the collector.



GLENSIDE LABOURING PAST THE POST.

GLENBIDE LABOURING PASI 1 HE POSI.

Glenside owed his victory to the fact that he was the only one of the twentysix starters that managed to keep his feet throughout the race. He is an
old horse, with only one eye, and when he passed the last fence he was
terribly tired. Mr. Frank Bibby, his owner, was not present, having
been ordered abroad for his health. Glenside was led in by Mrs. Bibby,

Once the cry, like the price, is raised, it is ill to gainsay it. Something must be captured for the national collection; the hunger of acquisition will not go unsatisfied. Let the gap in our expectations be filled; stop our mouths with any cheese, and we will no longer cry for the moon. The timely suggestion that the Diploma Gallery Leonardo should be removed to Trafalgar Square may secure a calm passage for "The Mill" across the Atlantic. If only the Academy would value its picture at £100,000—and who can overstate the worth of an exquisite and trare work of Da Vinci?—if only the Academy would thus price it, and then decide to send it from Burlington House to Trafalgar Square, we should not feel inconsolably impoverished by the lost chance of Lord Lansdowne's landscape.

by the lost chance of Lord Lansdowne's landscape. In his pause from portraiture—one of the few things in which he might have been successfully imitated—Mr. Sargent has not been followed by his followers. His part has been filled, not by one, but by a dozen understudies, and we are grown accustomed to the marring, at second hand, of his mannerisms. Bungling with a splendid bag of tricks is the only result of the attempt to produce portraits of Mr. Sargent's kind; more success, perhaps, attends the repetition of his performance in water-colour. Mr. Ranken's drawings at Goupil's suggested that a master's example had given courage to a new class of talent, and Mr. von Glehn's exhibition now confirms the impression. Admirers of Mr. Sargent's own water-colour, inimitable in its ultimate power, will welcome the publication of one of his drawings of Santa Maria della Salute. Prints in colour, passed by the artist's own exacting eye, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Chenil and Co., the publishers of the drawings of Mr. John and Mr. Orpen.—E. M.



THE TWENTY-SIX STARTERS OF WHOM ONLY ONE REACHED THE POST WITHOUT MISHAP: THE START OF THE GRAND NATIONAL.

TROPHIES.

Of the twenty-six starters in the Grand National Steeplechase, run at Aintree on Friday of last week, only one reached the winning-post without mishap. All the others fell at different points, many of the casus to riderless horses running loose and colliding with others. Among those thus baulked by loose horses was Lutteur III., whom many had expected to win.



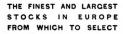
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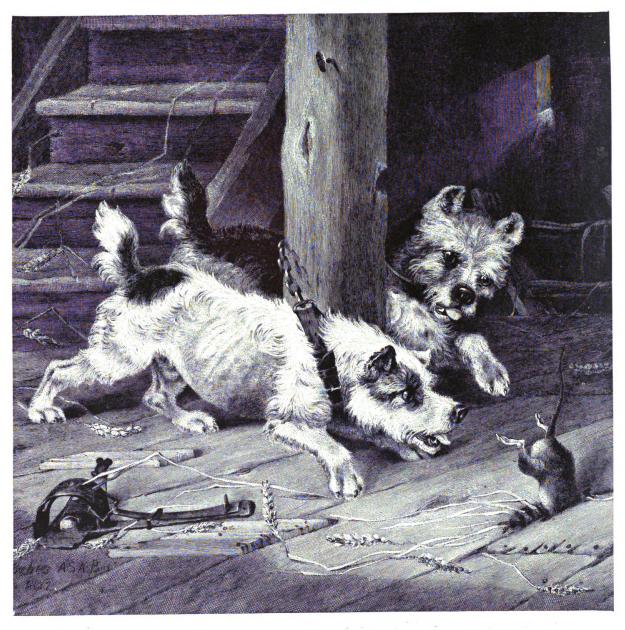


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BRAND.

LADIES' PAGE.

LADIES' PAGE.

CORONATION year is to be made the occasion for some of those public or semi-public events at which a large number of people who do not personally know one another combine to have a good time by aid of some moderate money payment. Foremost amongst these social gatherings will be the Pageant of Empire at the Crystal Palace. Over five thousand people are going to have the fun of taking an active part in the pageant, and historical female characters will be assumed by women of all ranks, from Tuchesses downwards. Some of them are having their costumes made at their own expense, and quite regardless of the cost provided that they secure accuracy and beauty, so that it will be a delightful show of the finest fashions of past times. Mr. Frank Lascelles, who made such a splendid thing of the Oxford Pageant two years ago, and who has since that date conducted great displays of historical landmarks in both Canada and South Africa, is the Director of the Crystal Palace Pageant, and can be relied upon to make it a wonderfully interesting and artistic show. Moreover, all our Colonies are putting up handsome and extensive buildings in which to show forth their special part in the living Pageant of the Empire of to-day, which is something both important and interesting. Then there is to be a great fancy-dress ball to further the scheme of a National Shakespearean Theatre. It is to be held in the Albert Hall, under the patronage of the King and Queen. A number of distinguished hostesses are organising quadrilles to be danced by persons in the costumes of particular plays: for instance, the Duchess of Welling, ton is arranging." A Midsummer Night's Dream', quadrille; Lady Alington, "Antony and Cleopatra"; and Lady Wemyss, "Henry VIII." The Horse Show promises to be better than ever, and there are several more interesting events of a similar order. If all goes well, it will be a delightfully gay season.

well, it will be a delightfully gay season.

While every right-minded person would sympathise with a servant whose prospects of getting a good situation were unfairly hindered by an unjust bad character, it is, on the other hand, most unfortunate that a mistress should be exposed to heavy pecuniary loss by replying candidly to the inquiries of another lady as to the behaviour of a discharged servant. The great lack of our English society at present is discipline, and this is more absolutely absent from the domestic business than from any other. A masculine jury has awarded fifty pounds damages to a girl whose late mistress stated that she was an unsatisfactory servant. This sort of liability must make ladies very guarded about giving characters: the safe course, if one cannot conscientiously recommend a servant, being simply to refuse to answer inquiries about her at all. The law does not compel an employer to answer questions, and it is perfectly safe simply to decline to give any character, while it would be excessively dangerous to give a truthful answer



AN AFTERNOON DRAPED GOWN

A visiting dress in royal blue soft satin draped with dark blue ed with black and white striped silk and black about a drunken, lazy, or insolent servant. Theoretically the law does protect the mistress—the character, if true, is said to be "privileged"; but it is then left to a jury to say whether in telling the truth the mistress was "actuated by malice"; and a jury of men naturally inclines sentimentally in favour of the maid.

"actuated by malice"; and a jury of men naturally inclines sentimentally in favour of the maid.

Veiling effects are greatly in favour. Thus, an evening dress of emerald-green satin I saw recently was veiled with a tunic of two layers of mauve chiffon, folded over the figure, and embroidered with green and purple tiny beads all around the edges and over the shoulders. At the knees the top layer of the chiffon was turned back, and the under layer was seen fixed upon the satin by a large beaded motif. An afternoon gown in royal blue satin was veiled with a paler blue chiffon, the edges of the tunic trimmed with a chessboard design of red-and-gold squares; the corsage was adorned by several bands of the same showy trimming, but softened by the chiffon here veiling the red and-gold squares lightly. Stripes, which are extremely in vogue, are modified in effect by veiling with chiffon, sometimes in black (which is now intermixed with every imaginable bright colour to tone it down) and sometimes with a transparent veiling of the same colour as one of the stripes. A cloud-blue chiffon veiled a silk in the varied and pronounced tones of a Paisley shawl, this patterned material, undraped, being used as an underskirt and short puffed corsage, let into a folded blue chiffon belt. Fancy may be freely exercised in the use of veilings, in short.

It is worth notice, too, that the use of a transparent veiling affords an economical and easy means of renovating or changing the aspect of a frock that has seen some wear. It is quite a fashionable arrangement to cover trimmings as well as other fabrics in this manner, and the economically minded can transform a satin frock of some pale tint that no longer gives a spotless sheen to the eye, and some gold or silver or crystal passementerie that is a little tarnished or soiled, into a gown "as good as new" by veiling the whole affair with a transparency of white or of some suitable colour. Veiling is used for afternoon visiting-gowns just as much as for evening dresses. As exceedingly bright colours are in vogue, this affords an excellent means of modifying their excessive vivid effect.

In the spring, delicate children, and all youngsters who are growing rapidly, will gain great benefit by a course of "Ferocal," a food preparation rich in bonebuilding and muscle-making ingredients. It is not a medicine, but, like food, an aid to nutrition and growth

"Petrole Hahn" is a lotion for the hair, the basis of which, by the way, is not the dangerous inflammable petrol, but petroleum, purified by a patent process. The value of petroleum as an application for the hair is well known, and this is an elegant and valuable preparation of it. Messrs. Kent, 75, Farringdon Road, are the wholesale agents of "Petrole Hahn."



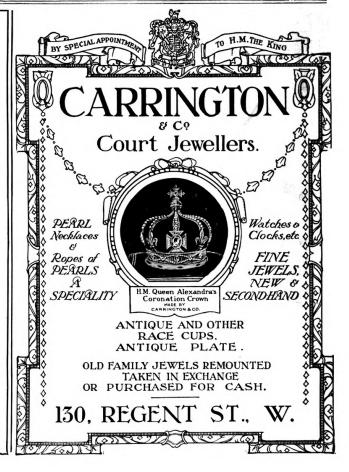
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Zephyr or Oxford Shirts, best quality, made to order, 6/3 each.

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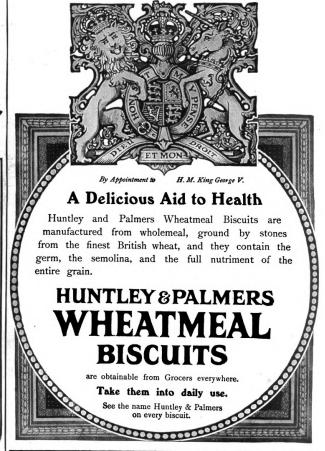
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PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE: A SPEED - COMPARISON.

A SPEED - COMPARISON.

See Illustrationarily

To the neophyte, perhaps one of the most disappointing experiences that the realm of spectacular sport affords is a 'Varsity crew in full racing trim. He goes anywhere between Putney and Mortlake under the impression that he will witness something peculiarly inspiring, and is vastly disappointed when he sees a couple of boats each propelled by eight youths, who appear to progress at what seems to him to be little more than an amble.

While they are in sight the neophyte has eyes for nothing but the eight-oared craft; were it otherwise, he would realise that the umpire's boat is certainly moving at

would realise that the umpire's boat is certainly moving at a considerable speed—without, however, overtaking the "amblers"—while, behind it, those Mauretanias and Lusitanias of the river privileged to follow the race are absolutely labouring along.

are absolutely labouring along.

It is undoubtedly owing to our common failing, the inability of the inexpert to gauge speed, that so many people return from Hammersmith with a feeling that they have not had their money's worth, and it is for the purpose of removing this

money's worth, and it is for the purpose of removing this impression, and giving a fair idea of the speed at which a fast eight-oared boat proceeds, that the following comparisons have been made.

When the Comte de la Vaulx accomplished his record balloon voyage (1193 miles) in 1900, his average rate of progression was 33 miles an hour—that is to say, had he been racing a 33 miles an hour—that is to say, had he been racing a 'Varsity crew, the fastest of which has not exceeded a speed of 13 miles 1013 408 yards an hour, the man in the car would cover the whole distance, in time 7 min 4.5

the car would cover the whole distance in time, 7 min. 44 sec., that would only permit of the eight-oared craft reaching a spot a good half-furlong short of Hammersmith Bridge.

In a race with a forty-mile-an-hour aeroplane, again, the record 'Varsity crew, to make a race of it, would

have to start just 1232 yards below Barnes Bridge—that is to say, 2 miles 6½ furlongs in advance of the starting point of the machine, that could travel almost 12½ miles in the time that a 'Varsity crew of record speed covered the full course.

According to the times taken by Mr. T. H. Woollen for the benefit of the Royal Commission on London Street Traffic, a private brougham would cover the course in 17 min. 27 sec., and a private dog-cart in

compatible with the traffic in Gloucester Crescent, W., could be relied upon to give the boat 1 min. 20 sec. over the 4½ miles, which a newsboy, cycling on the Victoria Embankment track, would cover in 13 min. 22 sec.

which represents the average time taken for a distance of 4 miles by the late James Selby when, for a wager of 1000, he drove a four-horse coach from London to Brighton and back at a speed of 13 8 miles an hour.

A man cycling backwards, judging from the statistics of a trip of thirty-nine miles, safely accomplished by an



AFTER A PRIVATE VISIT TO THE BRITISH MISSIM. THE KING AND OHERN RETURNING TO RUCKINGHAM PALACE The King and Queen visited the British Museum last week, driving in an open carriage from Buckingham Palace. Their chief object was to inspect the rare Bibles and relics collected in connection with the tercentenary of the Authorised Version. They were also much interested in the collection of Roman antiquities found in London. Their Majestes mingled freely with the general join the galleries. They were accompanied by Viscount Esber, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, and Dr. F. E. Kenyon, Director and Principal Librarian of the Museum.

14 min. 2 sec. A hansom cab, it is estimated under normal circumstances would cover the course in 16 min. 46 sec, but the crack 'Varsity boat could apparently give a greengrocer's cart Is seconds start over a 44 mile course, though a police constable cycling at a pace

You can find no other Piano that will give you so many advantages as

OU, as a reasonable person, admit, of course, that a piano on which you can play all there is of music is more desirable than one on which you can play only a few compositions-or perhaps none at all. But you have not a Pianola Piano in your home. Consequently you are denying yourself pleasure that ought to be yours. Why is this?

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and if you had as much census he has, you would all take

expert a few years ago, would travel 3 miles 3 furlongs in 'Varsity Boat-Race record time; while a man carrying a two-gallon stone bottle on his head, neck downward, and not touching the same, would in the same time cover 1 mile 33 furlongs, or about 165 yards further than a champion pedestrian walking backwards could hope to attach.

hope to attain.

In the course of a donkey-race some thirty years ago at Newmarket a lively specimen of the asinine race covered 4½ miles in 15 minutes, and could evidently have given a crack 'Varsity boat six furlongs start over a distance equivalent to the Putney-Mortlake course and have won with com-

dently have given a crack 'Varsity boat sistant over a distance equivalent to the Mortlake course and have won with comparative ease.

Statistics concerning the rapidity at which cats cover the ground are far from plentiful, but just about fifty years ago a cat-race was held at Outre-Meuse, when eighteen felines were let loose at midnight 22 miles out of the town, and the time of the first to return indicated that 5½ miles an hour was the racing speed of a member of the tribe, and that to cover 4½ miles would occupy 40 min. 20 sec. This record is given with a certain amount of reserve, but in view of the excellent speed with which a cat can sprint to a tree when pursued by a member of the canine race, it is believed that in day-light, with a foxhound bounding after it at 22 miles an hour (a speed that would enable the canine follower of the fox to cover the 'Varsity course in 11 min. 35 sec.), a vast improvement would be manifest in cats' racing figures.

With reference to the composite photograph of H.M.S. Victory and Hercules, which appeared on the front page of our last issue, we should like to point out that it was intended to convey a rough idea of the relative sizes of the two vessels, and not of their hams along. beams alone.

beams alone.

For conveying spectators to the Coronation Naval Review, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have prepared three of their boats, the Asturias, Danube, and Arzila, for special cruises. The Danube will leave Southampton on Friday evening, June 23, and return the following Monday; and the Asturias will make a similar cruise. The fares from London range from £7 upwards. The Arzila will start from Plymouth for a cruise of similar duration, landing passengers at London, the fare being seven guineas. Illustrated booklets of these trips can be had from the R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street, E.C., and 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

NEW RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL facilities are announced by the London and South-Western Railway Company in connection with the Easter holiday. There will be special fast trains at excursion fares from London (Waterloo, etc.), on the Thursday before Easter to the many delightful holiday resorts on their line in the West Country and on the South Coast; also to the Isle of Wight and the New Forest. Cheap extended "Thursday to Tuesday" week-end tickets will be issued to most places, and these will be available by all trains. The company's cross-Channel service will tempt many to spend Easter on the Continent. Programmes giving full particulars can be obtained at



OF THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS COMPANY.

Coronation, the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, of 112, Regent Street, I rangements for the manufacture of coronets for the various ranks of royally have submitted their designs to the Heralds' College, in order to ensure hera ave prepared a catalogue Illustrated in colour. Our photograph shows a busy as in one of the company's workshops.

the company's London offices and stations, or by postcard from Mr. Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E. neras, the Midland Company's principal station in London, the Easter excursions will commence to run on Tuesday, April 11. The first trips will be to Ireland, for periods varying from two to sixteen days, and these trips will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday, April 13,

the excursions to Scotland begin, leaving St. Pancras at 9.30 p.m., the period of availability being five, eight, or eighteen days. The excursions to English provincial towns and villages, the Midlands, and the North will also be on Thursday, April 13, for varying periods. There will be an extension of the usual week-end cheap tickets, also of the Saturday to Monday tickets. Programmes may be obtained free at St. Pancras, at the Company's City booking-offices, and of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

varying periods. There will be an extension of the usual week-end cheap tickets, also of the Saturday to Monday tickets. Programmes may be obtained free at St. Pancras, at the Company's City booking-offices, and of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. The Easter programme of the Great Northern Railway Company contains a very comprehensive list of excussions. On Thursday, April 13, for instance, a special express excursion for five, eight, or eighteen days will be run to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, etc., with light refreshments at the usual charges. On Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and Easter Monday the half-day excursions to Skegness will run from King's Cross at 11.30 oa.m., and passengers will have 4½ hours by the sea for the low fare of 3s. Weeke-end tickets usually issued on Fridays and Saturdays will also be: ssued on Thursday, April 13; whist Saturday to Monday tickets will be available for return on Treesday (18th), in addition to the Sunday and Monday. Full programmes of all Easter excursions can be had at any G.N. Station or office, or of Mr. W. Hills, Superintendent of the Line, King's Cross Station. Commencing on May 1, the Great Eastern Railway has arranged to improve greatly their trainservice between Liverpool Street and Soui:head, principally to meet the requirements of London business-men. Four express-trains will lave Southend edily. It has also been arranged, commencing May 1, to run a train from Ipswich at 9,32 p.m. to be fore 10 a.m., and in the evening a similar number of expresses will be run between 5 and 6,30 p.m., the journey being accomplished by the fastest train in 38 minutes. A midnight theatre-train will in future leave Liverpool Street for Southend daily. It has also been arranged, commencing May 1, to run a train from Ipswich at 9,32 p.m. to Felixstowe a later train from London than hitherto. A new later dining-car express will also be run to Norwich, leaving Liverpool Street thus affording Felixstowe a later train from London than hitherto. A new later dining-c

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wonday, or Tuesday

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Excursions at convenient times and periods are being run from King's Cross to over 500 stations, including bookings to Edinburgh. etc., on Thursday, 13th, for 5, 8 or 18 days, and to the principal stations in the provinces for 5, 6 or 8 days .

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Here the coast resorts are indeed charming after the inter-season rest, Easter on the Western Coast is *dalightful*. Inland there is matchless West Country scenery of every kind: noble moos, Inxuriant valleys, streams rippling over the pebbles, pretty villages. And there is sport in abundance—ample golf and fishing are in the Happy West. For the Ideal Holiday this Easter, go West by Great Western. particulars of Week-End and Tourist Bookings, or Free Programme of Easter Excursions, on iteration at Stations or Offices. "Holiday Hants, 5017," just published, with particulars of resorts, list of hotels, apartments, etc., (so op. Post free, Cd. from the Other of Mr. C. Aldington, Superinendent of the Line, Faddington Station, W.

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HAIRDRESSERS

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

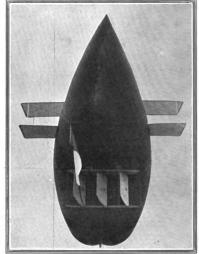
Some time since a Mr. Charles Kruger, writing to a motor contemporary, reflected at some length upon the failure of headlight designers to utilise all, or most of, the rays of light proceeding from the gas-flame generally used. He proposed to use certain of these rays by passing them through lenses in the sides and top back of the lamp on to reflectors set upon the radiator in such wise that the rays caught by such reflectors were throw forward in a direction parallel to the lines of the main beam projected through the front of the lamp in the usual way. Mr. Kruger has since followed this up by producing a "Diver" lamp, probably so called because it resembles a diver's helmet, in and by which many of the rays of light hitherto wasted in headlights are brought into service. The lamp is made with five lenses, one projecting the light forward, and the others so situated in the globular body of the lamp that the rays are thrown upon reflectors carried upon the front of the car, and by them projected forward as suggested in the foregoing note. In a brief test made by the Autocar, type-written matter could be read at a distance of two

hundred yards with a 16-candle-power flame; but with the four reflectors obscured the reading distance was decreased by half. There is already a lamp on the market, the Tri-Lamp, which very largely embodies the principle of employing the waste rays, but it is entirely self-contained, and does not require the carriage of reflectors upon the front of the car. It would be well if both these systems were confided to the R.A.C. for official tests.

garage.

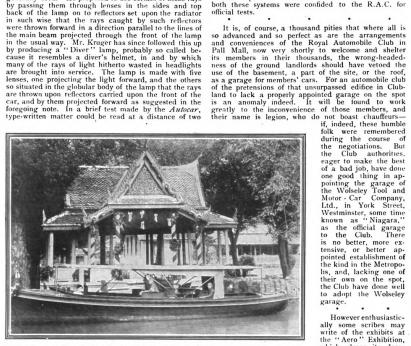
Howeverenthusiastically some scribes may write of the exhibits at the "Aero" Exhibition, which closes its doors to day, no one who possesses anything approaching a practical knowledge of the subject can suggest that

there was any indication there of constructional depar-ture in the direction of automatic stability. Improvement in detail abounded, but the one thing wanting was not adumbrated in any way. Discovery, not invention,



SEEN AT ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX: A SPANISH DIRIGIBLE, THE "TORRES QUEVEDO"-A CURIOUS PHOTOGRAPH. The "Torres Quevedo," a new Spanish dirigible, recently made its appearance on the aviation-ground at Issy-les-Moulineaux. It is driven by a Tribole motor of 60 h.p.

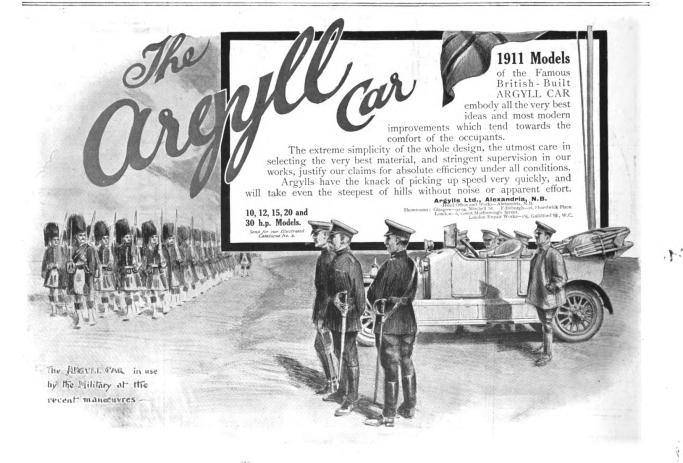
is what is now required for the popularisation of aviation. The large sums of money this year to be bestowed for deeds of daring do on the Continent and in this country would be better offered as reward for a whole or partial solution of the stability problem. The world has had evidence and to spare of the capabilities of the aeroplane as we have it to day in the matters of speed and endurance. What is wanted is proof of qualities which shall ensure something like the safety of the bicycle-rider and requiring but little more skill.



BUILT BY A BROTHER OF THE LATE KING OF SIAM A MOTOR-BOAT GIVEN TO A PRIEST

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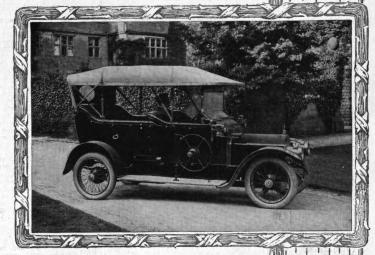


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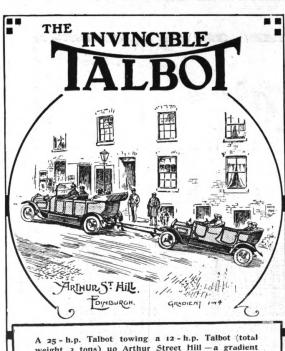
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CHESS.

UILIDOS.

J W Jessop (Norfolk, Va., U.S.A.)—If Black play 1. B to B 6th the reply is 2. Q to Kt 3rd (ch); and if 2. K to K 5th, 3. Q to Q 3rd, mate.

A PERRY (Dublin).—In Problem No. 338; there is no error of any kind. You asy for Black 1 K to Q grd, but that is the square on which the King. We fear you must also look at No. 389 again.

C W Hass (Ghent, Belgium).—Your batch of problems duly to hand, for which we thank you. They will naturally require much examination before we can say anything it but, in any case, the self mates will not be of use to us.

Miss Whitzberad (Lymington).—The first point is that White cannot Castle in such a position, and therefore Castling was a false mown. As Black Pawn was at K B 7th, if P takes R, becomes Queen, there is nothing to prevent White playing K takes Q.

AG BREDRIL (Winchelsea).—Thanks for pleasant letter and further contribution, which we trust to find of service WAITER WAGONER (Massillon, Ohio, U.S.A.).—You must try again at No. 385.

FR GITTINS.—Thanks for the problem, which we hope to use

F R Gittins.—Thanks for the problem, which we hope to use F. Girrius.—Thanks for the problem, which we hope to use Cansacc Sactituse or Pionicals No. 3486 received from J. E. Daiy (Bassein; cof 180, 3481 from J. W. Jessop (Norfolk, U.S.A.), K. H. Barratt (Jopin, U.S.A.), and Jacob Verrall (Rodmell); of No. 3485 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J. H. Camara (Madeira), and Stoater (Ghraham), and Challice (Great Yarmouth), J. H. Camara (Madeira), and J. Verrall; of No. 3487 from Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), Ph. Lehzen, and G. Carter.

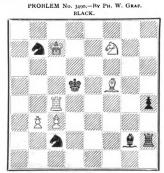
G Carter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 3488 received from A G Readell (Winchelsea), E J Winter-Wood, G Carter, W H Winter Medistead), F W Cooper (Derby), J Green (Boulogne), C Churcher (Soluthampton), H M, J C Slackbonse (Torquay), J D Lucker (Ilkley, Kev. J Christic, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Sorrento, J Cohn (Berlin), Hereward, K Worters (Canterbury), F R Gittins (Hirmingham), John Isaacson (Southport, G Bakker (Rottendam), and G Page (Nottingham).

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game pl	ayed in San Seba	stian Tournament, b	etween	
		Defence.)		
WHITE (Mr. N.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	WHITE (Mr. N.) enemy. Black makes opportunity both now	and later on.	
This and what follow in the books. White entirely new line for h		15. 16. B takes P (ch) 17. Kt to Kt 5th 18. K to R sq	P takes Kt K to R sq B takes P (ch) B to B 5th	
2. 3. O Kt to O 2nd	P to Q 4th P to Q B 4th	19. Kt to B 7th (ch) 20. B takes R	R takes Kt	
4. K Kt to B 3rd 5. B to K 2nd 6. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q 3rd O to B 2nd	A Rook and Pawn for two pieces is net result of White's strategy, with his k dangerously exposed, as the sequel show		
7. R to K sq 8. P to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd Castles	20. 21. B to R 5th 22. P to B 4th	R to K B sq Kt to K Kt sq Q to Q sq	
9. P to Q R 3rd 10. B to B sq 11. P takes O P	P to B 4th B to Q 2nd P takes P	23. Q to B 3rd Striking at once at t	Q to R 5th (ch)	
12. P to Q Kt 4th		White's position. From this point Black rapidly assumes the upper hand		
All these operations would be good enough sufficiently protected, his K R P, attacked as Bishop, is imperative.	Some attention to	24. Q to R 3rd 25. R to K 2nd 26. Q takes Q 27. P to B 5th 28. B to K B 3rd	Q takes P Q to Kt 6th B takes Q Q Kt to K 2nd B to Kt 4th	
12. 13. B to Kt 2nd 14. P to Q 4th 15. Kt takes P	Q R to K sq P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q B 5th	29. R to Q B 2nd 30. P to R 4th 31. K R to B sq	Kt to K B 3rd B to Q 6th Kt to K 5th R to B 3rd	
The sacrifice is uns	ound for the reason	32. P to Q 5th 33. B takes Kt Black wins. A pretty.	B to K B 7th	

| SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3487.—BY F. R. GITTINS. WHITE | SALACK | 1. Q to R and 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | K to Kt 5th | If Black play 1. K to Q 4th, 2. Q to Q B 2nd; if 1. P to Q 3rd, 2. Kt to B 6th (ch); and if 1. P to Kt 5th, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), etc.



WHITE White to play, and mate in three moves

The International Tournament at San Sebastian resulted in the victory of Capablanca, the young Cuban master. Such a performance almost enulates the first appearance of Morphy, and, considering Capablanca was meeting for the first time all the great European players, his triumph coolines and generability of a veteran, and only suffect one deteat throughout the tourney, at the hands of Rubinstein, who took second honours. Without desiring to detract, however, from the merits of this performance, we cannot but think the offering of a premium for drawn great tournaments of previous years, we find at Hastings, in 1895, the proportion of draws to games played was t to 4; at Ostend, in 1506, t to 3; at Carisbad, in 1507, t to 3; at Ylenna, 1608, it to 3; and at Prague, nos and no great our shall be a supported to the proportion of draws to games played was t to 4; at Ostend, in 1506, t to 3; at Carisbad, in 1507, t to 3; at Ylenna, 1608, it to 3; and at Prague, nos and no great or brilliant game marks the occasion

One of the latest and most interesting volumes issued by Messrs. Nelson in their tasteful shilling series of notable books is Mr. James Milne's "The Romance of a Pro-Consul," being the personal life and memoirs of the late Sir George Grey, the great Governor of New Zealand and of Cape Colony. Mr. Milne knew Sir George well in his later years, and the memoirs are to a great extent a record of reminiscences given verbally in intimate talk. "Whatever you do," said Sir George on the question of putting the results into literary form, "You'll need to whisk along" Mr. Milne has "whisked along" most picturesquely, and to excellent effect. picturesquely, and to excellent effect.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will, with two codicils, of the late Sir John Aird, Br., has been proved, the estate being provisionally sworn at £1,100,000. The executors are the two sons, the present Baronet, Sir John Aird, and Malcolm Rucker Aird, his son-in-law George Neill Abernethy, and his friends Edmund Boulnois, Robert Swanson Robb, and John Edwin Plummer. The testator bequeaths to each of his sons an immediate legacy of £50,000, and specific bequests of pictures and other works of art. Some of the latter are also made heirlooms to accompany the Baronetcy. To each of his six surviving daughters the testator makes specific bequests and also a legacy of £50,000 structly settled; and to Miss Gertrud Aird, the testator's youngest daughter, is bequeathed an immediate legacy of £50,000, in addition to the settled legacy. Specific legacies are also given to the testator's sons-in-law. Mr. G. N. Abernethy and Mr. A. W. T. Bean, and pecuniary legacies of £1000 each to his nieces the Misses Gill, the Misses Hargrove, and Miss Annie Howcroft. Various legacies are given to the testator's servants, including £1000 to his butler, James Bush. The testator bequeaths to William Liddle, John Edwin Plummer, Charles Powell, and Robert Swanson Robb, four principal members of his staff, £1000 each, and £350 each to five other members of the testator's family, as well as legacies to his executors, his solicitor, and others. The residuary estate is bequeathed in equal shares to the testator's two sons before named.

The will (dated July 17, 1875) of Mr. John V V RDIN, of Ticchurat, Surrey, and formerly of Wharton, Chester, date of the staff of the content of the co

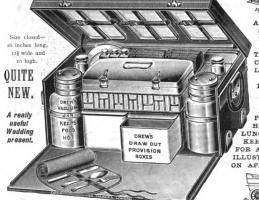
The will (dated July 17, 1875) of MR. JOHN VERDIN, of Ticchurst, Surrey, and formerly of Whatton, Chester, who died on Feb. 26, has been proved by two of his brothers, the value of the property being £192,147. The testator gives £1500 each in trust for his sisters Mary and Margaret Emily; and the residue to his brothers Thomas, Joseph, William Henry, and Robert, or the issue of any of them that may have predeceased him.

The will (dated Nov 8, 1910) of MRS. AMALIA MARY MAUD ASHLEY, only child of Sir Ernest Cassel, of Broadlands, Romsey, who died on Feb. 5, has been proved by her husband, Mr. Wilfind William Ashley, M.P., the value of the property being £74,441 75., the whole of value of the property being £74,441 7s., the which she leaves to her husband absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved-

Mr. Benjamin Walmsley Wallingford House, Cardigan Road, Leeds
Mr. William Wilson, 168, Barry Road, East Dulwin
Mr. Edmund Grove, 3, Harrington Road, Preston
Mr. Arthur Douglas Fox., 1, Arlington Villas, Brighton
Mr. Richard Bryant, Parkside House, Park Lane,
Bath





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no matter in what form wheat is eaten.
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Aperien

FINLAND AND BRAZIL.

"Finland To-Day." Thousands of people in this set literature on "At Oa agen of Street" Percent scious of the difficulties and dangers that beset the Grand Duchy of Finland now that Russia is no longer entangled in the Far East, and they look with no little resentment upon the work that Bobrikoff did, and his successors are doing, to destroy Finland's independence. At the same time our knowledge of the threatened people is small, the material by which it may be increased is not easily found, and on this ac-

is small, the material by which it may be increased is not easily found, and on this account Mr. George Renwick's striking volume, (Fisher Unwin), should find many readers, and serve a great cause. Mr. Henry W. Nevinson contributes a spirited foreword, and then the author gets away with a bright description of the country's leading towns, and follows this with chapters on the art, literature, music, sport, pastimes, history, and politics of a people for whom he has both a profound respect and a deep sympathy. He pictures very attractive men and women living clean, honourable lives in the shadow of a grave danger, following the democratic ideal to its legitimate goal, giving equal rights to men and women—not only as electors, but as Parliamentary representatives—opposing to the blind, brute force of Russian reaction and bureaucracy the dignified protest and appeal that is almost the only weapon of the weak against the strong. Mr. Renwick points out that there is a large element of folly in the policy of the Russian reactionaries who will deprive their navy of its most devoted seamen, will bring Russia up to the gates of Sweden and drive Scandinavia into the atms of Germany, and will tend still further to discredit Tsardom, if that be possible in the eyes of those whose good opinions

only a rich tyranny could afford to disregard. To many the chapters dealing with the political situation will make the strongest appeal, but it is only fair to say that Mr. Renwick has done all his work well, and the charm of his narrative is enhanced by his narrative is enhanced by many attractive illustrations

Brazil is "Brazil." "Brazil." Brazil is much in Sign of St. Paul': Paul': Paul in the eye of the world at the moment; but for most people the figure it presents is rather unwieldy, and often

wieldy and often rubber-coated. There has been a



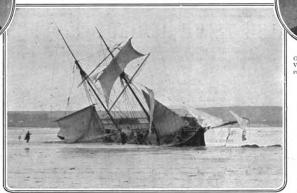
THE MOVING SPIRIT IN A HEROIC ATTEMPT AT RESCUE: FATHER O'SHEA. CUBATE OF ARDMORE

singular absence of literature to give exact definition to the popular impression. A ready welcome, therefore, ought to await the English version of "Brazil," by M. Pierre Denis, which has been included in the "South American Series" (Fisher Unwin). In it the work of M. Denis is supplemented by a historical chapter from the pen of the translator, Mr. Bernard Miall, and another on mineral resources, trade, and commerce, by Mr. Dawson A. Vindin. Both are useful additions In one sense a young country, and the singular absence of literature

newest of the aspiring Powers, Brazil has yet traditions which colour its present conditions and enterprises. Even in San Paolo, the city of all races, founded on coffee, which stands for the Southern Brazil which is in the ascendant, while tropical Pernambuco and Bahia have declined, there can still be discovered the heavy imprint of the past. Brazilian history is not to be written in fifty pages, but within their narrow compass Mr. Miall contrives to throw a useful light upon it, though it might have been cast with a little more expertness. Mr. Vindin, again, sets forth in a plain manner the resources of the

forth in a plain manner the resources of the country and how they are being exploited— the real objects of in-terest for nine prob-ably out of every ten people who are now watching Brazil's de-velopment. Rounded off thus, M. Denis's chapters make a vol-ume of timely instruc-

off thus, M. Denis's chapters make a volume of timely instruction. He writes as one who knows the country and has studied its problems—of immigration, negro, rubber—on the proposition of the spot. The vexed and complicated question of the valorisation of coffee is discussed by him, fairly, with an unbiassed account of the unusual circumstances in which it was adopted, and of the possible dangers to which it may yet lead. At the same time his book is one to yield pleasure to the general reader. Its description, for example, of life on the fazendas and the habits of the "colonists" will interest many who know nothing of the surplusage of coffee at Santos or its price in the auction-rooms of Havre.



WRECKED IN ARDMORE BAY: THE "TEASER," OF MONTROSE.

During a raging gale in Ardmore Bay, a remote place in Waterlord, the sailing-beat "Teaser," of Montrose, with a crew of four, was wrecked. There being no life-beat, the curate of the parish, the Rev. John O'Shea, gallantly took out a boat of volunteers, which brought of three men. Unhappity they did of exposure before they reached the shore. Father O'Shea administering the last sacraments on board. Among the rescuers were Mr. William Harris, of the Ardmore Hotel, and a policeman amed Lawton. One of the crew on the wreck slipped into the sea and two coarguards, named Barry and Neal, jumped in after him. But for Gossible Lawton, Barry would probably have been drowned.

Messrs. Scrubb and Co. have been granted a Royal Warrant appointing them manufacturers of Scrubb's Ammonia to his Majesty the King. Messrs. Scrubb also held a similar warrant of appointment to King Edward.

See the Difference

made by Antexema-It cures Eczema and every Skin Trouble.

S your hand the one sore with eczema, disfigured by a rash, or rendered unsightly by some skin eruption? Is the skin of your hand rough, red, chapped or cracked? If so, there's only one thing for you to do. Apply Antexema without a moment's further delay. You will be delighted with the result. The instant reliet you will gain and the cessation of smarting and irritation will be most grateful. Your hands will day by day look better and better, until soon you will have hands you will be proud of, hands perfectly free from disfigurement or blemish.

It is because of the immediate relief and quick cure that Antexema affords that those cured by Antexema feel so grateful that they are compelled to praise it enthusiastically. W.D., of Llandyssil, says that "half a small bottle of Antexema was quite enough to cure my hands of chronic eczema, after l had suffered for six weeks."

Never Neglect Skin Troubles.

The real cause of many of the most irritating and annoying skin troubles is neglect. A slight rash or a patch of red, in-

flamed pimples is noticed, but the sufferer fancies that the trouble may be safely ignored and that the complaint will cure itself without further effort. Unfortunately, this does not happen, and instead of the skin becoming clear and healthy once again the rash spreads and becomes worse, the pimples come to a head and break, and before long you find yourself suffering from an attack of eczema, or some other skin disease, which causes a great deal of discomfort, disfigurement, and positive humiliation.

Before Using An

This is the history of thousands of cases of skin ill-Some slight trouble that could have been cured by

two or three applications of Antexema was neglected: as a result the trouble became worse and worse; untold suffering was endured, all of which was absolutely unnecessary. It might and would have been avoided had

the sufferer used Antexema when the trouble first started.

No one need suffer from skin disease When nature first warns you, the right thing to do is to procure the Antexema Treatment and cure yourself. The moment you start the treatment you will find the benefit, and in a very short time you will be so thoroughly cured that there will

not be a single sign that anything was wrong
A great point in favour of Antexema is that it does
not disfigure the user. It often happens that skin
sufferers will put up with the discomfort of bad hands rather than apply greasy ointment for everyone to see. In addition, greasy preparations stop up the pores and soil garments, and anything else they come in contact with. Antexema is invisible when it is on the skin. It forms a protective covering to the bad place, which keeps out dust and disease, which would otherwise find entrance and hinder a cure or even increase the trouble. At the same time the healing virtues of Antexema penetrate to the very seat of the trouble, and a thorough cure is soon effected. You can actually see Antexema cure Antexema is a unique remedy, and it cures apparently hopeless cases because it possesses virtues found in nothing else.

Antexema Cures Every Skin Illness.

But Antexema is not merely a cure for bad hands. cures every form of skin illness, in any part of the body, at any age, and however caused. Eczema of all kinds, pimples, blackheads, bad legs, rashes, eruptions, scalp troubles, and every other diseased, sore, or irritated

condition of the skin, are conquered by Antexema.

During the twenty-five years Antexema has been before the public, thousands of grateful letters have been received from cured sufferers, but we make it an invariable rule to withhold the names and addresses of all who write to us in this way. The following are just two or three extracts from these letters. Mrs. S., of Belvedere, writes: "I found instant relief. Antexema worked like magic. I never knew there was such a wonderful remedy." Mr. G. B., of Oswestry, says: "Antexema relieved the excruciating pain I had been suffering night and day for five months." Mr. G. R. T., of Windsor, tells us: "I have suffered a great deal with blackheads, but I was quite cured by one small bottle of Antexema." Miss D., of Oxton, N.B., writes: "My arm is quite cured after using one bottle of Antexema. It has been bad with eczema for two years." Mrs. S. E., of Maida Vale, says: "I am thankful to say that, after using Antexema for my little boy's face, it is now quite well. Before using Antexema it was bad all over, and the doctors said it was acute eczema." The whole of this journal might be filled with similar testimonies, but these will probably be sufficient to how marvellously successful Antexema is in every form of skin illness

Begin Your Cure To-Day.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to your chemist or stores

and get a bottle of Antexema to-day. Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, Har-rods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Lewis and Burrows' supply it at is. 11d. and 2s. 9d.; or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., from the Antexema Company. Also everywhere in Canada, Australasia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, every British Dominion, and throughout Europe. If you wish to try this all-

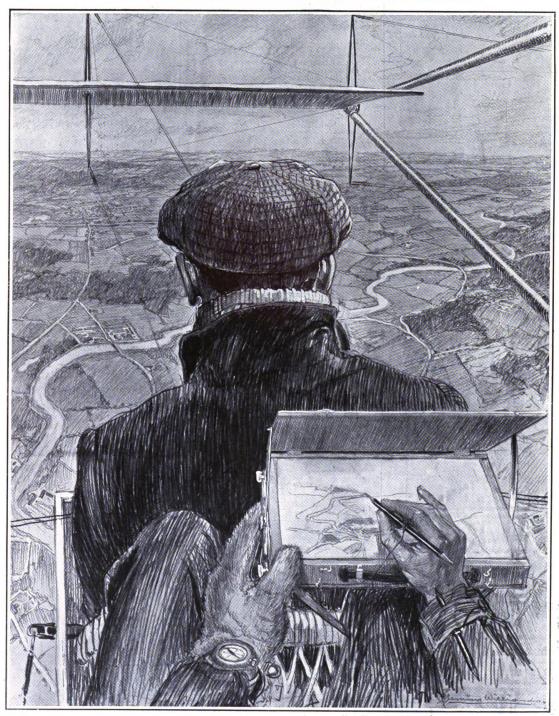
After Using Antexema. to try this all-British skin remedy beforehand, accept this Free Trial Offer. To all who write to us, mentioning The Illus-One: To all who write to us, mentoling The Trister London News, and enclose three penny stamps for interesting booklet, "Skin Troubles," a Free Trial of Antexema, Antexema Soap, the great aid to skin health, and Antexema Granules, which purify the blood, will also be forwarded. Send at once to the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W.

No. 3755. VOL. CXXXVIII

SATURDAY, APRIL 8. 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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MAKING "MILITARY" DRAWINGS WHILE FLYING ON AN AEROPLANE: HOW THE SKETCHES WERE MADE IN MID-AIR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. C. Fleming Williams, commissioned by us, made several acroplane flights recently to prove the possibility of sketching and drawing while flying as passenger, and thus the use of monoplane or biplane for military observation purposes. The pencils, it will be noticed, are sharpened at both ends; and are attached to strings, for if a pencil were to fall it might cluss disaster. If it struck the hands of the artist at work, the left gloved, the right unglove, but screened from it would shatter it. (See Drawings and Article elsewhere.)

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.

HARWICH ROUTE

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Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8, 30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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PASSENGER FLIGHTS BY AEROPLANE: A KEITH PROWSE ENTERPRISE

A KEITH PROWSE ENTERPRISE.

UP-TO-DATE enterprise could hardly reach a finer point than that exhibited by Messrs. Keith Prowse and Co., the famous agents for theatre tickets and similar commodities, in the latest development of their business. This consists of arranging for flights on passenger carrying aeroplanes piloted by the most famous airmen, whether at Brooklands Aerodrome (for which Messrs. Keith Prowse are the sole booking agents) or over clients' own estates. They make a special feature of airmen visiting country seats, and making exhibition flights, or taking passengers for trips. The scale of charges at Brooklands is as follows: For a short flight, £2 2s.; twice round the course, £3 3s.; three times round, including a vol plane, £4 4s.; a longer and higher flight, £5 5s.; and a cross-country flight, from £10 10s. upwards. Our Artist, Mr. C. Fleming Williams, whose remarkable drawings, made from an aeroplane, are reproduced in this number, records the following telephone conversation, which speaks for itself:

for itself:
"'Hallo! that Keith Prowse?' 'Yes.' 'I want to "Hallo! that Keith Prowse?" Yes. 'I want to do a cross-country flight on an aeroplane. 'Certainly. Where is the airman to call?' 'Oh, I think I will go down to Brooklands and ascend from there. 'Right! Train 12.5, Waterloo. Meet you station with motor. The aeroplane will be waiting for you on the aviation-ground.'"

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THE FIRST DRAWINGS WHILE FLYING ON AN AEROPLANE.

(See Illustrations.)

AN AEROPLANE.

(See Illustrations.)

IT was decided that I should make one or two precountry one, not only to get used to being in the air, but to find out what I should really want in the way of outfit. I accordingly took my place behind Captain Wood, who was to take me up first.

There is a roar behind my back, and the ground begins to run from under us. Faster and faster. The noise of the engine is half drowned by the rush of wind past my ears. Then I see the ground is behaving funnily. It is still running past, but getting more distant. We are flying! As you rise higher and higher the ground moves underneath with increasing slowness, and at a thousand feet it goes at a very leisurely pace. There is ample time for observation and quick sketching.

My first flight was a short one, and I made no attempt to sketch. When I was pulling my sketch-book and pencil out before starting for the second, Captain Wood viewed them with suspicion. "For God's sake don't let that pencil go when we are in the air," he said; "if you do we come down." He explained that if it struck the propeller, the tips of which are running at three hundred miles an hour, it would shatter the propeller to pieces. Even a lady's hairpin might be enough to cause trouble. I need not say that during subsequent flights I clung to it fairly tightly. I was forced to, for the wind was so great that it was with some difficulty that I could keep control of it. My sketchbook, too, needed a lot of clinging on to. I found that, as far as vibration is concerned, one could write a letter or draw a miniature with perfect ease; but the wind was a source of trouble, and not being able to wear a glove on my drawing-hand, it soon got so numb that I had to desist. Another thing I found was that it would be impossible to turn over the pages of a fair-sized sketch-book — the wind would tear it to ribbons.

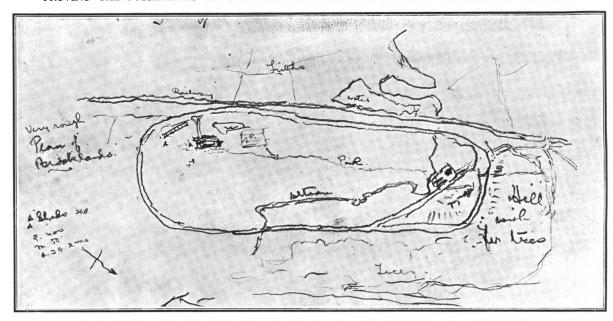
etter of draw a miniature with pericet ease; but the wind was a source of trouble, and not being able to wear a glove on my drawing - hand, it soon got so numb that I had to desist. Another thing I found was that it would be impossible to turn over the pages of a fair-sized sketch-book — the wind would tear it to ribbons.

Coming to earth from an aeroplane is no more terrifying than going up, provided you are prepared for the first dive of a vol plane. Only once did I find this dive somewhat startling. I was flying with Mr. A. R. Low, and was so busy with my pencil that I failed to notice his left hand move towards the switch, so that I was wholly unprepared for it. I was not strapped on in any way, and both hands were too busy with my sketch-book and pencil to be holding on. When Low dived, I slipped forward in my seat, and momentarily felt as if I was taking a header. It was not altogether a pleasurable sensation.

From my preliminary flights, I saw that to sketch successfully on an aeroplane one must have (1) a book or board firmly strapped to one knee; (2) several pencils, sharpened at both ends and securely fastened on strings—in the one case to avoid the necessity of using a knile for sharpening, and in the other to avoid all risk of dropping a pencil; (3) a wind-shield to protect the hand; (4) a means of securing new paper without having to turn a leaf. I went back home and made a board, having the paper wound on two ratcheted drums, and passing over a hard surface for drawing on. It is somewhat similar to the principle of a kodak. It has a lid which can be fastened up with brass legs to act as a wind-screen, and can be strapped on to the knee. Armed with efforts of a serious nature, I was able to make the first drawings ever made in an aeroplane. It was somewhat appropriate, as being the inaugural date of the Country around Brooklands. Accordingly, I mounted behind M. Tétard, one of the accomplished pilots of the Brisoli'n firm, strapped my board to my thigh, and away we went. We broke off over the west

AN AEROPLANE "MILITARY" PLAN, AND AN ELABORATION OF IT:

PROVING THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE FLYING-MACHINE FOR MILITARY OBSERVATION PURPOSES.



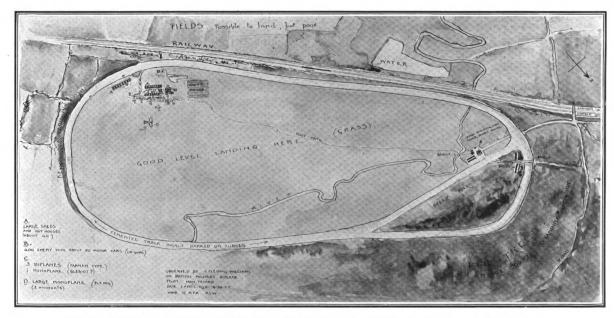
MADE BY OUR ARTIST WHILE FLYING, AS A PASSENGER, ON AN AEROPLANE: A ROUGE PLAN OF BROOKLANDS.

We may giv: the following few notes by our Artist, in addition to those given in his article and under the other illustrations dealing with the same subject. With regard to one of his trial flights, he writes: "Brooklands' life-blood is petrol, and its heart-beats are silenced ineffectually through an exhaust-pipe. Petrol pervades the atmosphere: you retailse at once that the perfect firing of a cylinder is of vastly more importance than the House of Lords or the state of your handiesp. As we white round the racing track towards the hangars at a merry forty-five, a weird thing on wheels, shaped like a cigar with a huddled figure where the band ought to be, races past us as though we were stationary. A roar, a puff of air, slightly [Commond specims]

ON AN AEROPLANE: A ROUGI: PLAN OF BRUCKLANDO.

warm, a little discoloured with blue smoke, and it disappears round the bend of the track. It is very hard to realise that the being, with his skull-cap and ear-rolls, who clings to the steering-wheel is an ordinary human when his engine stops, and essentially human if it stops without his aid. To me it is a marvel; to my companion it is a thing of eight cylinders, one of which is missing badly. Arriving at the sheds, it is with some not altogether unmixed feelings that I discern my seroplane. She is a Bristol biplane, and most decidedly a credit to English manufacture. It is one thing to examine the structure of an aeroplane as a spectacle, and quite another as a thing that is going to carry you yourself many feet from Mother Earland.

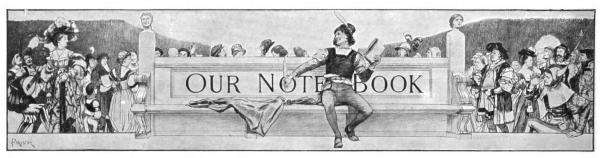
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THE SKETCH MADE ON THE AEROPLANE ELABORATED BY THE ARTIST ON REACHING GROUND: A PLAN OF BROOKLANDS, FOR WHICH THE PLAN SHOWN ABOVE PROVIDED THE BASIS.

Continued.]
You realise that you are trusting your life to piano-wire joints or an elevator's hingeing, and the inspection becomes interesting. Before making a start, it is necessary to ascertain that the engine is running properly. A mechanic pours a little petrol into each of the seven cylinders of the rotary motor; then gives the propeller a start, and it begins to revolve. Four or five men then take hold of the framework of the aeroplane, and brace themselves, with firmly planted heels, for a hard pull. The aviator, on his seat, opens out the engine, and then, from being an engine and propeller revolving. You have a roaring tornade centring on a shining boss. The mechanics, their hiir and clothes blown out in the blast, struggle and strain to hold this thing in leash; but they give inch by inch, and only the throttling down of the engine saves the

situation." Mr. Fleming Williams believes that his experiments prove the great value of the aeroplane for military purposes. He says: "Should a General be doubtful as to the best road to choose to reach a certain spot, an aviator could, in a few minutes, ascend, and not only see the best way, but sketch a map of it or write a report. Should the position of an enemy be doubtful, the aviator could easily locate tents or moving columns from a height and distance that would render him practically immune from gun-fire. Should it be necessary to send an important measage over difficult country or signal to another far-distant column, the seroplane would prove invaluable. It is not the uncertainty it was. Nine times out of ten they will rise within twenty yards and fly till want of petrol or the will of the aviator brings them down."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ON the night when the Census was taken, as everyone knows, the Suffragettes went in for a demonstration to the tune of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." Somehow, I think the Suffragettes are unlucky in the particular shape which their protests assume. It always seemed to me that, quite apart from morals or manners, the punching of policemen was bad tactics from a military point of view. The actics were bad because they were not female, and did not use the natural weapons. A woman putting up her fists at a man is a woman putting the self in the one and only pos-

nerself in the one and only pos-ture in which she does not frighten him. Every other atti-tude or gesture, every turn of head or hand, is capable at times of shaking him like a dynamite explosion. He is afraid of a woman's tongue, and still more of her silence. He is afraid of woman's tongue, and still more of her silence. He is afraid of her endurance, and still more of her collapse. He is afraid of her sanity and her insanity, of her laughter and her tears. The her laughter and her tears. The only part of her he is not afraid of is her deltoid muscle.

There seems to be the same ineptness about the selection of the Census as a weapon of pro-test. It is the sort of thing that annoys men, but does not annoy them enough. The man in the street is not so tenderly attached to statistics nor so fiercely enthusiastic in the cause of scientific truth that he very much minds a few ladies being left out of the list of the population. Nevertheless, it mildly annoys him, and mild annoyance is a very dangerous condition for invery dangerous condition for in-novators to induce: it is so closely akin to boredom. He merely thinks it a silly sort of thing to do, and wonders why they do it. I, for one, cannot conceive what positive effect it can have, beyond, perhaps, providing the lowest music-halls and comic papers with some silly and comic papers with some silly and vulgar joke about ladies concealing their age.

Undoubtedly these very serious ladies have some serious asso-ciation in their minds between the vote and the Census, and are acting, from their point of view, public-spiritedly and upon a clear principle. But I can-not quite make out what the principle is. They seem to maincain that non-voters are not citizens, and that the Census is a list of citizens. But it is not. Children are put down in the Census; and they have no votes. Lunatics are put down in the Census; and they have no votes.

The Census is not a roll of glory on which the Rulers of England are inscribed. It is a scientific document which attempts to record the actual increase or decrease of the progeny of the animal called Man. Unless the Suffragette maintains that our unjust laws have deprived her of the human form, there is no conceivable reason for her not being

Surely the logic would be stronger if the lady did not refuse to fill up the Census, but insisted on filling it up. The lady ought to snatch the pen from her husband's hand, at the moment when he is impiously describing himself as "the head of the house," and demand to write her own name for herself. This general authority of the male "head of the house" to sign for everybody does seem to me the sort

of thing that Suffragists might rationally dispute. In this matter they might challenge him; but in this matter they leave him in full possession. While the wife tramps round Trafalgar Square like an outcast, the husband sits at home, rioting in his royal



THE KING'S PROFESSOR OF SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE GREEK IDEAL OF MASCULINE STRENGTH: MR. EUGEN SANDOW, WITH A STATUETTE OF HERCULES OF MASCULINE STRENGTH: MR. EUGEN SANDOW. WITH A STATUETTE OF HERCULES The appointment of Mr. Eugen Sandow as Professor of Scientific Physical Culture to the King, the first appointment of its kind ever made, shows how his Majesty keeps watch on movements that make for national efficiency, and finds opportunities to encourage them. As Prince of Wales he took a keen interest in physical culture, and visited the Sandow Institute in St. James's Street more than once. On his Colonial tour he had appliances for physical culture fitted on the "Ophir." His recognition of Mr. Sandow's work as a pioneer in improving the national physique will be very popular. It will be remembered that, when Lord Esher appealed for 11,000 recruits to bring the London Territorials up to strength, Mr. Sandow provided free physical training for all who desired to enist but who had failed to reach the required standard. He is at present giving free training to the Church Lads' Brigade, numbering 60 000 boys.

and despotic powers, and tasting the ecstasy of undisputed headship.

For indeed, as I have said, this notion of the head of a house may seem at first sight somewhat mystical and despotic. It is not despotic, but it is mystical. It all arises from this perfectly simple and primal fact, which everyone seems to forget in the discussion. I mean the fact that the family is older than the state; and this means that agreement

is older than coercion. No doubt there was much coercion mixed up with it. A man may have dragged a woman to a wedding as a nigger - driver drags a nigger to a plantation. But there are at least an impressive number of instances in which the woman will want rather less dragging than the nigger. A man may have put his own sons to death, under the old Roman law; but the very fact that the tale is told of him proves that the thing was startling and unnatural. It proves that the sons were not put to death by the father as modern prisoners are put to death
by the modern judge—that is,

by the modern Judge—that is, hurriedly, carelessly, and with a frivolous formality. Children may hate and murder their parents, as in the "Electra" of Euri-pides; but even Euripides thought it a tragedy.

The family is primarily supposed to rest upon consent—that is, on certain spontaneous attachis, on certain spontaneous attachments such as occur in animals and plants. It is for this reason that the father of a family has never been called "the king of the house," or "the priest of the house," or, again, "the pope of the house," His power was not adopt a father or definite property. not dogmatic or definite enough for that. He was called "the head of the house." The man is the head of the house, while the woman is the heart of the house. The definition of the head is that it is the thing that talks.

The head of an arrow is not more necessary than the shaft of it; perhaps not so much. The head of an axe is not more necessary than the handle; for mere fighting I would sooner have the handle alone than the blade alone. But the head of axe and arrow is the thing that enters first; the thing that speaks. If I kill a man with an arrow I send the arrow-head as an ambassador, to open the question. If I split a man's skull with an axe, it is the blade of the axe that opens the question-and the head.

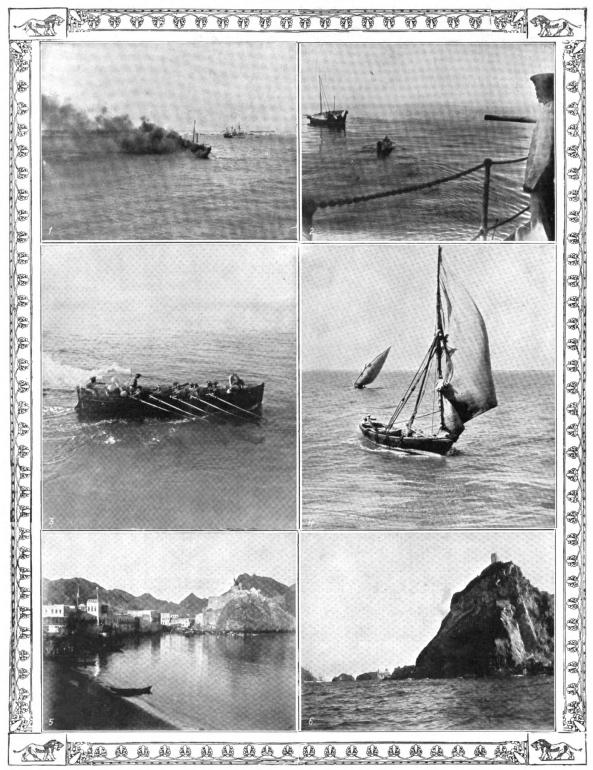
Now the old human family, on which all civilisation is built, meant this when it talked about its "head." It has nothing to do with detailed despotism or the control of other people's daily lives. That is quite another and later idea, arising out of the crazy complexity of all high civilisations. If authority means be Sandow Institute in tied up on board the will be very popular, tied up on board the will be very popular, to the required standard, boys.

boys.

do with detailed despotism or the control of other people's daily lives. That is quite another and later idea, arising out of the crazy complexity of all high civilisations. If authority means power (which it does not), I think the wife has more of it than the husband. If I look round any ordinary room at all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were a lonely and place—I feel as if I were a lonely and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at their colour, choice, and place—I feel as if I were all the objects—at the do with detailed despotism or

made by women. All the same, if a canvasser comes to urge the cause of the Conservative - Radicals, or of the Radical-Conservatives, it is I who ought to see him. If a drunkard has wandered into my front garden and lain down on the principal flowerbed, it is I who ought to inspect him. If a burglar wanders about the house at night, it is I who ought to parley with him. Because I am the head; I am tiresome excrescence that can talk to the world.

THE DHOW-CHASERS: WAR AGAINST GUN-RUNNERS.



- 1. THE FORCIBLE STOPPING OF ILLEGAL TRAFFIC:
- A BURNING DHOW.

 2. GOING TO BOARD A SUSPECTED DHOW: A SHIP'S BOAT ON ITS WAY TO THE CRAFT.
- 3. GUN RUNNER CHASING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.
 A "BOAT CRUISER" AT WORK.
 4. TYPICAL OF THOSE ENGAGED IN GUN RUNNING.
- DHOWS.
- 5. A PLACE FROM WHICH GUN-RUNNERS START: MUSCAT.
- 6. MUSCAT: THE IMPRESSIVE APPROACH TO THE TOWN.

The greatest efforts are being made to stop gun-running in the Gulf of Oman and the Persian, Gulf. It was arranged that, on the 6th, a joint naval and military expedition, under the command of Admiral Slade, should leave Bombay to intercept gun-runners on the coast of Persian Mekran and protect the Indo-European telegraph line and stations from possible attack. Meantime, much strenuous work has been done in the two Gulfs, and it was recorded by the "Times" early this week that strong blows have already been struck against the gun-

running dhows. The Oman coast and the Pirate Coast of Arabia are watched by cruisers the movements of dhows are conveyed by wireless telegraphy to Jask, from which the news is passed to the "boat-cruisers" stationed near likely landing-places. Each of these boats contains an officer and from six to twelve men, and each is visited fortnightly by the cruiser to which it belongs. Many of the rifles are sold in Afghanistan; but most are sold to the Pathan tribesmen living on the British side of the Afghan frontier.

CHARMETHEAMATHEAMACH

Bandaded Was II

MATHIAS, Ex-M.P. for Cheltenham, who was Unseated on Petition Photograph by Russell.

It would have been



REAR-ADMIRAL E. J. W. SLADE, Leader of the Expedition against Gun-Runners in the Gulf of Oman.

etor Septo addition **PORTRAITS** R CASPAR
ROON CLARKE WORLD'S NEWS.

Personal Notes. It was arranged that the joint naval and military expedition, under Admiral Slade, to intercept gun-runners in the Gulf of Oman

Mekran, should leave Bombay on or about last Thursday, April 6. The object of the expedition is also to protect the Indo-European telegraph line, four miles of which were destroyed last September, and the various telegraph stations, from renewed attack. Rear-Admiral Slade has been since 1909 Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Navy in 1872. The years later he served in H.M.S. Hecla during the Egyptian War. He was made a Member of the Victorian Order in 1903.

Prince Yusuf Izzed-Din, the Heir-Presumptive to the Throne of Turkey, who will represent the Sultan at the Coronation, is the eldest son of a former Sultan, Abdul Aziz Khan, who reigned from



PRINCE YUSUF IZZED-DIN. Heir-Presumptive to the Turkish Throne, who will Represent the Sultan at the Coronation

1861 to 1876. Abdul Aziz was his nephew, Murad V., who, however. however, was dethroned after three months, to be succeeded by his brother, Abdul Hamid. Prince Yusuf Izzed-Din was born at Constan-tinople in 1857. He is a Marshal of the Ottoman Army, and was formerly Com-mander of the Imperial Guard. He is a first He is a first cousin of the present Sultan, Mohammed V., who is a younger brother of Abdul Hamid, and son

Sultan, Abdul Medjid, whose reign preceded that of his brother Abdul Aziz. It may be noted that in Turkey the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only if there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

only if there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

Mr. Alexandre Guilmant, the well-known French crganist and composer, was for over thirty years organist at the Church of La Trinité, Paris, to which he was appointed in 1871. His series of organ concerts at the Trocadéro, begun in 1878, did much to popularise organ-playing in Paris. He was a Professor at the Paris Conservatiore, and was the first President of the Schola Cantorum. He composed a great deal of organ music, and compiled the standard work "Archives des Maîtres de l'Orgue des XVIme, X VI 1 me, and XVII me Siècles." He was born in 1837





Photo. Elliott and Fry
THE LATE M. ALEXANDRE GUILMANT, The Well-known French Organist and Composer.

Appointed Coadjutor Bisl South Wales. at Boulogne, where his father was an organist.

THE REV. C. H. DRUITT,

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, whose death will be much felt in the art world, returned about two years ago in bad health from New York, where he had spent four years as

Director of the Metropolitan Museum. Before that he had been Director of the South Kensington Museum, to which he was appointed in 1896. The strain of moving to new surroundings at a fairly advanced age, and the different climate of America, told on his health. He was born in 1846, and began his artistic career as a student of architecture in the Art Schools of South Kensington. Later, he made several journeys in the East to collect works of art for the Museum, and in 1878 represented the Indian Government at the Paris Exhibition. He was a man of very genial disposition, and extremely popular wherever he went.

Mr. C. Fleming Williams, our Special Artist, who recently went up as a passenger in a biplane at



MR. C. FLEMING WILLIAMS,

Artist whose Sketches (Reproduced in this Number) are the first an Aeroplane in Flight — Using his special Sketch-Block for Aerop

Brooklands, claims the proud distinction of being the first artist actually to make drawings on an aeroplane during flight. The results of this interesting experiment, which was made at the instance of *The Illustrated London News*, in order, chiefly, to test the value of aeroplanes in military scouting, are reproduced elsewhere in this issue, as also is Mr. Fleming Williams' own account of his experiences in mid-air. His description of the appliances and



THE LATE RT. REV. J. P. DU MOULIN, Bishop of Niagara.

methods found necessary for sketching from an aeroplane will doubtless be very valuable to artists, army scouts, and newspaper correspondents. It is obvious from what he says that merely to take up into the air an ordinary sketch-book and loose pencil would be not only useless, but extremely dangerous.



It would have been difficult to make a more fitting appointment to the position of Keeper of the new London Museum and secretary to its trustees than that of Mr. Guy Francis Laking, the King's Armourer.

Gay Francis Laking, the King's Armoure, the King's Armourer. Mr. Laking, who is the son of Sir Francis Laking, Bt., the King's Physician, was born in 1875, and was educated at Westminster School. He studied drawing at the Architectural Museum at Westminster, and later joined the firm of Messrs. Christie. Besides being Keeper of the King's Armoury, he is also Keeper of the Armoury at the Wallace Collection. Among his published works are "The Armoury at Windsor Castle," "The Armoury of the Knights of St. John," "The Furniture of Windsor Castle," and "The Sèvres Porcelain of Buckingham Palace." Mr. Laking wears several Orders, conferred by foreign monarchs in gratitude for antiquarian services.

Mr. Richard Mathias, the ex-Member for Chelten-

Mr. Richard Mathias, the ex-Member for Chelten-ham, having been unseated on petition, in respect of the proceed-ings of an elec-

ings of an elec-tion agent, the Liberals of Cheltenham have chosen his brother, Major Lewis Mathias, to stand as their candidate at the consequent byeconsequent bye election. Both brothers are members of the members of the firm of J. Mathias and Sons, shipfirm of J. Mathias and Sons, ship-owners, of Car-diff. The Union-ist candidate is Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner. Mr. Richard Mathias was called



was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1896. He is a member of the Cardiff and Cheltenham Chambers of Commerce, a Governor of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and a director of several companies, in delivering judgment on the petition, the Judge said there was no suggestion of guilty conduct on the part of Mr. Mathias, and his late constituents afterwards passed a vote of confidence and sympathy with him.

British Naval gunnery would be deadly indeed if all gunners could do as well as Chief Gunner's Mate C. Todd, a gun-layer of the first class, who recently made a world's record in the firing of heavy guns. This feat was accomplished on board H.M.S. Duke of Edinburgh in Tetuan Bay, off Morocco. In six rounds with 9'2-inch guns, Gunner Todd secured con hit robbels in

five hits, the whole six rounds being fired in forty-nine seconds.



Cecil

THE LATE SIGNOR Young Italian Airman Killed at Puteaux.

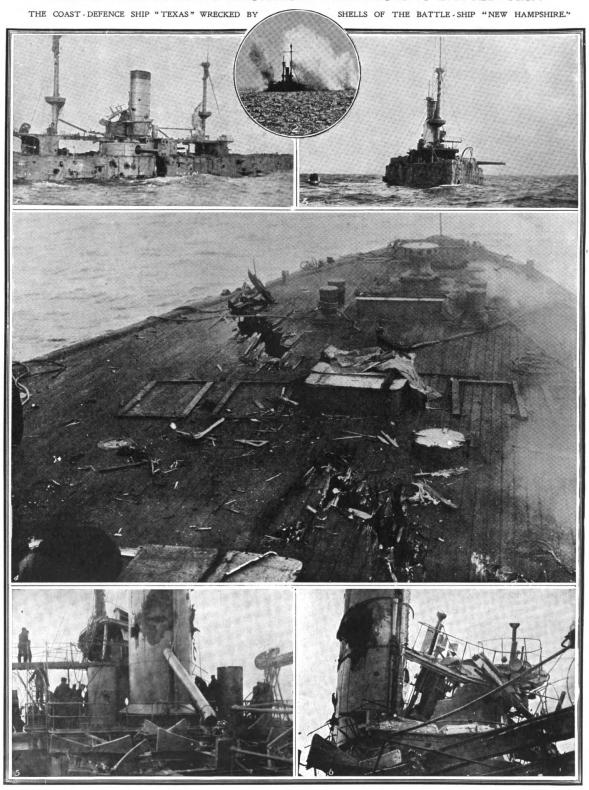
The Rev.



MR. FRANK H. MELLOR, K.C., Appointed County Court Judge at Manchester.

The Rev. Cecil Appointed County Court Judge at H. Druitt, whose appointment as Coadjutor Bishop of New South Wales has recently been made public, was ordained priest in 1809 at Exeter; and was for two years curate at Christ Church, Torquay.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY BROADSIDE FIRE FROM A BATTLE-SHIP.



- 1. AFTER BROADSIDES FROM THE "NEW HAMPSHIRE": THE "TEXAS" RIDDLED.
- 2. STRUCK BY A BROADSIDE FROM THE "NEW HAMPSHIRE", THE "TEXAS"
 IN A STORM OF SHELLS, SHOWING WATER THROWN UP BY THE PROJECTILES.
 3. DURING THE BOMBARDMENT, THE "TEXAS" ALREADY DAMAGED.
- 4. GAPING WOUNDS AND SPLINTERS: HAVOC WROUGHT ON THE DECK OF THE "TEXAS."

 5. 6. AFTER A STORM OF SHOT AND SHELL: THE BATTERED FUNNEL AND BRIDGE OF THE "TEXAS."

The old United States coast-defence ship "Texas," which was built in 1892, was used as a target recently for the guns of the United States battle-ship "New Hampshire," which was built in 1906. The bombardment took place in Cheupeake Bay. That the havoe wrought was very considerable our photographs bear witness. The "New Hampshire" mounts four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch, twenty 3-inch, and twelve other guns.—[Photographs By CENTRAL NEWS AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.]



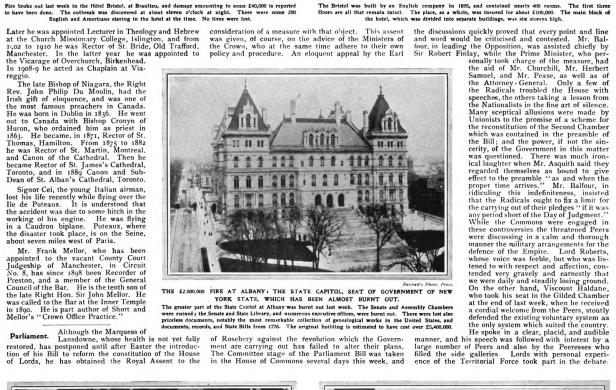
THE GREAT HOTEL FIRE ON THE RIVIERA: THE EXTERIOR OF THE BRISTOL.

Fire broke out last week in the Hotel Bristol, at Baulieu, and damage amounting to some £40,000 is reported to have been done. The outbreak was discovered at about eleven o'clock at night. There were some 200 English and Americans staying in the hotel at the time. No lives were lost.



THE BURNING OF THREE FLOORS OF THE HÔTEL BRISTOL. AT BEAULIEU:

WRECKAGE PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE BUILDING.
was built by an English company in 1895, and contained nearly 400 rooms. The
the tremain intact: The place, as a whole, was insured for about £100,000. The
the hotel, which was divided into separate buildings, was six storrys high.





THE PRINCE OF WALES PERFORMING HIS FIRST PUBLIC CEREMONY, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES PERFORMING HIS FIRST PUBLIC CEREMONY: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRESENTING THE SILVER OAR TO THE MAYOR OF DARTMOUTH.

The Prince of Wales performed his first public ceremony the other day by handing over to the care of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Dartmouth the silver oer which was formerly the symbol of the office of Waler Bailiff, or the Waler Bailiffwich and conservancy of the waters of Dartmouth, an emblem which was brought for the purpose from the Duchy of Cornwall offices in London. His Royal Highness made his first public speech on the same occasion, saving: "Mr. Mayor, it gives me great pleasure to present to you this silver or and 1 I thank you and all your inhabitants for your kind welcome to me at Dartmouth, where I have spent two such happy years." The car, which is about 3 feet long, weighs 74 ounces.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE RECORD UNIVERSITY BOAT - RACE : H.R.H. AND PRINCE

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE RECORD UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: H.R.H. AND PRINCE ALBERT ABOUT TO FOLLOW THE RIVAL EIGHTS IN THE "HIBERNIA."

The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, had place in the bows of the launch "Hibernia," which followed the rival crews during the record inter-University Boat-Race of Saturday last. Mr. Harsell, their two, accompanied them, and with them were the three Oxford coaches, Dr. Bourne, Mr. Harcourt Gold, and Mr. Harold Baker. Needless to say, they took the keenest interest in the event, cagerly watching every move in the struggle, which, as all the world knows, was won by Oxford in 18 minutes 29 seconds. Other times were—Mile Post, 4 minutes; Hammersmith Brid or 7 minutes 11 seconds; Chiswick Steps, 11 minutes 29 seconds;

Barnes Bridge, 15 minutes 21 seconds.

THE CITY OF IMPERIAL MISSION: CONSTANTINOPLE-ITS LIFE.

DRAWINGS BY FRITZ KOCH-GOTHA.



I. FEMININITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE: A STUDY—AND
A CONTRAST—ON A MUDDY DAY.

Freeman has written of Constantinople: "Constantine . . . ealled into being a city which, while other cities have risen and fallen, has for fifteen hundred years, in whatever hands, remained the seat of Imperial rule. . . . The city of Constantine abides, and must abide. . . . In the hands of Roman, Frank, Greek, and Turk, her Imperial mission has never left her. The eternity

of the elder Rome is the eternity of a moral influence; the eternity of the younger Rome is the eternity of a city and fortress fixed on a spot which nature itself had destined to be the seat of the empire of two worlds." It may be noted that when the Sultan is about to go driving, beggars and those elothed in rags are removed from the secests by the police.

^{2.} ON THE WAY TO TRIAL, A STREET ROBBER UNDER ARREST.

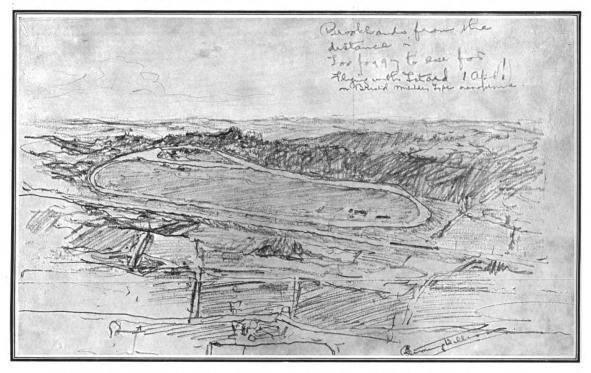
 [&]quot;CLEANING" THE STREETS BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE SULTAN REMOVING A BEGGAR.

^{4.} BEFORE THE MOSQUE. ABLUTIONS BEFORE ENTERING THE SACRED BUILDING.

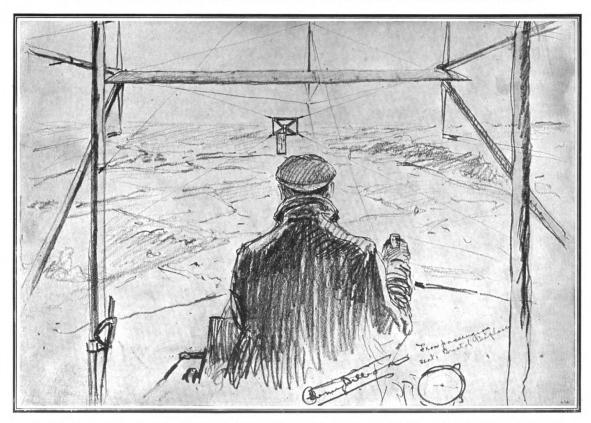
^{5.} TWO WORLDS: PARIS FASHIONS IN A STAMBOUL STREET.

SKETCHES MADE BY ONE OF OUR ARTISTS DURING AN AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

PROOF THAT THE FLYING MACHINE MAY BE OF USE FOR MILITARY OBSERVATION PURPOSES,



A FACSIMILE OF A DRAWING MADE BY OUR ARTIST WHILE FLYING ON A BIPLANE: "BROOKLANDS FROM THE DISTANCE."

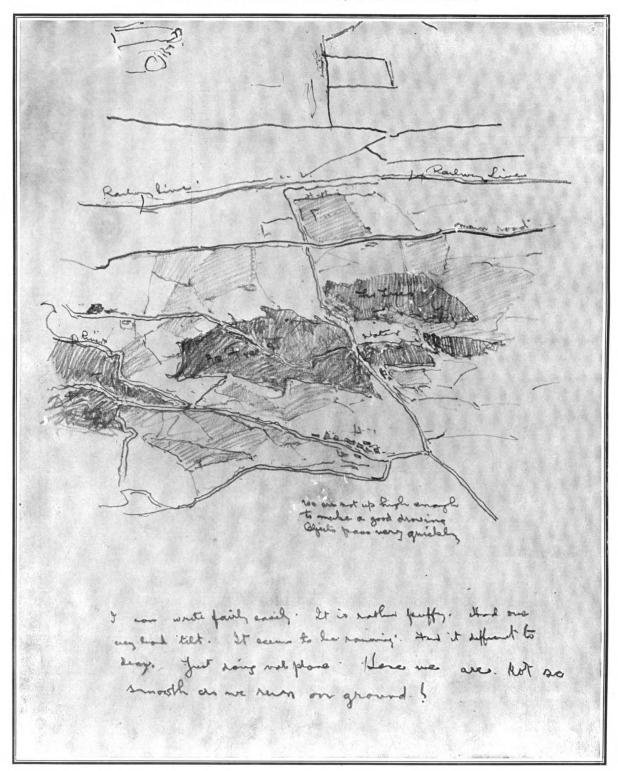


DRAWN BY OUR ARTIST ON THE BIPLANE AND UNTOUCHED SINCE: "A VIEW FROM THE PASSENGER'S SEAT, SHOWING THE PILOT AND THE COUNTRY IN FRONT."

The other day, we commissioned our Special Artist, Mr. C. Fleming Williams, to make an aero-plane flight and to sketch while flying, that the value of the aeroplane for military observation purposes might be demonstrated. He was able to carry out our wisshes with the aid of Messrs, Keith Prowse and Co., who are the sole booking agents for Brooklands and Hendon, and are

MADE IN MID-AIR AND NOT RETOUCHED: A SKETCH DRAWN DURING A FLIGHT,

BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.

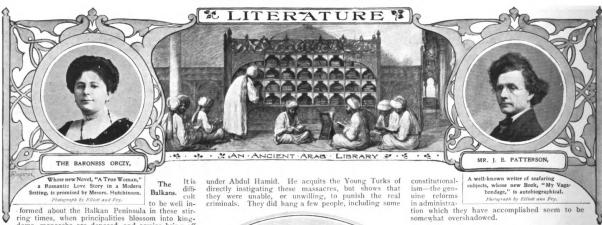


A "MILITARY PLAN" MADE ON A BIPLANE IN FLIGHT: A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE.

Continued.

—He had learnt that to sketch successfully on an aeroplane he must have, not an ordinary sketch-book and loose pencil, but book or board firmly strayped to one thigh and a number of pencils, sharpened at both ends, hung on strings so that there might be no fear of any one of them falling into the machine and causing disaster. To such a board, Mr. Fleming Williams attached a lid, to act as wind - screen for his hand. He found that thus equipped he was able to work during the flight with comparative comtort. Unfortunately there was considerable mist.

Nevertheless, our Artist was able to make his sketches and to write the details upon them, though he was not flying quite high enough for his purpose. His experience shows him that for military route sketching a height of at least 2000 feet should be stained; while the flight he made was at a height of about 500 feet—the nearer the machine is to the ground the faster the ground seems to be moving. We would seain emphasise the point that the sketches and writing have not been touched since the flight during which they were made. (See Article elsewhere)



The Baroness orczy,

whose new Novel, "A True Woman,"
a Romantic Love Story in a Modern
Setting, is promised by Mears. Hutchisnon.
Protecting, is promised by Mears. Hutchisnon.
Tring times, when principalities blossom into king.
Courbs a" étaaf faster than authors can write books. But in "The Danger-Zone of Europe" (Unwin), Mr. H.
Charles Woods presents a concise and accurate review of the events of the last two years. The Balkan Peninsula is a danger-zone because of the interests and ambitions of external Powers, and Mr. Woods does not attempt to unravel the threads of the secret policies of Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg. His aim is to describe the pawns them selves and the chessboard on which they move, and to discuss what moves they would make if left to themselves. The one serious omission in the book, from this point of view, is the exclusion of any account of Roumania. The Roumanian Army has a fine reputation, and the policy of Roumania is a factor that can never be left out of the reckning by Turkey, Bulgaria, or Greece. In the present volume, however, the author confines himself to a record of his observations in the countries which he has recently visited. Mr. Woods is a good observer, taking pains to understand the conflicting views of representatives of the several races and Governments, and he is able to contribute valuable information on the present state of the Turkish and Greek Armies. His chapter on Crete is an excellent summary of a difficult problem.

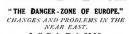
The Commandant of the Process of the Powers up to

China's Foreign By carefully epitomising the contents of the Chinese Repository and the voluminous Blue Books dealing with Chinese affairs down to the Treaty of Tientsin, Mr. Hosea Ballou Morse has put together an account of China's foreign relations which will at least serve the purpose of a useful book of reference—"The International Relations of the Chinese Empire," by Hosea Ballou Morse, with illustrations, maps, etc. (Longmans). Mr. Morse prefers, in his own words, to leave aside "salient and picturesque events," and to deal with "the humdrum events of the intervening years," and he has one great merit—in always giving a reference for his statements. For this he ought to be very grateful to his publishers, who, as a rule, do not look with favour on footnotes. Although Mr. Morse does not commit himself to many positive statements, it is gratifying to find that he ranges himself with those of his predecessors who protested against the theory that England went to war with China in either 1839 or 1858 for the sake of opium. There were far deeper causes of strife at issue. Even with regard to the Arrawa case, which was used as a Party cry in Parliament to turn out Lord Palmerston's Government, he agrees that in the principles they advanced the British authorities were entirely in the right,



WHERE THE CRETAN QUESTION IS MOST ACUTE: THE BARN-LIKE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT AT CANEA, FLYING THE GREEK FLAG.

"Early in May, 1910, the Assembly [at Canea] having been opened in the name of the King of Greece, the Christian denutics (about 57) took the oath of allegtance to King George. The Moslem deputies about 8) timmediately handed in la written protest. ... A Moslem deputy was about to lar a second protest before the Chamber when the document was seited and torn up by one Christian member whilst another struck the Moslem politician in the face."



By H. Charles Woods, F.R.G.S. Sustrations Reproduced by Courtes, Publishers, Messrs. T. Fisher Un

Mohammedans, who probably were more or less innocent. Mr. Woods discusses the perpetual strife in Macedonia, where queer things seem to have been happening lately. If the Young Turks (who, of course, cannot afford to offend the orthodox Mohammedan sentiments of the army) drive Albania to revolt, boycott and harass the Greeks within the empire, allow Armenians to be butchered, and revive torture in Macedonia—all to establish a régime of liberty and



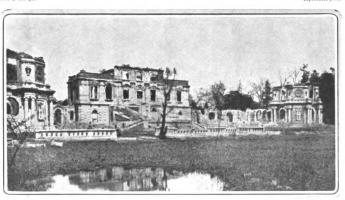
A CONTRAST TO THE HAVOC IN THE ADJACENT ARMENIAN QUARTER

A CONTRAST TO THE HAVOL IN THE ADJACENT AMBRIAN QUARTER
A STREET IN THE MOSLEM QUARTER OF ADANA, UNDAMAGED.
"The burning and destruction were so systematically curried out that more than one
trakish mosque or Moslem house might be clearly distinguished in the middle of the
Christian ruins. Now and then a Christian house... next to a Moslem dwelling war
saved, owing to the danger that tire might speed to some "True Bellevers" property."



AFTER THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES OF APRIL 1909: RUIN AND DESOLATION IN THE CHRISTIAN QUARTER OF ADAMA "When I visited Adam in October (six months after the massacres) the Christian business quarter of the city was practically no more than many heaps of charred remains intersected by numerous semi-destroyed walls . . . here and there the monotony of the scene being broken by the tower of an almost entirely destroyed Armenian church." Reproduced from " The Pancer

a certain point; but are denied the realisation of their desire to be united with Greece. For the (purely nominal) retention of suzerainty over Crete is a point of honour at Constantinople. Thus Crete affords the paradox of a country which is forced to be practically independent against its will. The chief value of the present book, apart from its details as to armies and railways, is that it is a cool and impartial discussion of the way in which the Young Turks have used the power which they obtained so skilfully. Mr. Woods testifies that people in Turkey are no longer dogged by the fear of spies — though espionage of a kind continues. "Liberty," then, does mean something to the individual Ottoman subject. But, of course, the semblance of constitutional government is a farce, and must be a farce in a country inhabited by mutually hostile nationalities, which is held together by the martial power of a Mohammedan race. Mr. Woods inquired very carefully into the massacres of Armenians round Adana in 1909, which were apparently worse than anything of the kind that happened

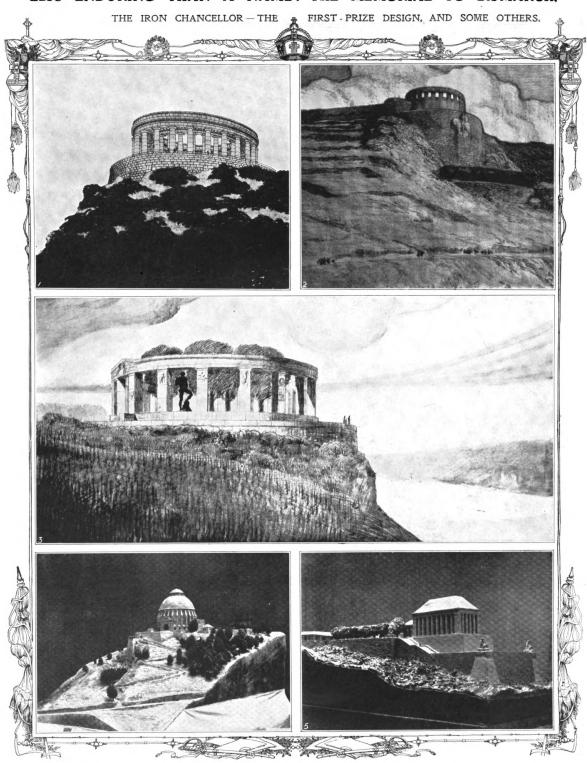


RUINS OF A PALACE WHOSE LUXURY SURPASSED ANYTHING IN EUROPE: A PAVILION AT YUENMINGYUEN, BURNT BY THE BRITISH TROOPS, BY ORDER OF LORD ELGIN, IN 1860.

The Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperors at Yuenningsuren, near Peking, with its two hundred and more buildings, was burnt by the British troops on October 18, 1860, by order of Lord Elgin, the British representative. This was part of the punishment inflicted on China for the murder of a number of British and French prissoners taken under all got from the critical form of Taku Forts in the Second China War. The French commander, General Montauban, wrote of Yuenmingsuen; "Nothing in our Europe on give any lade of such luxury." The place was looted dorset was burntly."

and that this was an instance of a little question being allowed to drift until it became a large one. In that sense it was very typical of Chinese policy, which has repeatedly landed the Peking Government in trouble by a want of frankness, and by never realising that there are moments when safety can only be ensured by prompt and complete surrender. In the present volume Mr. Morse deals with what he calls "the period of conflict"—that is to say, from 1834 to 1860, but is it certain that this period is even yet over? The conflicts between China and the outer world since 1860 have been even more severe than those prior to that date. In a work of such dimensions as this there must be many slips—e.g., Li-lung-Chang is given the grade of Marquis instead of only Earl. The statement that China was ruled "continuously for a thousand years" by conquerors from the North (except for the Ming period) is another inaccuracy. The native Sung dynasty ruled over the whole of China down to the year 1115, and was not dispossessed of Southern China by the Mongols till a century and a half later. and that this was an instance of

LESS ENDURING THAN A NAME: THE MEMORIAL TO BISMARCK,



- 1. A THIRD-PRIZE DESIGN; BY HERR BLEEKER, THE SCULPTOR, AND HERR | 2. A SECOND-PRIZE DESIGN; BY HERR BRANTZKY, THE ARCHITECT, OF KURZ, THE ARCHITECT, OF MUNICH.
- 3. THE FIRST-PRIZE DESIGN: BY PROFESSOR HERMANN HAHN, THE SCULPTOR, OF MUNICH: AND PROFESSOR JOHANN BESTELMEYER, THE ARCHITECT, OF DRESDEN. A THIRD-PRIZE DESIGN; BY PROFESSOR RIEMERSCHMID, THE PAINTER,
 OF MUNICH.

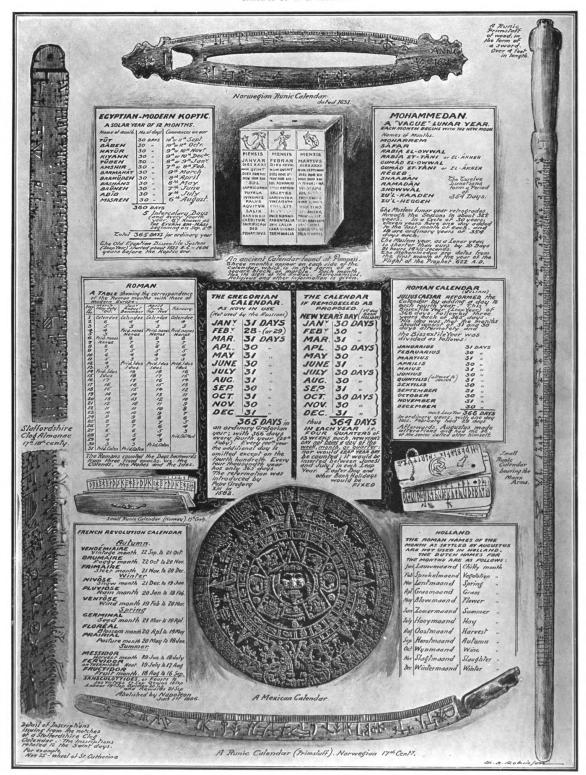
 5. A SECOND-PRIZE DESIGN; BY HERR FISCHER, THE ARCHITECT, AND HERR KNIEBE, THE SCULPTOR, OF DÜSSELDORF.

We give here the prize designs for the projected National German Memorial to Prince Otto von Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, which, it is proposed, shall be set up on the Elisenhöhe, near Bingerbrück. As will be seen, the ideas of sculptors and architects are on a colossal scale. Whether the resulting memorial will be more enduring than the name of Bismarck may be doubted, however finely and however securely it be set up.—[PROTOGRAPHS BY JULIUS SÕIBS.]

COLOGNE.

A 364-DAY YEAR? THE PROPOSED REFORMATION OF THE CALENDAR.

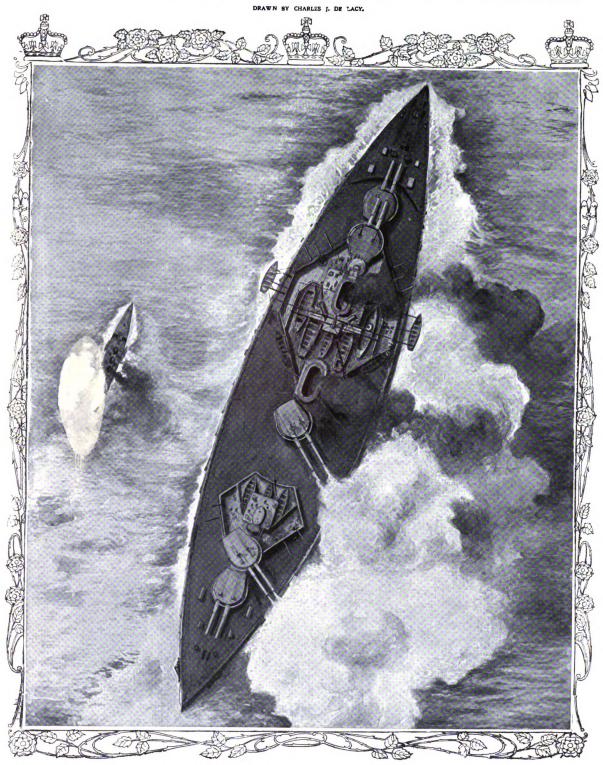
DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON.



SHALL NEW YEAR'S DAY NO LONGER COUNT? THE SUGGESTED CALENDAR; THAT NOW IN USE IN THIS COUNTRY; AND SOME OTHERS.

The British Government have been invited by the Swiss Government to take part in an International Diplomatic Conference on the subject of fixing Easter and generally remodelling the calendar. Meantime, there is before the House of Commons a Calendar Reform Bill brought in by Mr. Robert Perece, of Daylight Saving Bill fame. This proposes that New States and year shall have 364 days, and shall be divided into four equal parts: that New

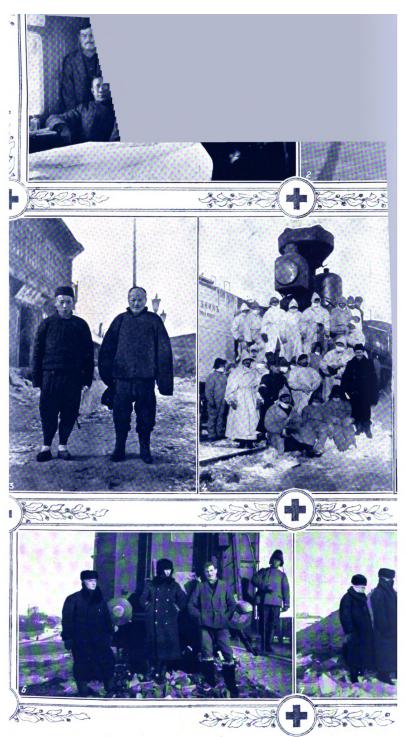
THE ALL-BIG-GUN SHIP: THE NEWEST FORM OF "DREADNOUGHT."



DESIGNED TO FIRE A BROADSIDE OF TEN 13:5-IN. GUNS: THE "MONARCH," OUR LATEST IMPROVED "DREADNOUGHT."

Our Artist writes: "Only a few years ago, the naval constructors were all for end-on fire in battle-ships and cruisers; the greater the number of guns to fire straight shead and astern the better. Further, slone amongst the great nations, we stood out against the superimposition of gun-turners. Now our views have changed. In the newest design, four guns only can fire straight shead and astern. The one idea at the moment is broadside fire, and the latest vessels can fire a salvo of ten 13 5-in, guns on either broadside. Thus they are classed as the all-big-gun ships. The reduction of the military mosts to one carries out the commonsense idea about there should be as little as possible on the vessel to create "wreekage." For the same reason, the suspectructure is pruned down as much as possible, that every scrap for unnecessary gear may be done away with. The boats are housed in shelter-screens, as the

blast of the modern guns would shatter them if they were unprotected. The United States Navy embodied all these systems some years ago, and the nearest approach to our I test design is, perhaps, the 'Delaware' (1907), on which all the big guns are on the centre line. It should be remarked that there are naval experts and constructors who say that we shall be glad to go back to our powerful end-on fire and a larger secondary battery. It is obvious, however, that such lquestions will only be settled in war." The 'Monarch' is the largest war-ship ever built on the Tyne. She has a displacement of 22,500 tons, and is of 27,000 horse-power. Her length is 545 feet; her beam, 865 feet. The 135-in, gun throws a 1250-lb, projectile. The 12-in, gun throws an 850-lb, projectile. The launch of the 'Monarch' took place on Thursday of last week.



HEIR RAILWAY-CARRIAGE OFFICE: DR. J. M. SIENHOUSE (STANDING ON LEFT); DR. WU

LIEN DE (SITTING ON LEFT); AND DR. W. H. G. ASPLAND (SITTING ON RIGHT).

ESE, WHO, UNMEPELD, HAVE ATTENDED 1600 PLAGUE
CTIMS AND HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED: AN OLD DOCTOR
AND HIS ASSISTANT.

AND HIS ASSISTANT.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PLAGUE AREA: DOCTORS ASPLAND AND STENHOUSE, WHO
TAKE HER WORKING WITH DR. WU LIEN DE TO STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE IN FUCHIABIEN.

THE STANDING WORKING WITH DR. WU LIEN DE TO STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE IN FUCHIABIEN.

THE STANDING WORKING WITH DR. WU LIEN DE TO STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE IN FUCHIABIEN.

tave BEEN WORKING WITH DR. WU LIEN DE 10 STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE IN FUCHIADIEN. atest credit is due to the British and other doctors at Harbin, for without their aid Lien De, the able Chinese (a graduate of Cambridge) in charge, could not have ished the big task he had in hand. Some notes should be added to the descriptions ur photographs. (1) The doctors railway-carriage office on the Trans-Siberian Railway nout into the open country nightly, and brought back to the pest-infected town raing. (2) Many coolies, despite frequent disinfection, special clothes and mufflers, have their work, yet the Anti-Plague Bureau have never been at a loss for workmen, who

CHINESE ASSISTANTS, AT are paid but a few pence a plague victims in hospital, in his efforts. His remarkabl went unmuffled. (4) The plague victims, are housed it be further said that, when th in Marbin, the plague was c







DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



- (A) THE WRITING OF 5500 YEARS AGO: INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE IN EARLIEST EGYPTIAN PICTURE CHARACTERS

 (B) EGYPTIAN "SCRIBE." SHOWING METHOD OF ENGRAVING SAME.

 (C) ANCIENT HEBREW MANUSCRIPT "BOOK," ANTE-CHRISTIAN ERA.

 (D) JEWISH SCRIBE PREPARING SAME.

THE YOST TYPEWRITER is the embodiment of all the latest improvements in modern high-speed illustrated booklet, giving full particulars, will be forwarded, post free, to any address on receipt of

LADIES' PAGE.

CNCE more the great counting of the people is over, and in due course we shall have a detailed report giving a variety of interesting facts about our corporate life. Unfortunately, some popular blunders and fallacies survive all such detailed demonstrations. For instance, there is an apparently ineradicable yet absurdly wrong impression in the hundler mind that the number of women in the kingdom is enormously in excess of that of men. The proportion stated varies according to the vividness of the speaker's fancy. "There are two—or three—women to every man," is commonly heard; but a respectable penny evening paper once committed isself to the statement that there are actually screen women to every man in this country! The truth is that at the last census there were only about six women more than men in every hundred of the population; or, to put the fact in another way, for every thousand couples, men and women, to pair off, there were sixty-two "odd women out." Even this comparatively small disproportion, however, is not the exact truth, for in the census British men who happen to be out of the country temporarily are not included, and these are a large number. Thus the full strength of both the Army and Navy at the moment on foreign service is not included; nor are all the men in our mercantile marine; nor commercial men who are travelling to buy or sell in other lands on the fixed day. Allowing for all these, and also bearing in mind that a large number of the women who will seem on the census paper to be supernumeraries are in reality elderly widows who have been mated and are now practically out of the account, and it will be seen that there is really no very considerable real surplus of women over men. In fact, our present scarcity of domestic labour shows that we are by no means over-twomanea, and that there is work for all who remain single, if only they will accept the class of occupation in which their services are required—namely, home-making labour.

required—namely, home-making labour.

But here is a really outrageous fault on the part of our rulers: they actually insist on having the greater portion of the domestic workers of the land counted amongst the non-workers! It seems that in the London County Council schools there have been classes held (by order) to instruct the elder scholars in the art of filling up the census paper; and that it was quite common for the boys to ask the teachers whether mother's work at home was to be entered as "carrying on an industry at home?" To this question the teachers were instructed to reply, "No—you must only put a dash in the column; your mother will be counted as 'unoccupied'"! So we shall be assured by the census returns that several millions of the most valuable and the hardest-worked toilers of the community are "unoccupied"! A most mischievous untruth, because calculated to belittle and deny women's great services to the community.



dress is in lavender silk voile, the tunic being d with narrow ribbon, and laced with cord over lised silver buttons. The hat is of black crinoline, with yellow roses,

be given to domestic labour. Who, in fact, works harder, be given to domestic labour. Who, in fact, works harder, for longer hours, at a greater variety of trades, or to more important and valuable purpose, than does the wife and mother in every family where the income is of modest dimensions? Cook, housemaid, dressmaker, children's nurse, sick nurse, upholstress, washerwoman, gardener, tailoress, and carpenter by turns is the workman's or middle-class man's wife. Working-men who are fair-minded admit that the wife often has a harder and longer day of toil than the husband; yet all such wives, and also all other "female relatives" working in the home, are to be entered in the census as "unoccupied"!

in the home, are to be entered in the census as "unoccupied"!

Never have the always amusing and delightful shop-windows of the West End of London been more attractive than during the "All-British" week. Many of the shops gave up one window to some sort of practical demonstration: straw-hat makers, weavers of tweed and of linen, lacemakers, embroiderers, sewing-machinists, potters, and shoemakers were amongst the labourers whom I noticed plying their craft behind the big sheets of plate-glass. But the goods displayed alone were sufficiently impressive. Everything beautiful was seen to be produced by our own clever craftsmen, including the fragile and transparent stuffs with the Frenchiest of names—the Marquisettes, the Ninons, the Voiles—that dominate the dress of the hour. The materials for dress and for furnishing were, indeed, most beautiful. There were superb brocades with gold and silver designs on rich silk grounds, some as much as forty-five shillings the yard. There were lovely soft satins and foulards and glacés and printed silks—nothing more charming could be imagined. The British wool fabrics, tweeds, cloths, and fine flannels are admittedly the finest in the world; some years ago the dyeing was, perhaps, not of the best—there was a lack of softness and of variety of shade—but this is no longer the case, and the great windows full of soft fabrics with that supple draping quality that pure wool finely woven possesses, and with the most perfect taste in tones and exquisite sheen of finish, were a feast of delight to the eye. The principal shopping streets of London were thronged with visitors too; crowds blocked the street in front of every shop-window; and the whole scene was most interesting and pleasing.

Surely within reasonable limits our own public bodies spending our taxes ought to make it a rule to buy British goods? It seems that the London County Council are about to take away their present London contract for pianos, and give it to a German manufacturer! Such a firm as J. B. Cramer, of 124 to 128, Oxford Street; 46, Moorgate Street; 130, High Street, Kensington; and 136, Notting Hill Gate, whose pianofortes are all British made, can compete both for price and excellence with any foreign makers. They have admirable upright pianos, including an "interior player," and their new short or boudoir grands are delightful; while the prices are conspicuously moderate, as intending purchasers will find. FILOMENA.

OUR TEETH.

It has long been scientifically demonstrated that the teeth are destroyed by chemical and bacterial influences. A whole literature exists, proving beyond all doubt that it is impossible to preserve the teeth without keeping the mouth antiseptically clean and in a healthy condition, that is to say, free from microbes and fermentation processes.

But in spite of all this, the majority of us confine the care of our teeth to brushing them with tooth-powders or tooth-pastes, as if the whole art of keeping the teeth in good condition merely depended on superficially cleansing them from impurities, just as dust is removed from china. The teeth are

discoloured, injured, and ultimately brought into peril by something far more serious than dust that can be brushed offby microbes and processes of fermentation. And it is necessary to combat these processes in the only way in which they can be combated-that is, by antiseptics, which must be liquid antiseptics that will wash the whole mouth.

A single moment's reflection should convince everybody that only the external surface of the teeth can be reached with preparations like tooth-powder or tooth-paste, for our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with the brush. On the contrary, the mischief mostly begins precisely in those localities which are difficult of access, such as the backs of the molars, in the interstices of the teeth, and other cavities. Thus it is self-evident that in order to protect the teeth from injury, and to keep them sound, it is absolutely indispensable to use an antiseptic fluid which will come in contact with all parts of the mouth and teeth, penetrate hollows, pass between the interstices, enter fissures, antiseptically cleanse the backs of the molars, and in short, be effective everywhere about the mouth and teeth.

This result can be secured with absolute certainty, as eminent men of science have repeatedly demonstrated, by the well-known liquid dentifrice, Odol.

Odol is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which exercises its antiseptic and refreshing powers not only during the few moments of application, but continuously for some hours afterwards.

Odol penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, thus securing a safeguard and preservative for the teeth such as no other dentifrice can provide, not even approximately.

Owing to this characteristic, peculiar only to Odol, the whole oral cavity, to its minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria.

It follows that everyone who daily and regularly cleanses the mouth and teeth with Odol will practise the most perfect hygiene of the mouth and teeth in accordance with the most recent scientific principles.



SAVING A NATION'S

THE REMARKABLE OBJECT OF A LONDON PROFESSIONAL MAN. How he is accomplishing it, and how every reader of this paper can benefit.

FEELING OF NEW LIFE IN THE SCALP

SCALP MUCH CLEANER AND HEALTHER

HAIR BRIGHTER AND MORE GLOSSY ALL HAIR FALLING STOPPED. GREYNESS DISAPPEARING

HAIR ASSUMES BEAUTIFUL NATURAL WAVE NEW HAIR SEEN GROWING WHERE PREVIOUSLY THIN OR BALD PATCHES EXISTED

(HARLENE HAIR DRILL)

FIRST DAY

SECOND DAY

THIRD DAY

FOURTH DAY

FIFTH DAY

There is in London at the present moment a man who is devoting the whole of his time, his energies, and almost his every thought to one remarkable object.

For years this man was the honoured specialist of several of the leading Courts of Europe, his specialist of several of the leading Courts of Europe, his special work being that of preserving the natural crowns which subject and King alike should wear.

And so unprece
Thusburge the natural crowns with subject and King alike should wear.

Limited the property of the hair to grow. Note: A supply of "Cremex" is given free to every reader. See coupon below.

IT MAKES THE HAIR ROOTS HUNGRY.

The second part of the treatment consists of an equally effective system of scalp massage, devised by Mr. Edwards, and called by him "Harlene Hair Drill."

So simple is this

And so unprece-dented was the suc-cess he achieved in cess he achieved in this capacity that now he aspires to no less an object than that of restoring to the entire British race, by means which he alone has devised and perfected, that wealth of beautiful hair for which formerly they were so justly celebrated.

celebrated.
That this object can
be attained he is firmly
convinced.
Already nearly a
million people have
benefited by his wonderful treatment, and
still he invites others to
come forward and tell come forward and test his method for themnis method for them-selves—entirely free of cost—that they too may benefit in like manner and in like degree. You benefit from the first

degree.
You benefit from the first.
And the benefit is cumulative.
What is the method, and what are the means employed?
The treatment consists of a simple, yet marvellously effective system of hair-culture, devised by Mr. Edwards, the great Hair Specialist, and founded on the truest scientific principles.

THE SIMPLE METHOD.
By means of an exquisitely perfumed, dandruff-dissolving Shampon, called by Mr. Edwards (the inventor) "Cremex," all scurf is dissolved and cleared away, leaving the scalp soft and pliable and the pores of the cuticle quite free. This "Cremex" treatment makes it

So simple is this "Harlene Hair Drill" "Harlene Hair Drill" that anyone can learn in a moment, from the book which Mr. Edwards offers free, how to do it; and the practice of "Harlene Hair Drill" only takes up two minutes of your time daily.

The effect of "Harlene Hair Drill" is to stimulate the hair follicles and rouse them out of the dormant state—for they are not dead—into which they have been allowed to sink.

sink. The hair roots begin to revive under the "Harlene Hair Drill" treatment. Those long-closed factories of the scalp, where the hair is made, begin to resume work. This makes it possible for the hair to

And with the renewal of activity in the hair fac-

And with the renewal of activity in the hair factories there is a demand for raw material. In other words, the hair roots become hungry.

"Harlene" supplies the food.
But in practising "Harlene Hair Drill" the hungry hair roots are fed and nourished by the wonderful Edwards' "Harlene," which stimulates them to new activity and makes them hungry.

Every reader can have a supply of "Harlene" quite free. See coupon attached.

free. See coupon attached.

ARE YOU AFRAID OF YOUR MIRROR?

Look at your own reflection in the glass. Does your hair look dull, or faded, or lifeless; or has it

gone even beyond that and acquired a tinge of grey-ness? There is no reason why the evil should continue.

Two minutes' daily practice of "Harlene Hair Drill" will save your hair. Is it not worth that amount of trouble?

LOOK AT YOUR COMB.

Look again at your comb. What story does it tell? A few hairs are clinging to the teeth. They will not stop at a "few." Next time there will be more, and more, and even more, till the crowning evil of bald-

more, and even more, till the crowning evil of baldness makes its appearance.

Ladies as well as men are often terribly neglectful of their hair. Unheeding the warning signs of Nature, they allow the evil to go on till every dressing brings it out in combfuls. Then the sufferer sighs, gathers up the dead filaments that should be the living glory, and seeks the hairdresser who advertises "Ladies' combings made up."

There is no longer any excuse for such a catastrophe—for it is nothing less.

To every reader of this Journal—men and women alike—Mr. Edwards offers, absolutely free of cost, and without attaching any conditions whatever to the offer:—

offer:—

A Full Week's Supply of "Harlene Hair Drill" Requisites. The outfit consists of:
One Bottle of Edwards' "Harlene."
One Bottle of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder.
One Book of "Harlene Hair Drill" Instructions.
All you have to do to secure this unprecedented free Gift Outfit is to fill in the coupon given below, and send it, with three penny stamps to cover postage (nothing at all for the valuable goods contained), to Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.
In case you wish further supplies of "Harlene" and 4s. 6d. bottles, and the latter at 1s. for a box of six packages, from all leading chemists and stores in the United Kingdom, or direct (by sending P.O.) from the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, W.C.

FREE OUTFIT COUPON.

Three valuable Growth-compelling Hair Specialities absolutely Free to all Readers of this Journal.

To Mesors, EDWARDS' HARLINE (O., 95% High Holborn, London, W.C., Sir., Send me the three Requires, disching instructions for carrying out a neek's athome trail "Harlen Hall" Trill." I enclose yd. stamps for postage of nackage to following address in any part of the world.

	NAME.		
	Addre	sss	
" The	Illustrated L.	ondon News," April 8, 1911.	

When Weaning Baby-

the best food to give is the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1. On the addition of water as directed, it forms an accurately estimated humanised milk, and may be given alternately with the natural food without fear of upsetting the child or causing digestive disturbance. Weaning can therefore proceed gradually with comfort both to mother and child. Farinaceous foods should not be given at this time.

Mallenburys Foods.

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PAMPHLET ON INFANT FEEDING -AND MANAGEMENT FREE.

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GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

MUSIC.

MUSIC.

It is interesting to note the association of music with politics—the political concert is something with which London is unfamiliar, though doubtless it has great potentialities. But the entertainment provided at the Queen's Hall on Saturday, night last, when Miss Ethel Smyth was composer-in-chief and part conductor—sharing the baton with Mr. Walter W. Hedgock, who brought the Crystal Palace Choir to the assistance of the concert giver—possessed a distinctly political flavour, as the letter of the group of choral songs perhaps intended as an intelligent anticipation of the comments to be made somethirty hours later by ladies who were avoiding the census; "1910," and "The March of the Women," doubtless serve as reminders of doughty deeds done, and to be repeated should occasion arise. Indeed "1910," descriptive of a battlefield, in which Suffragist and Anti-Suffragist, Friendly Man, and Unfriendly Man strive together, is a delightful jest, and recalls the Stanford - Seaman trifle, "Hence, loathed Melody." But, for the fullest possible effect, the concert should have been given twenty-four hours later—music is a splendid stimulus to endeavour.

The standard of the recitals given at our smaller halls seems constantly to im-

been given twenty-four hours later—music is a splendid stimulus to endeavour.

The standard of the recitals given at our smaller halls seems constantly to improve, and the hold of these performances upon musical London is undoubtedly very strong. On Wednesday of last week that fine pianist, Mr. Leonard Borwick, delighted his supporters at the Æolian Hall; he presented for the first time his own arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude in E flat, and it was astonishing to find how little of the pure organ quality of the composition was lost by transference to the piano. Such effects cannot be readily analysed, they can only be given by the elect who, having mastered all the technical difficulties of their art, are enabled to apply themselves with all the strength of their great gifts to the most suble questions of interpretation. Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and even Chopin, were represented on Mr. Borwick's programme, and in presenting the work of each and all Mr. Borwick proved his mastery and the possession of gifts that come only to those who add to great natural talent a capacity for infinite study. On the same day, Mr. Theodore Bward gave a remarkable recital at Bech.

On the same day, Mr. Theodore Byard gave a remarkable recital at Bechstein's, with the skilled assistance of Mr. Liddle. Mr. Byard ranged from Schumann

to Cyril Scott, and brought a remarkably sympathetic intelligence to bear on all the work selected, while making his selection so various that he seemed to traverse the whole gamut of emotions. As at the Æolian Hall, the audience was not satisfied with a long programme: it demanded and received encores—a little inconsiderately, perhaps, for Mr. Borwick and Mr. Byard had both taxed themselves severely.

At the Albert Hall the Royal Choral Society presented Elgar's "King Olaf" and Sir Frederick Bridge's "Song of the English" last week, giving the venerable "Messiah" and the hardly less venerable "Elijah" a



JERUSALEM SUPPLIED WITH WATER FROM THE "SEALED FOUNTAIN" OF THE "SONG OF SOLOMON". THE INAUGURATION ON THE VIADUCT BY THE LOWER POOL OF GIHON. Ancient Jerusalem obtained water from three reservoirs, called Solomon's Pools, near Bethlehem, where also is a spring, thought to be the "Sealed Fountain" of the "Song of Solomon." Two aqueducts led the water to Jerusalem. In modern times the city has depended on rainfail, but recently the old lower level aqueduct was repaired from the "Sealed Fountain" to Bethlehem, and a pire laid thence to Jerusalem.

well - earned rest, to the great content of some of us. Sir Edward Elgar's work, produced some fifteen years a g o, a n d founded when a g o, a n d founded upon Long fellow's lines, marked the composer's entrance into the front rank at a time when he had reached his reached his fortieth year. but had not published work for more thanten years. At the Albert Hall, with GIVING PLACE TO PUMPS DRIVEN BY KEROSENE MOTORS: A PRIMITIVE WATER - WHEEL ON THE PLAIN OF SHARON. Mme. Agnes
Nicholls, Mr.
Ben Davies.
and Mr. Burke
in the solo
parts, "King
Olaf" was
finely ren-

PLAIN OF SHARON.
The Illustration shows the primitive way of raising water for Irrigation and other purposes still use on the Plain of Sharon, though being rapidly superseded by punged driven by lecrosene motors, which, writes a correspondent, woming their evil odours with the sweet fregrance of the orange blossoms in the gardens of Jaffa,"

dered, and although his individuality is stamped upon the music, it is not difficult to see how far the composer has travelled since it was written. The "Song of the English," brisk and vigorous though the music undoubtedly is, does nothing to emphasise or illustrate the underlying profundity of Kipling's words.

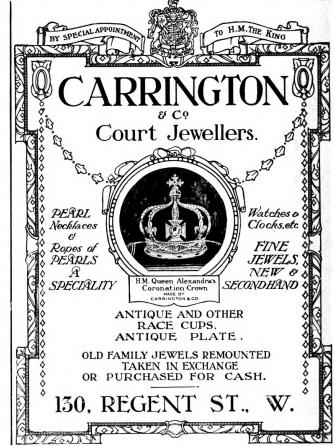
with Agnes lls, Mr,

finely ren-dered, and al-

At the City of London School last week, Mr. Landon Ronald conducted his first concert of the Guildhall School of Music Orchestra, and showed unmistakably that he has already done most useful work. There is every reason to believe that he will get what is best from the capable forces he directs.

Mention, however brief, must be made of M. Cortot's recital at the Eolian Hall. With the Philharmonic Society he gave the impression quite recently that he is a pianist of rare attainments, and at his recital he justified all who had thought most highly of him.





Philip Morris Cigarettes

¶ By reason of their purity, and the unique perfection of the Turkish tobaccos used in their manufacture, Philip Morris Bond Street Cigarettes have been preferred by smokers of discriminating taste for over fifty years.

The BOND STREET Cigarette in original brown boxes—PRINCES (Oval) in green boxes—MORISCO (imported Egyptian)—may be obtained from all high-class tobacconists or of





Now, watch how it's done! Mellin's Food mixed with fresh cow's milk is a perfect diet for babies from birth. These pictures show how easily Mellin's is prepared:-First of all--and then -last of all measure out the Food in teaspoonfuls (as di-rected), measure the water, mix in the jug, and add the milk, also pour sufficient of mixed You will require a jug, a glass (graduated for Food for one meal into a Mellin's Feeding Bottle (graduated to show quar-tity required). Put nippl; on the bottle and warm measuring the water and milk), a bottle of fresh milk, a tablespoon for mixing, and a bottle of Mellin's Food. measured. Be sure to use good, fresh cow's milk. to the right temperature SEND FOR THESE TO-DAY A sample bottle of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, will be forwarded to all sending two penny stamps to cover postage. Invaluable-9-page Handbook for Mothers on 'The Care of Infants' also sent free for two penny stamps. Mention paper and address. SAMPLE DEPT., MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PECKHAM, S.E.





ADJUSTABLE REST-CHAIR.

By simply pressing a button the back declines or automatically rises to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly and securely locked. No other chair does this.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can also be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

CATALOGUE C 7 OF ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS FREE.

171-NEW-BOND-STREET

NEW NOVELS.

of suarity and savory aire, has fought his way to high office, entirely owing to his regard for what are known as the niceties of private life." Lord Bellinger was, in short, a model of deportmental—to use Captain Graham's own word—propriety, and success accordingly rewarded him. "He would sit in his office in Whitehall for hours at a time, reading the weekly illustrated papers, waiting for his secretaries to bring him the documents to which his signature had to be appended before the business of the Empire could proceed, and he never grudged the valuable time spent on so laborious a task." His history is a book not to be missed.

His history is a book not to be missed.

"Phrynette and London." When Phrynette came to London, to the grim decorum of her Aunt Barbara's house in the Cromwell Road, she brought with her youth, charm, and beauty—so we

gather from the context—and an exceedingly sharp pair of eyes. She enjoyed herself thoroughly after the first dolour, and it is quite evident that the people who were fortunate enough to know her enjoyed themselves too. She was often delightfully indiscreet in her brisk pursuit of the English idiom, and her vivacity glows out of the pages of her diary, as duly set forth by Madame Marthe

they come to the last page. It is also one of the books that are at once the reviewer's refreshment and his temptation—books that speak so well for themselves and that have so fresh a personality that it is hard to resist quoting them by the page. We forbear to quote; but we recommend the novel-reader who is in search of wit as well as light entertainment, and who cares to see ourselves as a little impish French maiden may be supposed to see us, to read "Phrynette and London" without delay.

M. Kidney.

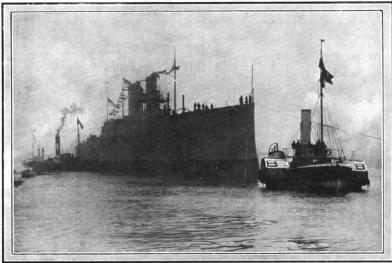
without delay.

"Captain Jepson writes a capital short story. He has plenty of humour, a crisp and graphic way with him, and an active imagination. If the public preferred a good collection of short stories to a bad novel we should have no fear of Mr. Jepson not coming into his own with the present volume (Mills and Boon). "The Heroic Polly" is, perhaps, the cleanest cut, the most thrilling; but the East-End comedy in "The Resurgent Mysteries" is excellent fooling. We heartily recommend "Captain Sentimental."

"Adventure." The stren-"Adventure."

Ine strenge of Mr. Jack London's art has overreached itself.
"Adventure" (Nelson) is noisy, and not a little fatiguing. The plain truth is, the wonderful heroine, who sequally adept with her open palm, her revolver, and orth and Co., is the largest that has ridges in place. The cremony was don't be an and her tongue, who can cow a boatload of savages with a look, and career about the Solomon Islands as mere man does not dare to do, is a monster. She belongs to the age of heroic legend, and she is an anachronism in the twentieth century. Those, of course, who enjoy hairbreadth

heroic legend, and she is an anachronism in the twentieth century. Those, of course, who enjoy hairbreadth 'scapes, cannibals, fevers, and Polynesian perils will find their tastes gratified in "Adventure," which is brimming over with these exciting things; but Mr. Jack London at his best is unhappily absent from its pages.



THE LARGEST BATTLE-SHIP EVER LAUNCHED ON THE TYNE. THE LATEST SUPER-"DREADNOUGHT," H.M.S. "MONARCH." AFTER TAKING THE WATER.

The new battle-ship "Monarch," launched last week at Elswick from the yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., is the largest that has ever been set afloat on the Tyne. It is noteworthy also that she was launched with her boilers, funnels, and bridges in place. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the Golonial Secretary. Though no official figures have been placified, the "Monarch" is said to have a displacement of about 22.500 tons, or nearly 5000 more than the "Dreadnought." She is 545 feet long, and 885 feet in beam, as compared with the "Dreadnoughts" 480 feet and 82 feet. The "Monarch" will carry ten 135 in guns, and "have a speed (24 knots and a horse-power of 27,000.

Troly-Curtin. "Phrynette and London" (Grant Richards) Troty-Curtin. "Phrynette and London" (Grant Richards) is lively and shrewd; and perhaps Phrynette, for all her apparent ingenuousness, is a little perceptive; some of her criticisms sound too mature for her youthful judgment. But she is a joy to meet; and the book is, we think, one that few people will care to put down until

ON AN

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You can play with the fullest Orchestral effects all the masterpieces of Beethoven, ${oldsymbol W}$ agner, ${oldsymbol V}$ erdi, and other great musicians whenever you feel inclined.

F you possess an Æolian Orchestrelle, you have in that one single instrument all the instruments of a complete grand Orchestra perfectly combined, so that the whole world of music, orchestral or otherwise, is at your command.

Think what this means. At your own leisure, and as often as you like, you can produce and enjoy any music you please. You can arrange concerts and recitals in your own drawing-room, choosing your own programme from all your favourite pieces and composers. And you play these pieces in your own way; you have absolute control over the music, just as an orchestra is controlled by its musical director and responds to his baton.

- -You require no previous knowledge of music to play an Aeolian Orchestrelle
- -You play not with your hands but with your brain.
- -With the tempo bar and stops you control the artistic rendering of the music, while the notes are sounded pneumatically by means of a music-roll.

You are invited to call at your own convenience at Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., and play for yourself on the Aeolian Orchestrelle. A copy of Catalogue "5," which gives complete details will be readily forwarded on request.



The Orchestrelle Co., AEOLIAN HALL.

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"HOME LIFE IN AMERICA."

"HOME LIFE IN AMERICA."

To have the gift of seeing one's own country in its proper perspective—to be impressed by the advantages it offers for living well, happily and fully, yet to be equally impressed by the drawbacks of its environment—is to be dowered beyond the ordinary. To be able to set down these impressions vividly, picturesquely, and interestingly, is to be still more fortunate. Both these gifts are abundantly displayed by Mrs. Katherine G. Busbey in "Home Life in America." which has just been published by Messrs. Methuen. It is full of entertainment. Anecdotes abound on nearly every page—bright anecdotes, pithily told with that curious American freshness which is so fascinating to the average Englishman. Intermingled with these stories are many apposite criticisms, most of them condensed into a sentence, and many of them even into an epigram: as when the author defines America as "really a congress of nations in permanent session"; and, heedful of the enormous number of foreigners who annually pass through its portals seeking a fuller life, says, "Other countries are Meccas of interest to tourists, but the foreigners who come to America come to live." That life has to be lived on a more expensive scale than in Europe is true; still, Mrs. Busbey shows how it is possible for it to be lived even under the most economical conditions, for she itemises the housekeeping bills of families in different grades of financial prosperity in a manner at once complete and illuminating. The economical conditions always have a better financial trend in consequence of the greater opportunities for making money in the New World in contradistinction to those which prevail in the Old. Thus, while the average English working man earns about twenty-four shillings a week, the average American earns at least two pounds; and with more expanding industrial conditions he and his family soon see the possibility of being the happy possessor of three pounds a week, and even four pounds a week. Although the advantages of the life A

touch which will possibly offend certain stylists who be-lieve—erroneously—that the American language is the same as the English, is the use of American colloquial phrases which would never pass muster beyond the three mile limit of American waters. Thus, of the female

Society reporter Mrs. Busbey says: "She goes her round among the people in high social life, having private audiences when she is furnished lists of dinner guests."

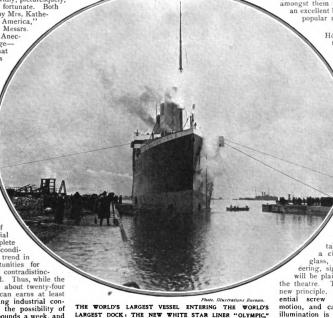
At the first motor-race meeting of the year, held at Brooklands the other day, the users of "Shell," as frequently happens, secured the leading places, taking amongst them twelve out of twenty-one prizes. This is an excellent beginning for 1911, and indicates that this popular motor-spirit will maintain its reputation.

ar motor-spirit will maintain its reputation. That well-known resort of the elect, the Hotel Dieudonné, in Ryder Street, has added to its attractions by the new extensions of the premises that have recently been opened. The entrance-hall, the lounge, and the new restaurant on the ground floor are all luxuriously furnished and decorated; the restaurant, which is treated in the Regency style, being one of the handsomest rooms of its kind in London. The hotel is sure to be well patronised during the Coronation season.

Messrs. Negretti and Zam-

be well patronised during the Coronation season.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the famous opticians, have introduced an entirely new departure in prismatic binoculars, called the "Folding Minim." A large binocular being in many cases inconvenient, on account of its weight and bulk, the "Folding Minim" has this great advantage, that when in its case it measures only 6 in. long, 3½ in. wide, and 1 in. thick. The "Folding Minim" is the result of much experiment, labour, and expenditure. It folds perfectly flat in its case, and takes up as little room in the pocket as a cigar-case. The advantage of such a glass, whether for racing, yachting, mountain-eering, sight-seeing, or general tourist purposes, will be plainly evident, and it may also be used for the theatre. The optical system is upon an entirely new principle. Focussing is effected upon the differential screw principle, which gives a very easy motion, and can be worked with one finger. The illumination is very full, and therefore the glass is admirably suited for both bright and dull weather. In short, the glass gives as good a result as a large-size prism binocular in the compass of a "folding" opera glass. It can be carried when other glasses would be impossible, as it can be slipped into the pocket without spoiling the shape of the coat. The price of the "Folding Minim," complete in a morocco leather collapsible case, is £7 10s.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST VESSEL ENTERING THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOCK: THE NEW WHITE STAR LINER "OLYMPIC," AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW GRAVING DOCK, BELFAST. All the Orenium of the New Orkaling Dock, BELPAST.

An ontable event took place at B:flast last Saturday, when the new Musgrove Graving Dock, the largest in the world, was opened, and received
the largest vessel in the world, the new Mite Star liner "Olympic." is

Large crowds watched the operation of docking, which occupied forty-seven
minutes. It was performed without a hitch, though the "Olympic" is

22 feet 8 inches in beam, and the dock entrance only 3 feet 4 inches wider.

The new dock, which is 886 feet long, has taken seven years to construct,
and cost about £350.000.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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DENTAL CREAM

Your children have what you lacked—a dentifrice as delicious as it is efficient.

One inch twice a day keeps the teeth from decay.

"We must look to the mothers to inaugurate preventive measures in the care of children's teeth," says a writer in a well known Dental Journal.

The twice-a-day use of the tooth-brush is essential to good health. Make it easy for young and old by supplying such a pleasant-tasting dentifrice as Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Its delightful flavor makes its use a treat.

Cleans-Preserves-Polishes

deliciously and antiseptically. It keeps your mouth in the sweet, clean, non-acid condition that protects you against decay-germs.

You are never too old, nor your children too young to begin using this perfect dentifrice.

42 inches of Cream in trial tube sent for ad. in stamps.

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Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Soap. Est. 1806.



EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

IN their special Easter programme, the Great Central Company announce that express corridor-trains, equipped with at 8-45, 10 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 3.15, 3.20, 4.30, 6.20, 10 p.m., and 12.30 midnight, and special trains will also be run on Good Friday, Saurday, Sunday, and Monday (Bank Holday). Other attractive features are week-end tickets and frequent day and half-day facilities to the picturesque villages of the Chitern Hills and the Vale of Aylesbury. Special low fares are announced for walkers and explicits and the Vale of Aylesbury. Special low fares are announced for walkers and explicits, available from Marylebone by any train on any day, and from Saturday to Monday. Copies of the holiday programme may be obtained free at Marylebone Station, Great Central town offices and agencies, or by post from Publicity Office, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Road, N.W.

The exceptional share of sunshine which the South Coast and Isle of Wight enjoy, coupled with the protection from the north winds afforded by the Downs, causes them to be selected at Easter by a large portion of the public. Its proximity to London also makes the South Coast particularly convenient for business people. It is not surprising, therefore, that on referring to the concise little programme issued by the Brighton Company, and sent post free on application to the Superintendent of the Line, L.B. and S.C.R., London Bridge, it is found that complete train and ticket arrangements are made to suit all sections of the public. For holidars abroad, the company's Newharen and Dieppe route is of the public. For holidars abroad, the company's Newharen and Dieppe route is a very pretty one, particularly through the charming Seine Vallee A Dieppe the Charming Seine Vallee A Dieppe the Cames of the public of the Riviera (Cannes, Nice, Mentone, etc.) on Thursday, April 13, from Victoria 10 a.m.

Judging by the special Easter issue of

Victoria 10 a.m.

Judging by the special Easter issue of Cook's "Traveller's Gazette," there would seem to be no place worth going to, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, to which tickets at special holiday iares are not issued. Prominent features in Messrs Cook's arrangements are the combined travel and hotel tickets, and the conducted parties to Paris, Brussels, and other parts of the Continent, including even the Riviera, which in April is at its very best. Messrs. Cook's Ludgate Circus office, and the most important of their branch offices in London, will remain open until 9 p.m. each evening from Monday, April 10, to Thursday, April 20. Their chief office will also be opened on Good Friday up to 2 p.m. Various excursion tickets will be issued to Paris by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, by a special service, via Folkestone and Calais, also via Folkestone and Boulogne. The Casino at Boulogne will be open from April 13 to 18, inclusive.

Cheap tickets to Brussels by the Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend routes will be issued from April 12 to 17, inclusive, available for fourteen days. Special cheap eight-day return tickets to Amsterdam. The Hague, and other Dutch towns, via Queen-borough and Flushing, will be issued from April 12 to 17, inclusive, leaving Victoria and Holborn at 9,42 a.m. Cheap eight-day return tickets to Ostend will be issued from April 12 to 17, inclusive. During the holidays the Continental services will run as usual. The home arrangements are equally complete. Full particulars of the Continental and hom: excursions, extension of time for certain return tickets, alterations in train services, etc., are given in the special holiday programme and bills.

LILLIPUT IN LONDON: THE JAPANESE GARDENS IN BATTERSEA PARK, PRESENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF TOKIO.

The miniature Japanese gardens in Battersea Park, with their dwarf trees, models of buildings, and diminutive lakes, cilffs, and mountains, only lack a tiny human population to make them a veritable land of Lilliput. These gardens were originally in the Japan-Fitth Exhibition at the White City last year, and at its close were generously presented to Battersea Park by the municipality of Tokio, as a permanent souvenir of the exhibition for Londoners, and an object lesson in Japanese landscape-gardening.

In the G.W.R. excursion programme will be found arrangements made by the Great Western Railway Company for the convenience of those who will travel over this line at Easter. Excursions will be run from Paddington to many favoured resorts in Cornwall, including Newquay, where, it will be remembered, the young Princes recently spent some time recuperating after

measles. Other trips will be made to the charming inland and coast holiday centres of Devonshire. The excursions to Birmingham will run by the new and shortest route via Bicester. There are also excursions to Ireland via Fishguard, to the Channel Isles, Brittany, and popular resorts in Somerset, Dorset, Gloucester, the Midlands, Wales, Cheshire, etc. The Holiday Haunts Guide for 1911, with lists of hotels, boarding-houses, and apartments, etc., is now being published, and will be obtainable, at sixpence post free, from Mr. C. Aldington, Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, W.

For spending Easter on the Continent, the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hook of Holland route offers many attractions. Corridor vestibuled trains with restaurant-cars run between London and Parkeston Quay, Harwich. From the Hook of Holland, through carriages and restaurant-cars run in the North and South German express trains to Cologne, Bâle, and Berlin. Special tickets at reduced fares will be issued by the Harwich-Antwerp route for Brussels. Tickets dated in advance can be obtained at Liverpool Street. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line, of Copenhagen, will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (West Coast of Denmark) on Wednesday, April 12, and Saturday. April 15, returning Tuesday, April 18, and Wednesday, April 19, and Saturday. April 15, returning Tuesday, April 19, and Saturday, April 22.

It is announced by the Great Eastern Railway that, in addition, to tourist, fort.

phung Wednesday, April 12, and Saturday, April 15, returning Wednesday, April 19, and Saturday, April 22.

It is announced by the Great Eastern Railway that, in addition to tourist, fort nightly, and Jhursday, Friday or Saturday to Monday or Tuesday tickets to the East Coast and the Norfolk Broads districts (Aldeburgh, Clacton-on-Sea, Cromer, Dovercourt, Felixstowe, Gorleston-on-Sea, Harrwich, Hunstanton, Lowestoft, Mundesley-on-Sea, Sheringham, Southwold, Walton-on-Naze, Yarmouth), there will be special excursion hookings on Thursday, April 13, from London (Liverpool Street) and suburban stations to all the principal stations in the Eastern Counties; also, by the Cathedral Route, to the principal stations in the Eastern Counties; also, by the Cathedral Route, to the principal stations in the Eastern Counties; also, by the Cathedral Route, to the principal stations in the Eastern District, and Scotland. The cheap week-end tickets issued from London on Saturday, April 15, will be available for return on April 16, 17, and 18. Tickets (excursion, ordinary, etc.) can be obtained in advance at Liverpool Street Station, at the Great Eastern West I-nd able for return on April 16, 17, and 18. Tickets (excursion, ordinary, etc.) can be obtained in advance at Liverpool Street Station, at the Great Eastern West I-nd Ticket and Inquiry Office, 12A, Regent Street, and at the company's various City, which is the Company's various City, or the Company's various City, and the Company's various City, or the Company's various City or the Company's various City, or the Comp

SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

CHEAP TICKETS to the CONTINENT will be

D	avs	Retu	rn Fa	res.
Destination. V	alid.	ı Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
Paris (Via Calais or Boulogne)	14	58/4	37/6	30/-
Boulogne	3	21/-	-	12/6
Do	8	30/-	25/-	17/10
Brussels (via Calais or Boulogne)	14	55/1	36/6	24 -
Do. (via Ostend)	14	45/8	29/10	19/6
Amsterdam (via Flushing)	8	37/1	25/6	_
The Hague (via Flushing)	8	32/10	22/5	-
Calais	3	22/6	-	14/-
Do	8	31/6	26/3	20/6
Ostend	8	29/1	20/8	14/-
French Riviera (Via Calais)	30	192	- 132	

WEEK-END TICKETS AVAILABLE
BY ANY TRAIN (Mail and Boat Expresses
excepted) will be issued from LONDON and certain
Suburban Stations to the undermentioned SEASIDE, &c., RESORTS, on April 13th,
14th, 15th, and 16th, available for return on or
before April 18th, but not on day of issue.

before Tipin roth, but not	. On day of issue.
Return Fares.	Return Fares.
Bexhill 14/- 10/6 8/-	Ramsgate 16 - 12/- 8 -
Birchington 16-12/- 8/-	Rye 16 - 12/- 9 -
Broadstairs 16/- 12/- 8/-	St. Leonards 14 - 10/68 -
Canterbury 14/- 10/6 8/-	sandgate 17/6 12/6 9/-
Deal 18/6 12/6 9/-	Sandwich 18/6 12/6 9/-
Dover 17/6 12/6 9'- Folkestone 17/6 12/6 9/-	Tunbridge 8/6 5/6 4/6
Hastings 14/- 10/6 8/-	Walmer 18/6 12/6 9/-
Herne Bay 14/- 10/- 7/-	Westgate 16- 12- 8'-
Hythe 17/6 12/6 9/- Littlestone 16/- 12/- 9/-	Whitstable 14-10-7-
Margate 16/- 19/- 8/-	Winchelses 16- 12- 9-

CHEAP DAY and HALF-DAY EXCURSIONS on GOOD FRIDAY, EASTE & SUNDAY and EASTER MONDAY from LONDON to contain San Side and Country Stylinger Stylinger

CRYSTAL PALACE (HIGH LEV L) on EASTER MONDAY. Cheap Return Tickets (including admission) will be issued from London.

For full particulars of Excursions, Alterations in Train Services, &c., see Special Holiday Programme and Bills.
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Dress Shirts, "Matchless" quality, 5/11 each; with pleated fronts, 6 6 each.
Shirts refitted, 144; per half-dozen.
Zephyr or Oxford Shirts, best quality, made to order, 6/3 each.
Pyjama Suits, Ceylon flannel, summer weight, 7/11 suit.
Linen Mesh Underwear (non-irritating), Vests 5 6, Pants 6 6.

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gratis upon application to the
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LABORATORY AT KEW for verification of power, definition, adjustment, etc., and a certificate is signed by Dr. GLAZ-RROOK, F.R.S., the Director, when the glas has successfully passed all the critical tests. This certificate is given with the glass to purchaser. Price

£4 10s. Od. with best Solid Leathe Sling Case. Sling Case. tage and Packing free to any part of the world.



Magnification 8 Diameters.

PATENT POCKET BINOCULAR THE LIGHTEST & MOST COMPACT FIELD GLASS IN EXISTENCE.

CLOSES SMALLER THAN AN ORDINARY CIGAR CASE.



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MANCHESTER-33, Market Street.







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N.E. & N.W. COASTS,

GREAT CENTRAL MARYLEBONE



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NO CRUSHING. NO CONFUSION.
he Bottom is as accessible as the Top. Every
vicle is instantly get-at-able and can be removed
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Customer's requirements.

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invite the public to visit their wellknown and old-established premises, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. E.C., or their West End Branch, 105, REGENT ST., W. and inspect their choice stock of Watches, Clocks, and Tewellery; or an Illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free on application.

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Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle. FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,

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ued only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG Co., Ltd.
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OFFORD & SONS, Ltd.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES SOLE AGENTS FOR STUDEBAKER



THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

CORPORATIONS and other public bodies, like certain County Councils, seem to regard the motorist as a source of revenue, and it not closely watched by the legal sleuth -hounds of our representative bodies, would rush through both Houses of Parliament Bills by certain clauses of which motorists might find themselves mulcted in sorry fashion. The latest body to try this little game is the Harrogate Corporation, who are promoting a Bill in which they seek powers to make an unspecified charge in respect of water used for washing motor-cars and supplied by means of hose-pipes. Luckily, this insidious little clause caught the eye of the watchful folk already alluded to, and the R.A.C., the A.A., the M.U., and the Harrogate Automobile Club set themselves to move against the Bill. The agents for the measure were approached by the legal department of the R.A.C., and they promised to confer with the Council on the matter, and gave an undertaking that if the motoring organisations would not oppose the Bill in the Lords, their right to do so in the Commons should not be prejudiced. The Bill has now been before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by which the objectionable and oppressive reference has been struck out.

The Royal Automobile Club has done no more valu-

Commons, by which the objectionable and oppressive reference has been struck out.

The Royal Automobile Club has done no more valuable work than that undertaken to test the many and various mechanical and electrical devices connected with automobilism which have been submitted to it from time to time. As a general rule, the reports, though of a technical nature, are fairly well understood of the multitude; but at times, and by no fault of the technical department, they are "caviare to the general." At the moment, many motor-car owners who abominate the nuisance of acetylene and oillamps are anxious to learn something of the reliability of the various systems of electric-lighting now put forward, and the guidance of reports by the Club Technical Department in such matters would prove invaluable. But these reports should be interpreted in such a way that the average user who is not an electrical engineer, and does not know an ampère from a volt, or an ohm from either, can get some inkling of their meaning. The club would serve this class of users, largely



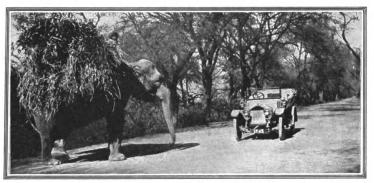
NEW YORK'S EFFORTS TO COPE WITH THE FIRE PERIL:

After tests of various motor-propelled fire-engines, the type of engine here shown has been selected by the authorities of New York to supersede the horse-drawn engines. The new apparatus has a pumping power of 75 gallons a minute. Thirty-eight sets of these costly motors are to be installed, it is said, in all the fire-stations of New York.

No firm in this country is more completely equipped for the body-building side of motor manufacture than are Argylls, Ltd., at their huge and splendidly appointed works at Alexandria. A very large portion of that extensive and up-to-date factory is devoted to body-building of all descriptions, no money having been spared to install the latest kinds of wood-working machinery or to stock large quantities of the best kinds of the three or four timbers used by body-makers. Standard bodies are not the sole production of these works. Bodies are built for Argyll chassis to customers' requirements, and the happy wight who orders an Argyll car can, if he so desires, rest content in the knowledge that his chassis and his body are approaching completion side by side.

Nowhere do pneumatic tyres undergo such strain Nowhere do pneumatic tyres undergo such strain and stress as when fitted to, and used on, racing motor-cycles. Both tyres and wheels are exceedingly small in comparison with those used on cars, while the wheels, owing to their diameter, revolve, of course, many more times in a mile. Also, the speeds are as great, or greater, so that the driving- thrust upon the tyres can be more easily imagined than described. This being so, the success of Mr. O. Godfrey on his 7-h.p. Indian motor-cycle in the 8½ miles' Handicap held lately at Brooklands speaks volumes for the staunchness of Continental tyres, for the observed speed in this race has exceeded sixty miles per hour; and, in spite of the roughness of the track, Mr. Godfrey attained no less than seventy miles per hour. THE NEW MOTOR FIRE-ENGINE CHOSEN
HORSE-DRAWN ENGINES. TO SUPERSEDE

At the Aero and Motor-Boat Exhibition, held at Olympia last week, Messrs. Humber, Ltd., the well-known motor and cycle manufacturers, exhibited, amongst other items, an aeroplane, similar in every respect to the Humber biplane which this firm recently sent out to India, and which carried the first aerial post at Allahabad last month. This flying-machine was complete in every detail, and attracted a great deal of attention during the exhibition. Its appearance illustrates the enterprise of this popular Midland firm.



ANCIENT AND MODERN MEET: AN ELEPHANT CONTEMPLATING A WOLSELEY CAR ON THE ROAD UMBALLA AND DELHI.

king contrast between ancient and modern means of travel is alforded by this photograph of an Indian elephant loaded with brush-pausing in a contemplative fashion to observe its latest rival on the road, a motor-car. This little scene took place on the Grand Trunk Road between Umballs and Delhi. The car shown is a Wolsteyl Fo20 hp. Standard Phaeton of this year's type.



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and J Mackey.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM NO. 1,89 received from L Schla, R Worters (Canterbury), I Cohn (Berlin), J D Tucker (IRley), Sortento, A G Peadel (Winchelsea), L A S Hanbury (Birminchum), Service (Derby), J F Hall (Chichester), R C Widdecombe, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobbam), Ph. Lehen, W Best (Dorchester), Hereward, W H Winter (Medstead), J Green (Boulogne), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), and Rev. Percy Rowlands, R.N., H.M.S. Blade.

CHESS IN SPAIN. Game p'ayed at San Sebastian between Messrs. Capablanca and Janowsky.

BLACK (Mr. J.) WHITE (Mr. C.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) Black gives early indication that he is out for a fight, and has no intention to remain on the defermine.

now B takes P, R takes Kt sins two es for the Rook: and if Kt takes P, adopts the only possible method of saving akes B (ch wins a piece.

OR to B sq Kt to R 4th R takes R B takes R B to Kt 2nd

Q to K 2nd K R to B sq R takes R R takes R (ch) Kt to K 5th Kt to B 5th

24. B takes Kt 25. K takes B 26. K to Kt sq 27. K to R 2nd 28. K to Kt sq 29. Q to B 2nd 30. K to R 2nd 31. K to Kt sq 32. K to Kt sq 32. K to R 2nd 33. Kt takes B

BLACK (Mr. J.)

Kt to Kt 5th Q to R 7th (ch) Q to R 8th (ch) Q takes P (ch) Kt to B 7th (ch) Q to Kt 3rd (ch) Kt to Q 6th (ch)

out (ch)

Taken P (ch)

Taken

47.

Which loses; Q to R 8th (cl.), to stop the advance of White Pawn, was imperative. R takes R C K takes R C K takes R C K takes R C K to B sh K to B s

White was actually given the first prize for this game, especially as the draw would ha e had the result of bringing him to the level of Rubinstein and Viduar.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3488.-BY FIDELITAS. WHITE BLAG
P to Kt 6th P to K
K to Kt 2nd Any m
B or R mates
If Black play 1. P to Q 6th, 2. Kt to B 3rd, etc. P to Kt 6th Any move

PROBLEM No. 3401.-By H. L. SEVERY.



White to play, and mate in three moves

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1898) of MR. GEORGE EDWARD DERING, of Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts, and 7, Walsingham Terrace, West Brighton, who died on Jan. 5, has been proved by Mrs. Rosa Georgina Neall, the daughter, the value of the estate being £186.231. He gives £1000 and his Greek bonds to Mrs. Fanny McGill; £500 to Charles Elton Longmoor; £300 to his bailiff, William Ashby; his estates in Kent and Galway to the children of his aunts, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Haslewood and Mrs. Harriet Mary Majendie; £300 to Charlotte Majendie; and small legacies to nurses, servants, and others. The residue of the estate he leaves to his daughter.

The will and codicils of Mr. Edward Filliter, of 3, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, who died on Jan. 19, are now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £66.471. Among a few small legacies is one of £100 to the Committee of Friends' Retreat, York. One fifth of the residue he leaves, in trust, for his son Edward Roland for life, then for his daughters, and, on the death of the survivor of them, as to one third to University College, one third to the Leeds University, and one third between University College, one third to the Leeds Infirmary. The remaining four fifths he leaves, on various trusts, for his daughters; with remainder to the aforesaid institutions in the event of the failure of such trusts.

The will (dated May 5, 1906) of SIR WALTER ORLANDO CORBET, BT., of Acton-Reynold, Shrewsbury, who died on Dec. 20, has been proved by Reginald Basil Astley and Major Arthur Henry Orlando Lloyd, the value of the estate being £238,006. The testator confirms the settlements under which provisions are made for raising portions for younger children, and an annuity of £1000 for his wife. He gives £1000 to his daughter Lesbia; £1000 and the household effects to his wife; £2000 to Gerald Vincent Corbet; £2000 each to the executors; and legacies to servants. All his real estate and the residue of the personal property he settles on his son Roland James Corbet, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male.

The following important wills have been proved—Mr. Joseph Henry Houldsworth, Rozelle, Avr. £327,500

Mr. Joseph Henry Houldsworth, Rozelle, Ayr. . £327,506 Mr. Richard Hodgson, Westwood Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire £156,950 Mr. John Edward Munro, Oak Lawn, Bromley Road,

Miss Annie Bentiey, The Frince of Wales Hotel, Southport, 25, Elvaston Place Miss Rosetta Emma Croft, Madeira, Wadhurst Colonel Thomas B. Shaw-Hellier, The Manor House, Wombourne, Staffs, and San Giorgio, Taormina, Sicily £48,674 £32,180 £25,611

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SOUVENIR OF HIS LORD-MAYORALTY: A SILVER BOWL PRESENTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL TO SIR JOHN KNILL

AND LADY KNILL.

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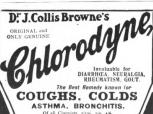
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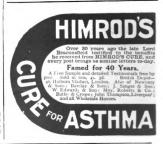
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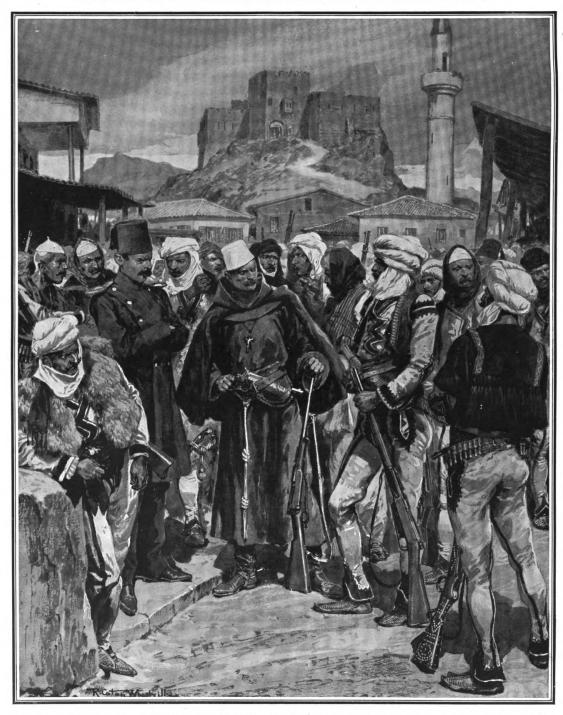
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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.

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TURKISH ARBITRATION IN A TOWN RECENTLY RELIEVED BY TURKISH TROOPS: SETTLING A BLOOD-FEUD AT TUZI.

It was reported from Cettinje the other day that the Bashi-Bazouks had driven back the Albanians with considerable loss all along the line, had occupied the Detchitch Mountain, and had relieved Tuzi. The drawing shows men of the Clementi tribe settling a blood-feud with the sid of a Turkish arbitrator. The Clementis are constantly at war with the Montenegrins, whose land marches with theirs. They are well armed; the least up-to-date rifle they use is the Peabody-Martini, and our Artist himself has

seen in their houses barrels full of arms and ammunition, mostly captured from the Turks. They claim to be direct descendants of Scanderbeg, the Albanian commander who threw off the Turkish yoke in the fifteenth century, whose birthplace is close to Tuzi. They can put about 20,000 men into the field. Their blood-feuds are frequently settled in the end by Turkish officials, who award the side adjudged injured a number of cattle or sheep. [Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8, jo p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENTS propose, but Oppositions sometimes dispose, and thus the House of Commons, in adjourning for an Easter recess which is little more than a week-end, is far short of the stage at which the Prime Minister originally hoped it would be. Instead of getting the Parliament Bill through that House of getting the Parliament Bill through that House of Controversy. The Bill has been discussed an contested with a systematic thoroughness never su passed in the case of any measure. The Conservative adder, in a memorable speech which the Libera cheered enthusiastically, bore flattering testimony the representative and independent character of thouse of Commons, and it remains to be seen if argment will prove as effective in the history of this constitutional project as, in his opinion, it usually is. I will of the House certainly prevailed against a Minii in the case of the cadet Archer-Shee, Mr. McKe being first compelled to offer an unqualified exp sion of regret for the proceedings of the Admir and later to consent to the question of the amour compensation and costs being settled by Sir R Isaacs and Sir Edward Carson, with the assistant Lord Mersey. His tardiness in making reparation voked severe comment, and Lord Charles Bere scolded him with a "salior-like frankness which pleased no section of the House. Mr. Runcimabeen subjected to frequent critical questioning with ence to the weakness of his departmental contrevealed by the "Holmes circular," and Mr. Runcimabeen subjected to frequent critical questioning with ence to the weakness of his departmental contrevealed by the "Holmes circular," and Mr. Runcimabeen subjected to frequent critical questioning with ence to the weakness of his departmental contrevealed by the "Holmes circular," and Mr. Chhas been badgered and chaffed about the Dashepherd, who has at last been recovered by the "Thus the Commons have maintained their interevencies dome influence in various branches of work. The debate on the Copyright Bill, with the commons have maintained t

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UNAUTHORISED REPR. As it has been ascertained that many us the habit of claiming to represent TH NEWS, the Editor desires that applic shall not be entertained unless the ap card signed by the Editor himself

the saw the placards which orders. " it to take it to a certain office >ze the secret till, on his death at to his wife and daughter. The late > husband looked out for the best ar to one of the Cambridgeshire L. h fam ly it descended privately, n > is now deposited, till it came into 2 la'e Samuel Russel, who, being a actor of dissolute habits, and verat a place near Clare Market En m in proprietor of the celebrated =his name, first saw it, about the exmerices the oral testimony." ... were descended from Cromse. : r. L. zabeth Cromwell, married in im, in Cambridgeshire. Mr.Ca. : - refused to part with it, regaring

1 £ 100 for the head; but the later of his great ancestor. He was the ioan came to floo, he else a further payment. Mr. Cox or seem, sold the head to his succession. nev. be ig strong democrats, er at the beginning of the French Rese f-a-crown for each person admited ther remarkable," says the war. W kinson's great-grandfather. "22e ar immen met with a sudden dea? a trier d of mine, dropped in an acc and his daughter whose promarrying, her husband sold a " *15 and on June 25, 1827, he with time. It my possession nearly fact of of the head having been ensevered from the body and spar-'es' mony to its being Cromes: You will not find in a a hard being first embalmed at () iver (romwell's; for these the two extremes of honor ever met before nor since it men who were traitors were its spiked, but not embaimed: i buried as a Potentate, and arand as a Delinquent." is that the oak staff on F a d was in a stage of decay and





By G. K. CHESTER

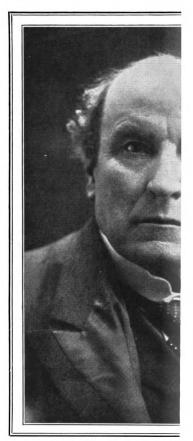
 $T^{\rm HE}$ following letter was addressed to, and has appeared in, an excellent weekly paper which occasionally introduces illustrations: "On the front page of your Children's Number you published the as the child of some male person, but no mention being made of their mothers. . . . We thought that a progressive paper like the Christian Commonwealth would have been so far emancipated from the male domination over the female as to have recognised that the mothers of these children

that the mothers of these children have more natural rights to recognition than the fathers." I think that pretty well reaches the limit. It appears to me somewhat superfluous to state of a child even that he is the child of some male person. I certainly think that the important of the child of the chil son. I certainly think that the im-agination of mankind, aided by long and fairly uniform experience, might be trusted to take the further leap of supposing that some female person had also had something to do with it. The simple fact was, I imagine, that the children were named, by a some-what general Western custom, by their father's name. This custom, like most customs, is simply a convenience. If your father is named Ponderbury and your mother named Ballymulligan, you will soon discover that in all important crises of life, as in sending a telegram or shouting in a shipwreck, it is better to use one shipwreck, it is better to use one name or the other. In some special societies where women happen to be quite exceptionally powerful, the two names are often hyphened or bracketed. The two classes in which women are most powerful (so far as I know) are the class of the English aristocrats and the class of the French shopkeepers. You often see double names in both of these. English aristocrats and the class of the French shopkeepers. You often see double names in both of these. But even in these a double name must be a considerable nuisance. In my pure and ardent youth I had a proposal that the names of husband and wife should be not hyphened but telescoped. They could be made into portmanteau words, as Lewis Carrol made "Slithy" out of "Writhing" and "Slimy." In that case my imaginary married couple would not be called Ponderbury-Ballymulligan; they would be called simply Ponderbulligan or Banderpulgury. This would be would be called simply Ponderbulligan or Banderpulgury. This would be more convenient for telegrams, if not for shipwrecks. One can see how swiftly and smoothly it would fit itself to most marriages of society. When Mr. Asquith married Miss Tennant, they would simply have been called the Tensquiths. When my friend Mr. Masterman married a Miss Lyttelton, the striking name of Masselton would emerge. The objection to my method is a fear, that after a few generations is, I fear, that after a few generations of energetic marrying the names would of energetic marrying the names would be in so horribly complicated a condition that they would be quite unpronounceable. Thus, if a Tensquith married a Masselton, you would get something like a Tmanssquilton. Which would not do at all. I have therefore said a sad farewell to this shining illusion of the merging of my manhood.

But I still think the proposal contains a suggestion of interest; and I am quite sure that, mad as it is, it does not contain a millionth part of the madness contained in the letter I have quoted above. The letter complains that the mothers are not mentioned as well

of the morning of my manhood.

as the fathers. But, if it comes to fathers of the fathers and the mother The grandmother had as much to The grandmother had as much to grandfather; why should her maide history and be scattered to vain a prayer in Virgil? Why should the grandmother be perpetuated in and titles? A man may not mar but he might be allowed to ask! But I will not pursue this theme



A GREAT POWER IN THE NEWSPAPER W MR. MOBERLY BELL, MANAGING

Mr. Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, who had been Managin "Times" Publishing Company some three years ago, and I week while at work in his room at Printing House Sauta and after a period at school at Wallasey, in Lancashire, r His connection with the "Times" began in the following news three days sooner than by the then ordinary cha correspondent in Egypt, and in that capacity exercised grebooks, "Khedives and Pashas," "Egyptian Finance," and '1980 to become passers and the subsequent descriptions." 1890 to become manager, and the subsequent developments
African War, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the "Tim
He devoted himself whole-heartedly to the interests of

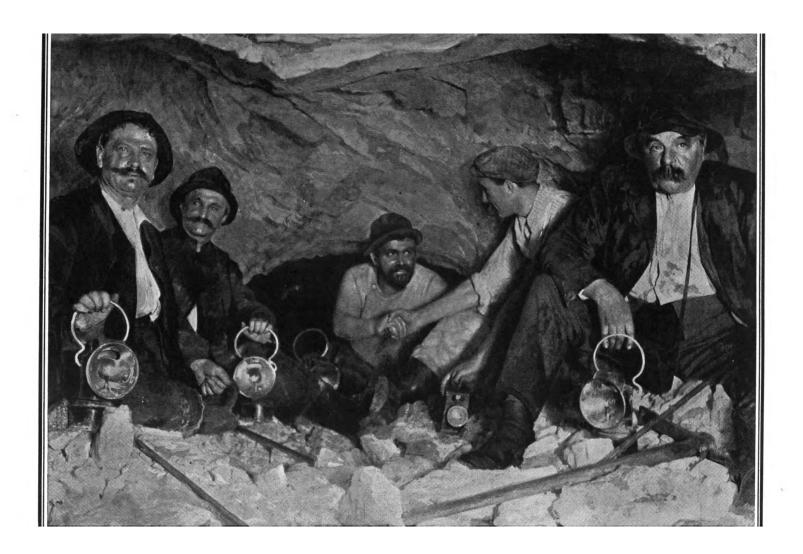
> grandmothers, because it or rending vista of the neglec will merely end where I custom of calling Jones's least be called a convenien

The real philosophy of upon that question of the

is entirely unique, because it is a sear which results in an attracting cannot say, "Women are imiras negroes are under white to Irishmen under Englishner." not true; and however mei rare practically oppressed, is not true. The black mm m white man have no interes : other beyond what the blarcan get by eating the white = the white man by working 2 man. Otherwise, they will r tend to get further and furier: But the sexes tend, without z ercion, to come together. quently, in all moralising ": lating about sex, we must call allow for an element that the exist in any other caste, 90" division. When we see the wears a sword, while his er not wear a sword, ne sa roughly safe in supposing in is because the lord prefer ? swordless. When we see : recent Irish history) as his allowed to carry firearms. Irishman not allowed to cr arms, we may venture in suppose that it is the figwho has arranged this, and Irishman. But it is nt ? when we find the man see pipe and the woman of s

No tyrants wish to per and few sensible

one that the veto must be from the man. It may be from the differentiation described by the desirent the other.



lost Atlantis described dialogue, the "Timaeus theory, however, has be an extremely interestin President of the Socie Mr. C. H. Read, in the Burrington Magazine. of the high possibilities points out that Nigeria ments of vanished cul constantly unearthed of profess entire ignorance bronze head was kept object of great reverence dianship of an old nativ of considerable importar The Oni of If & is a kin the right of crowning a various Yoruba kingdo King of Benin. It is this spot in which to find art times. With regard to itself, Mr. Read points dress is peculiar, and the of the head above it cavity had been left for cap of some other mate that there is in the Bri of a small terra-cotta the features of which a tical with those of the b is no doubt they represe This cast is also given a tions. It is a peculiarity in the catter of the sin so doubt they represe This cast is also given a tions. It is a peculiarity

is no doubt they represe This cast is also given a tions. It is a peculiarity and the terra-cotta the is delicately ribbed with which, Mr. Read say interpreted as represen although facial cicatri used in West Africa There is always the pc that such works of a

lost Atlantis described



OF PORTUGAL AND HIS MOTHER, QUEEN AMELIA.

King Manoel and his mother were most interested in the exhibits at the British Dog Show at Earl's Court, and the young King congratulated the prize-winners on their success. The best entries were in bull-dogs, West Highland white terriers and sporting spaniels.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The Investiture of the Prince of Wales of Wales.

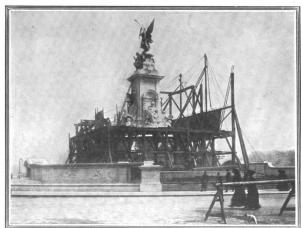
Some further interesting details have recently been announced of the arrangements for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon in July. The streets of the town, it is said, will be lined with troops of the three Welsh regiments. Territorials will guard the route from Griffith's Crossing to Carnarvon, and the King will be accompanied by a Sovereign's escort of Life Guards. The ladies of the choir to take part in the religious ceremony will be attired uniformly in Welsh national costume. A high oak platform is to be erected at a window of Queen Eleanor's tower, of which we give an Illustration on another page, and on this platform the King will, after the Investiture, present the Prince to the thousands of his people assembled on the quay. The Government, it is said, offered a large sum for certain houses near, with the object of pulling them down to give the spectators a better view, but the owners of the property did not accept the offer.

Plato's "Atlantis" in Southern Nigeria. plotographs of a mysterious bronze bust from He, the sacred capital of the Yoruba country, in the British colony of Southern Nigeria. This bust, and some other works of art, led a German traveller, Dr. Frobenius, to believe that he had discovered the



THE QUEEN IN THE BOROUGH OF HER

THE QUEEN IN THE BOROUGH OF HER (MR. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE)
Last week, the Queen drove to the Royal Borough of Kensi the National industrial Home for Crippled Boys, in Wrigt part of the programme was cancelled. By way of compet to be driven slowly past the institution, that the immates is workhouse and infirmary in Marioes Road were noticed. T was presented by the Mayor, Sir Walter (Mr. Justice) Physical Physics and Physics a



NEARING COMPLETE REVELATION: THE GREAT QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL

EMERGING COMPLETE REVELATION: THE GREAT QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL

EMERGING FROM THE SCAFFOLDING.

On the 27th of February, workmen began to remove the intricate mass of scaffolding about the Victoria

Memorial, and it was then stated that the operation would take some six weeks, it being obviously necessary

that damage should not be done to the work. Our photograph was taken a few days ago. The Memorial, it

will be recalled, is to be unveited by the King on the 16th of Mar, in the presence of the German Emperor

and Empress. The gilded bronze "Victory" is twelve feet high.



USLY DAMAGED BY FIRE: ROSENEATH CASTLE, THE DUMBARTONSHIRE RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. re broke out in the upper floor and, despite the willing efforts of estate hands, the Helensburgh rigade, and boys from the Clyde Training-ship "Empress," did damage estimated at some £5000. uke and Duchess were in London at the time. The Castle rests in somewbat lonely state at the f Roseneath Bay. The valuable library did not escape scatheless: but no heirlcoms are reported lost.



PROOF. Eliott and Fry.

PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

LWAY, SIR THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY.

omas Shaughnessy, who arrived in London the
lay, was born at Milwauke in 1863, of Irish

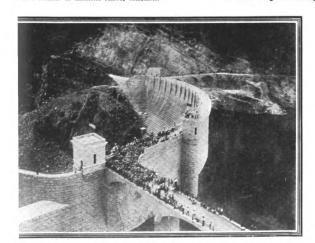
te. In 1882, he became General Purchasing Agent

canadian Pacific Railway. He is President and

of a number of associated railway companies.



THE COMING CORONATION EXHIBITION A VILLAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1 It is promised that the forthcoming Coronation Exhiban usual interest, and, without doubt, the chosen crowning of the King and Queen will bring to and the greater number of them should go Shepher the Borneo village will have a partic



THE EXCEPTION OF THE ASSOUAN DAM, THE GREATEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD: THE ROOSEVELT DAM.

DOSEV'EL DAM AT PROCEITS, Artizona, which ex-President Roosevelt inaugurated last month, impounds int water to cover 1,284,000 acres to a depth of one foot. This water will flow sixty miles to the ke Valley, where it will irrigate 250,000 acres ol land. The height of the dam is 283 feet 8 inches, ikness at the base is 168 feet, and at the creat 20 feet. It has cost 3,500,000 dollars. The photograph shows the inauguration ceremony.



STONE is nowhere far from the surface in Malta. In open squares about Valetta round slabs in even rows, making the paved spaces appear like some kind of Western pachisi-board, cover the mouths of the old granaries, that are but round chambers cut in the solid rock, with walls made smooth by use of many years. At Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, old catacombs—probably dug out by the Christians for assemblage during the ages of persecution—undermine a large area with their extensive ramifications.

The remarkable "Hypogram" watch the surface of the surface

out by the Christians for assemblinge during the ages of persecution—undermine a large area with their extensive ramifications.

The remarkable "Hypogæum" which is the subject of this article was discovered a few years ago at Paula, a village about two-and-a-half miles from the Porta Reale of Valetta. Up to that time the known remains of such underground workings in Malta as belonged to a remote antiquity only included some of the numerous excavated grottoes or artificial caves; such as that near the Church of St. Lorenzo, about two-and-a-quarter miles north-west of Hagtar-Kim, circular in plan, with four columns of the natural rock left standing when the cave was made; and the many bell-shaped hollows with circular openings near the ruins of Borj-en-Nadur. Professor Zammit, the indefatigable curator of the Valetta Museum, has for the past year or two been spending the greater part of his leisure in the excavation and study of the Hypogæum; and on a recent visit he took me over the mysterious series of little rock-cut halls, which are in three stages or storeys, one above another, and permitted me to make on the spot the etching which is reproduced on the opposite page.

He also showed me some chambers, which had not yet been cleared out, in which the floor was covered by accumulated débris to a depth varying from one to two

All the figures are headless, thoug of a broken surface at the neck depression and small holes, probal a head. The workmanship is n the extremities are generally forn and digits only indicated in a fee and feet are always curiously sm.



FOUND IN A SANDY FLOOR (TEETH UNHARMED BY TIL "The smaller bones, such as the carpals an perfect, but the larger ones were generally quite unharmed by age, as are

contrast strikingly in this rest fatness of the limbs and of the Much work has been done approach to the Hypogaeum; an

vations upon v pattern sketche dull och surface neither about t diameter most s vertical The trated is abou ground it is niches opening kind o sponding jection a corn curious



DATING FROM BETWEEN 200 AND 300 B.C. : A SMALL RECLINING FIGURE IN TERRA - COTTA, FOUND IN THE HYPOGÆUM

feet. This was composed of sand mingled with crumbling pieces of human bones and occasional fragments of pottery. The smaller bones, such as the carpals and metacarpals, were frequently perfect, but the larger ones were generally broken. The teeth, as in the case of those illustrated, are quite unharmed by age, as are also the patellae, the little triangular bones of the kneecaps, which Professor Zammit's assistants carefully preserve and count as the readiest means of gauging the number of bodies interred. The fragments of pottery were being examined by a representative of the British School at Athens.

Among the small examples of plastic art which have been found in the Hypogæum are the reclining figure in terracotta illustrated on this page, and some mu-

terracotta illustrated on this page, and some mu-tilated smaller figures, closely resembling the larger statuettes of Mal-tese limestone discovered at the base of an altar in the central part of Hagiar-Kim, which is to be described in another Number. There were seven of these statuettes found

There were seven of these statuettes found close together, one a standing figure larger than the rest, with curious stripes and bands about the middle of the body, two in long garments, and four scate figures, apparently nude.

of the floor (already in two leve by a deep vertical cutting se is a diversity in the doorway, some of which are so cut as to of a lintel upon square side appearance of supporting the any lintel. It was here for fo alone in the silence working at The permanence of stone, an bility of at least the forms of all expressed in that medium, appeals as some-thing



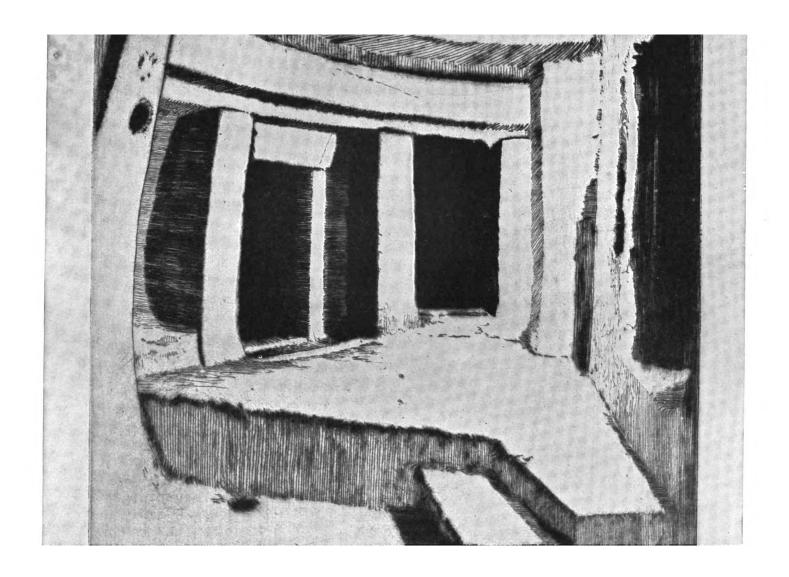
an ancient antiquities of Maha — these as that of Hagiar Km, a congrue but that belief has bet and one of an and one of the that belief has bet and one of the that belief has bet and one of the that the control of the that the control of the that the that the control of the that th

ed the rise in this paper Mr. D. G. ; ed the rise in pre-Homeric times of riwhich culminated during the Ages cee of Chossus, and paved the wit of historic Greece. In Maka no



ID IN THE HYPOGRUM: SLING-STORE

ared with the results of archalogation in the Balearic Islands and in the solution of the growth of a civilisation per tended current, but persisting the king tenacity and individual as a lingering tradition to this control of the Hypogaum at Pala is seen the exact use of its mysence reagely curved walls, adds another than the control of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony to this theory of an earlier of the stimony that the stimony the stimony that the





THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

O question or problem in biology has been more determinedly fought and contested than that of the possibility of life originating to-day from matter which is of nonliving character. This, of course, is the controversy between the "spontaneous generation" theory of old and the theory of biogenesis. The former held that life could spring de novo and arise from inorganic matter. It represented the most ancient belief in life's genesis, for the ancients did not doubt that that which was non-living or what was once living matter, but dead and putrescent, could produce

living matter, but dead and putrescent, could produce that which was vital. We can go back to the days of Francesco Redi in Florence, and recall his experiment with the development of maggots in meat, whereby he showed that these insect larvæ were bred, whereby he showed that these insect have were bred, not out of the decomposing flesh, but out of the eggs which the mother flies deposited in the putrefying material. Redi's experiment was the beginning of a course of research which fully justified his axiom, "Omne vivum ex vivo." He inaugurated the doctrine of biogenesis, which maintains that in all our experience we can detect life to spring only from pre-existing vitality. This is the doctrine which Huxley declared had been victorious all along the line. The records from Spallanzani to Tyndall seemed to warrant this declaration. To-day, the scientific world en masse accepts biogenesis as the only way of vital evolution.

Naturally the question of life's primitive origin is bound up with that of its origins to-day. It is the lowest grades of life's kingdom, of course, that form the

THE TALKING DOG: DON, THE M OF NINE W OF NINE W
Don has a vocabulary of nine words, in G
"Don," "Haben" (have), "Ruhe" (quie
also says "Haberland," which is the nan
daughter of his master. He was recently
"Zoo" at Hamburg, by the Direct



REMARKABLE WORKING MOD THE GNOM

bestowing life on matter hit Lord Kelvin, we may postulat from another world, falling of

constituting germs of a which, once would go o gating the with evolution time, to bri the marvel riety of fo structure ti racterises t to-day.

These a lations, but controversy ground. W cerned to k to-day car monstrated de novo fi living mat life, as bef of lowly k

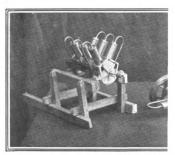


A MINIATURE FIVE - CYLINDER MOTOR OF THE GNOME TYPE DISMOUNTED; WITH THE SCREW, A RECEPTACLE FOR CARBONIC ACID, AND THE "RECHAUFFEUR."

field of controversy, such as it is. The problem is not how higher organisms are born, for their origin is clear enough, but how the specks of protoplasm which con-

enough, but how the specks of protoplasm which constitute the groundlings of vitality—and presumably represent the first living things to be evolved—originated. All recent work in the direction of substantiating biogenesis or the reverse lies in the field of microscopic life, a feature which explains the many difficulties involved in the research. The world at one time was search. The world at one time was utterly unsuited to be life's abode. It was a fiery globe, and only on its settling down to form a crust, with air and water—necessities of life as we know it—can we conceive that or-ganisms could be developed. Whence were derived the first lowly things that people water, air, and earth, is a question only approachable from the domain of theory. We may elect to domain of theory. We may elect to believe that changed chemical con-ditions favoured the formation of "protoplasm," and that life was a natural result of the evolution of the only substance which exhibits vitality. Or we may suppose some creative act

Charlton Bastian has returns topic, and in a recent publi ment of his belief that abio as an actual mode of origin



MINIATURE REPRODUCTIONS OF THE SIX -A TWO-CYLINDER MOTOR OF THE SANTOS DI These miniature working models of well-known motors plans by M. Marce

150 LIVES LOST: THE TERRIBLE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPI



- LOCKED, AS IT USUALLY WAS, UNTIL THE JANITOR HAD SEARCHED WORK-GRIES FOR STOLIN PLECES OF GOODS: A DOOR ON ONE OF THE FLOORS AT WHICH MANY, SERRING SAFELY REPORT HIE FLAORS, BATEFRED IN VAIN.
 DUING THE PROGRESS OF THE TERRIBLE FIRE IN WHICH 150 PERSIND: BODIES OF WORK-FROOK WHO JUMPAD, IN FERNIX, FROM EIGHTH, NITH, AND TENTH-STOREY WINDOWS, COVERED WITH TAMPAULINS, IN THE STE-ET.

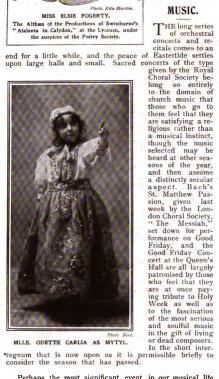
- 3, PROOF THAT THE STORRY GUITE 4. THE HEAD OF OUT TENTH S 5. A HERO OF TH WHO WAS INS

In great measure the Illustrations given on this page and the next are tragically self-explanatory; yet a few additional details may be of value. The victims of the fire were chiefly work-girls. So frenzied did those in the building become that many jumped from eighth, ninth, or tenth storey windows, to crash to the earth and be killed-mercifully, in most cases, instantaneously. On one floor, it is probable that many more would have escaped but for the fact that a locked door, which could not be forced for some time.

ART - MVSIC - & - JE MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JVLIVS

MUSIC.

MISS ELSIE FOGERTY,



Writing in gen-eral terms, it must be confessed that the season now at

an end has not bee sense. No new wor have been produced, or players have bee establish an immediat of individual performa high, but we are fac pleasant truth that i soloists have given us

"THE BLUE BIL PLAYERS IN T. AT THE THÉ

fault is not entirely t orchestras have a cer concerti in their librar willing to add either to expense of rehearsals

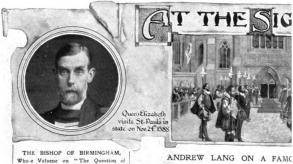


MME. GEORGETTE LE

more in London other centres of (soloist of parts ha certi in his répertheart, and a single account there is a programmes that the concert halls compels work of unheard. Even to obtain a heari familiar concert in against their great Beecham seemed at the rescue of the phony orchestra by while Mr. Landoo broken some new ceeded in effectin Moreover, and the looked, competitic competition, so F Edward Elgar Press, is a painfical life, and the musician who r gift for his sur spite of the ever more in London



M. R. L. FUGÈRE AS BREAD.



Who e Volume on "The Question of Divorce" is announced by Mr. John Murray.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

one who passes more of his time north of Tweed than south of that river, my legal position is of some delicacy. For the law of the two countries varies in many important particulars; about marriage—as all the world k n o w s, about mak-

ing your will, about will, about dying with-out any will made, and about sui-cide, and murder, and being mur-dered, to all of which accidents we are all exposed. In the story which I am about to sketch, a very old man was

AN ARCHAIC TERRA - COTTA HEAD OF DIANA :

Implicated.
For eightyseven years,
as far as
h u m a n
knowle dge
goes, this
venerable
man had
never killed
an vbo dv. But when he did it (if he did it) he did it with a zers, and not only so, he involved, most dexterously, an entirely innocent young woman in the guilt, and in the penalty.

This was in Scotland, in Glasgow, and, thanks to the peculiarities of my country's laws, he could not even be tried for the crime, after it became a more or less probable hypothesis that he was the murderer.

The crime was committed, by somebody, on Friday, July 4, 1862. My information is derived from "The Trial of Mrs. McLachlan," edited by Mr. William Roughead, Writer to the Signet (William Hodge and Co. Edinburgh, 1911). Mr. Roughead is, like myself, a student of legal and historical mysteries, and he has, as far as a mare ur arm index



FROM THE AGORA OF GORTYNA: A STATUE OF AUGUSTUS. The statue represents Augustus, the Roman Emperor, as a young man.

The statue represents Augustus, the Roman Emperor, as a man of eight tyseven, and the servant, Jessie Macpherson, saged thirty-five, a trusted servant. When they returned on Monday, July 7, the grandfather said that he had not seen the servant since Friday night, that she had gone away, and

that the door of her the door was open dead and covered v

In England, I su have held his inque no Coroner's Court affairs appears to called—I really do i curator Fiscal." I

SPECIMENS OF ANCIEN NEW MUSEUM OF CAN RECENTLY BUILT AT **PROVISION** By Courtesy of Pr

" collects evidence Advocate as Crown

The Procurator have done his dut

man was implicated.

can judge, edited this

edited this strange trial with minute accuracy and industry. What especially interests me

terests me is the differ-

ence be-tween Scot-tish and English methods in criminal

On July
4, 1862, a
Mr. Fleming and his
son left
Glasgow for
their villa or
cottage on
the Clyde,
leaving, as
occupants
of their
house, Mr.
Fleming's
father, a

father, a man of

cases.



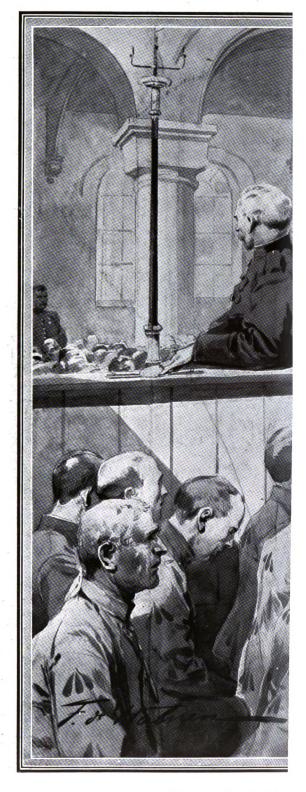
FROM THE PYTHIA A STATUE BELIEVE The statue, which is col Apollo Citharcedos—

Apollo Citharcesos-1
old man Fleming "
before an authority
stitute," and exai
patriarch was thus
and no man know
because "the see
gation conducted
are, unfortunately,

As Dickens's is "very un-Englis a unrder, and y eighty-seven, are hours, and (unless for the crime) no said; not even if be put on trial fo if you are tried (what you said dt corroborated at all be brought up a gai be brought up agai set forth, cannot l another person is

Surely, all this English (why shou but unfair to all

WATCHED BY WA



AT A GOOD FRIDA

It is the custom to assemble the convicts soon after nine o'clock on $G\sigma$ when he is marched back to his cell. The

ITS FIRST USE UNDER WAR CONDITION

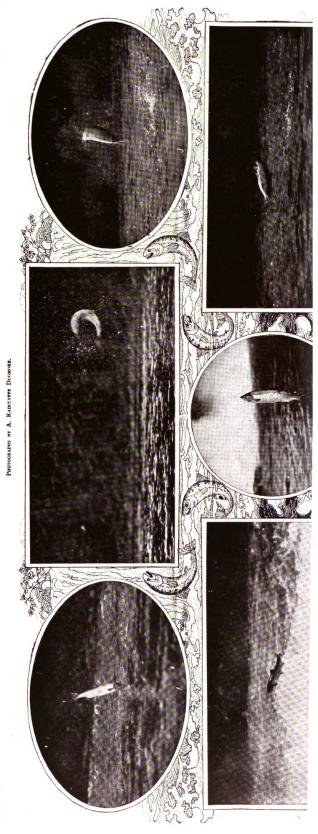
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TAM



 A UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT AEROPLANE ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER: THE WRIGHT BIPLANE OVER THE CAMP.

3. THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MEXICAN FRONTIER TAKEN FROM AN AEROPI THE RIO GRANDE, NEAR LAREDO, INT

As we have already noted, the photograph of the Mexican frontier was taken under what may be described fairly as war conditions. The photographer was passeng r on the Wright acroplane lent to the United States Army in Texas for those mandeuvies which caused some comment and possibly a little trepidation in Mexico. It was on this machine that Mr. Philip



EXTRAORDINARY LEAPS OF SALMON: THE MOST REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS EVER TAKEN OF THE FISH.

TO PROVIDE MATERIAL FOR CONTINUOUS \$

DISCOURSED BY PERRE



AT A TIME OF MUCH ACTIVITY: MOUNT

Herr Immanuel Priedlander, of Naples, is making great efforts to secure the establishment in that eity of an International Institute at which continuous and systematic inquiry into volcanic phenomena shall be carried on. Canvassing among the learned societies for support, he has already obtained the approval of over sixty eminent scientists, including Sir Archibald Geikie, President of the Royal Society; Professor H. L. Bowman, of Oxford; and Professor Tempest Anderson, of York. Herr Friedlander himself has subscribed £4000 to the building fund, and within the next

EASTER CEREMONY IN SPAIN:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL AI



- A CANDLE-BEARER.
 A BEARER OF A BANNER WITH THE "S.P.Q.R." DEVICE.
 SINGING THE TRADITIONAL CHANT DURING THE PASSING OF THE PROCESSION.

- 4. A BANNER BE
 5. A BASKET BE
 6. A TRUMPET E
 7. A ROMAN SOI

Seville witnesses numerous imposing religious ceremonies at Esser time, in the streets and members of the religious orders, robed and hooded, play a considerable part in the life of till With regard to Illustration No. 8, it should be said that

LADIES' PAGE.

"THERE is nothing new under the sun" perhaps, to the word a new lease of life to many an old notion. A German chef has appeared in London to demonstrate a "new" method of cooking "in paper bags," which is at least as old as the famous Mme. de Maintenon. In every high-class cuisine, the "à la Maintenon" method is understood; and the three experienced chefs who met to observe and judge the so-called "new" method—the managers of the Carlton, the Royal Automobile Club, and the Cafe Royal respectively—must have been somewhat surprised; for, as they wrote in their report, "Cooking in paper is not new." It is only fair to the German chef to add that he also used an oven that he has invented, in which the heat circulates round the outside of the food containing chamber, the fuel with any fumes it might give off being confined in an outer shell. This principle also is not new, for it is much used in the United States under the title of the "Aladdin Oven." However, the main point of interest is the memory revived that the "à la Maintenon" or paper-case method of cooking was invented by a woman.

Mme. de Maintenon was born to poverty: dependent

is the memory revived that the "a la Maintenon" or paper-case method of cooking was invented by a woman.

Mme. de Maintenon was born to poverty; dependent in her youth on the cold charity of distant relatives; then the wife of a poor author; then a governess; and yet she became, when nearly fifty years old, the most trusted triend and adviser, and presently the wife in secret, of the "Grand Monarque." Louis Quatorze invariably appealed to her for her opinion. "What thinks your solidity?" was his frequent question. Often in my reading I come across scenes that so vividly represent themselves to me (do not you, dear reader?) that, were I but a painter, I should find my next picture then and there ready made. One of these is a remarkable incident described in the "Mémoires" of that admirable writer the Duc de St. Simon. At a great review he saw Mme. de Maintenon seated in her sedan-chair on a terrace outside the Palace. The Court formed a standing circle at a respectful distance round. Beside the chair stood the great King of France, watching the evolutions of his troops; ever and anon, he would desire to speak to the elderly lady in her chair, and then he would have to tap on the window, for Mme. de Maintenon kept up the glass of the sides of the chair, save when she let one window down for a few minutes to reply to the King. On one of the sides of the chair, save when she let one window down for a few minutes to reply to the King. On one of the sides of the chair, save when she let one window down for a few minutes to reply to the King. On one of the sides of the cown, the Duchesse de Burgonne; the front window was open, and the royal young lady kept up through it a constant lively conversation with the ex-governess. The moment for our picture is this: a noble young officer was sent with a message to the King; he could not see his Majesty till he had partly ascended the flight of steps leading on to the terrace, and as soon as he got high enough up to see the humble position of the monarch and



THE SMARTNE ic is of black-and-wh coloured satin, which centre embroidered ela



FROM DARTMOOR TO DAVOS.

"Demeter's Daughter."

The Belen Phillpotts of the Dartmoor novels—in no wise to be confounded with the author of "The Human Boy," who is a laughter-loving person—the serious, realistic, Mr. Phillpotts, has ranged himself very close to Thomas Hardy as an interpreter of the British peasant. There is, however, a fundamental difference between them. Mr. Hardy's folk, for all their closeness to the soil, are the puppets of fate, of circumstance, of their own unexplored, dumb natures: Mr. Phillpotts' are peculiarly holden and overshadowed by their place of birth. The reader seldom gets away from the conviction that it is because they are Moorland people that their tragedies happen: this is the impression that Mr. Phillpotts makes with his vast setting of Dartmoor wilderness and Dartmoor weather. "Demeter's Daughter" (Methuen) is a characteristic sample of his method. He introduces Alison Cleeve, destined to a losing struggle for happiness, sitting on a ledge of rock in the midst of a tor, while a heavy mist envelops the moor, and the fitful cry of a river rises and falls on the wind, and the eternal heath and stone hold the golden cornlands at bay. The woman is dwarfed, and dwarfed she remains. Her sad story is poignant, and it is finely told; but it appears as a scene viewed through the wrong end of a telescope, minute, not intimate. The Moor remains predominant over the tragedies of the little folk that creep upon its surface.

"The Davosers."

The flippancy of "The Da-vosers."

"The Davosers." The flippancy of "The Da-

"The Davosers." of "The Davosers" (John Long) is all on the surface. It is a much more vigorous book than Mr. D. Brandon would have one believe. Underneath the foolish nicknames and a jarring vulgarity of treatment lies that rare thing, the good story. There is a connecting thread running through the chapters, though each is devoted to an independent episode, humorous, mournful, romantic, as the case may be. It is impossible, of course, to read these tales of the consumptives in a Underneath the

Swiss valley without thinking the Night." It is enormously that he establishes a sure fool in spite of Miss Beatrice H true, certainly not less true himself a worldly pleasure in hypocrisies which leaven self



that might otherwise becon Davosers" is clever, and

Sir Hiram Maxim, the i gun, has told how "the I to King Edward (then t presence that I had prever



THE LURE OF ITALY.

Sixteenth-Century
Florence.

The Medici family suggests astuteness, and politico-commercial ability tempered by love of the arts. But it produced one member, Giovanni delle Bande Nere, who was far more akin to Shakespeare's Hotspur than to any conventional type of the Italian Renaissance. In "The Romance of a Medici Warrior" (Stanley Paul) Mr. Christopher Hare gives a vivid portrait of this gallant condottiere, who seems to have inherited the courage and spirit of the Sforza family from his brave mother. Giovanni trained his Black Bands to a pitch of soldierly perfection, and led them gaily into any fight that presented itself. He was true to his salt so long as a campaign lasted; but circumstances set him fighting now for the Emperor, now for the King of France. His greatest friend was the disreputable Aretino, he treated his loyal wife very badly, he was always at his

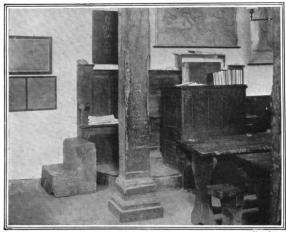
wits' end for money, and his death is stirring career which, with many fine nothing for Italy, or Florence, or the or even Giovanni himself. His so Mr. Hare paints in dark colours as gallant soldier, was not a very amial became the first Grand Duke of Tus a strong realm, while he adorned Flor buildings. Mr. Hare cannot forgive head on his shoulders, and laying hit hought and without scruple. Giov Cosimo successful; the father fran the son cunning. Both were brave moral. Giovanni fought for sport, policy. Surely it is taking a superfit the father and condemn the son, jus more attractive to the olower than is written almost as a story—dialog troduced; but Mr. Hare, while hor efferen worked at The volume a stirring painful in reader's produced is and feuds.

reader's p and feuds Giovanni,

Giovanni, have save defeat at been wou Rome fron Bourbon's been kill against I battles w

Old It:1 Master

have an l the hand Old Ital Historica Stillman which recalls th graver's chapels spread 1 cast ove ways an factory t behind I weight that ca zetti, Ta rest to I capture had be



THE ABOLITION OF THE BIRCH AT ETON: THE FATAL "BLOCK" BY THE

MASTER'S DESK IN THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

The birch at Elon is to be superseded, in the case of senior bore, by the case, spiled over the clothing. It is on excord that one of Elon's famous Head-masters, Dr. Keate, birched the whole school—sending round to each house in the middle of the night—in order to suppress a rebellion. The fatal "block," on which the culproits keel for "execution," has more than once been carried off by adventurous spirits. The last occurion was about four pears ago, when it was conveyed ways on a motor-carried.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE present establishment of the General Council of Automobilism—which, or some other, is to be the title and distinction of an advisory council formed of representatives of all the leading automobile bodies—will reassure motorists that in the matters of legislation and

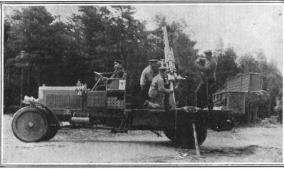
the easier the handling, and il reason for the great favour in whic tyre is held for steering wheels. tyres round in section, but the grooves, while adequate in ever tion of that most terrifying incide each still get in the reduces the surface. slip, still further reduces the

so e

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rega visil



DESIGNED FOR 'THE WAR IN THE AIR"-AND ON THE EARTH BENEATH: A NEW GERMAN BALLOON-DESTROYING GUN IN ACTION.

The gun has been specially designed for use in the German army against balloons and aeroplanes. It was constructed at the Rheinische Gun Works at Düsseldorf. As the photograph shows, it is fired from the motorcar on which it is carried. The gun crew are seen inserting fresh cartridges.

taxation, when next they come to be considered, the concrete ideas of the whole body automobile will be represented. No better or more admirable proposal has ever issued from the Royal Automobile Club, the only pity of it being that the time was not ripe for it some years ago. With such a council in existence the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not have been perplexed, as he undoubtedly was, by divergent views.

From time to time owners and chauffeurs are heard to complain of heaviness of steering, and this notwithstanding the fact that when both front wheels of the car are jacked up, there is no binding anywhere of the connections. In such cases it will often be found that square-tread tyres are in use on the steering wheels, and that the stress and sluggishness experienced are due to the greater rubbing friction so caused upon the road. This is obvious, for it is clear to anyone who thinks for a moment that steering would be rendered wonderfully easy if the tyres impinged on the ground at a point only. So the less the surface of the cover in contact with the road,

ably suffer in purse quite as much in the long run from over-driving his car, the fact of the harm not being at once observable would permit him to continue the practice until the inevitable breakdown resulted. I hear the verdict "Serve him right" from those who hav: human compassion for machinery; but many may err from lack of appreciation of just what is happening under their bonnets. Let any driver who is impatient at comparatively slow progress up hills on ingered speeds reflect for a ming in connection with his enjhis car on, say, its first or si

"The seal of certainty"

THE uniformity of "Shell"— its trustworthiness under all conditions—is what makes "Shell" worth more than any other motor spirit. That's why the motorist takes pains to "see that it's 'Shell'"—to look for the seal of certainty. In dense or rarefied atmosphere, or in greatest extremes of heat or cold, "Shell" never betrays. Because "Shell" is always the same. Every drop of "Shell". Shell "Shell "Shell " is always the same. "Shell" Spirit comes from the same oilfields — the same source.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 30, 1910) of the Hon. Henry Lorton Bourke, of Hayes, Beauparc, Meath, 37, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, and Wootton Hall, Ashbourne, Derby, who died on Jan. 30, is now proved, the value of the estate being £521,797. The testator gives £100,000, Wootton Hall, and 37, Hill Street, to his wife; £1000 each to the executors; £1000 to Lady Eva Wyndham Quin; £25,000 each to Valentine Wyndham Quin, the Hon. Terence Bourke, and Walter Longley Bourke; £100 to the Hon. Norah Dawany; £200 each to the brothers and sisters of his wife; £250 each to the Navan Infirmary and the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin; and other legacies. The Hayes estate and £100,000 he settles on Nigel Henry Walter Legge, he taking the name and arms of Bourke. The residue of the property he leaves in trust for his wife for life, and on her decease a sum of £200,000 is to be held in trust to found and endow a club to be called the Bourke Naval and Military Club, for poor commissioned officers with an income of £50, but not exceeding £150 per annum, and for making grants to them and their wives and children, and the education of their children, and out of the surplus to make grants to the Navan Infirmary, the Adelaide Hospital, the London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, the Distressed Irish Ladies' Fund, and any Home benefting fallen women. The ulltimate residue goes to Nigel Henry Walter Legge, Valentine Wyndham Quin, and the Hon. Terence Bourke.

The will and codicils of Mr. Simon Symons, of 27, Queen's Gate Terrace, and the Stock Exchange, who died on March 2, are proved by his sons Simon James Symons, Charles Symons, and Major Adolphe Symons, the value of the property amounting to £288,368. The testator gives £1000 to the Norwood Cottage Hospital; £500 each to the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund and the Dutch Benevolent Fund; £1000, and during widowhood £250 a year, to his daughter-in-lawe Henry. £2000 to his sister Rosa Sanson, and £600 each to her children will

and one seventh each in trust for his three daughters.

The will (dated April 1, 1910) of the FIRST VISCOUNT WOLVERHAMPTON, of Woodthorne, Wolverhampton, late Lord President of the Council, who died on Feb. 25, is proved by his son, the present Viscount, Alfred Laurence Felkin, and the Rev. William Robert Hamilton, the value of the estate being £94,543. Lady Wolverhampton having recently died, the whole of the property is to be held in trust as to one third for his son, and one third each for his daughters, the Hon. Ellen Thorneycroft Felkin and the Hon. Edith Henrietta Hamilton.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1910) of MR. DAVID.

Felkin and the Hon. Edith Henrietta Hamilton.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1910) of MR. DAVID PAINTER McEUEN, of 24, Pembridge Square, and Richmond House, Hayling Island, who died on Feb. 6, is now proved, the value of the estate being £404,093. Amongst other legacies, he gives £500 each to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Gordon Boys' Home, the Homes for Little Boys at Swanley and Farningham, and

the Perth Royal Infirmary; £2 the Perth Royal Infirmary: £2 for Incurables, Peth; £100 t Refuge for Destitute Girls, Pe executors; £500, and furniture Ellen Dare; and other legacie to be held, in trust, for Ellen I £10,500,000, for Rose Graham Lancelot, and George Graham Lancelot, and George Graham new's Hospital; and £1000 Little Boys, St. Mary's Hosj Home, and Miss Weston's Homouth. Two fifths of the res for each of his sons, Char Stewart; and one fifth, in tru Jane Graham.

The will (dated Oct. 10.

Jane Graham.

The will (dated Oct. 19, BARNITT, of Woodside, Larkl on Feb. 27, is now proved, the being £118.401. He gives £5 to the executors; £200 each his brother John; £450, and the his brother John; £450, and the restor life, and then for his six chil The following important with the following the following for the following the fo

CHES

To Correspondents.—Communication addressed to the Chess Editor, A.

PROBLEM No. 349: BLACE

di

White to play, and m

1. Q to R sq 2. B to K sq 3. B to Kt 3rd, Mate.

-once you have realised, fro experience, the many advanta by the new aperient PURGE never go back to the old-fas often nauseous, remedies. . . I like to try PURGEN you h send us a post-card, and $w\epsilon$ forward free sample and return of post.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Ltd., 14, News

ROUTE HARWICH

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8, 3p. p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alonguide the steamers.

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UNAUTHORISED REPRESENTATION.

As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.

PARLIAMEN

THE Parliament Bill has been reof other business, by the Hous
its brief Easter recess. Mr. Chur
Tuesday that "the Government prop
duce a Pistols Bill into the House duce a Pistols Bill into the House was a good deal of sarcastic laught members pretending to treat it as measure which is to be held at the The Prime Minister still hopes, as a further encroachment on private get the Parliament Bill sent to t'a reasonably early date in May ridiculed his "rather fantastic exclared that it could not be got the Commons in three or four weeks we ridiculed his "rather fantastic extelared that it could not be got the Commons in three or four weeks v interference with liberty of debate. did not include the Budget in the sidered before Whitsuntide, he exp progress would be made not only v the Exchequer's scheme for insurat but also with an amendment of the employment of the funds of trade u. Bill, which the House received in a was introduced by Mr. Churchill or allen criminals. Members specification that whenever a Court did to criminal alien should be expelled reasons for not doing so. This in process is expected greatly to in expulsions, and the penalties or return are to be made more sevinterested in the novel proposal to good behaviour from certain alic crime had been committed, and that aliens should require specific police before they could carry plittle hubbub of amused talk.

OUR COLOURED 5

MR. LAVERY'S PORTRAIT OI

WITH this Number we press coloured plate which, we appreciated, not only as a work goers, at any rate, and their souvenir of the great Russian returned once more to the sce triumphs at the Palace Theatre and her colleague, M. Mordkin, won great admiration, arrived at their troupe, and were enthusias reappearance at the Palace on have recently finished a very su and the United States. Mm London was well-timed, for it is memorable season of the Corona the world of dancing should be a the social firmament. The port Supplement was specially pain London News by the well-know whose reputation may be descrift is a member of the Societé Natil-Paris, the Sécessions of Berlin, the Society of Spanish Artists an Associate of the Royal Academy. Pictures from his to the National Galleries of Brussels, the Luxembourg, the Sussels, the Luxembourg, the galleries at Venice, Leipsic, a delphia Gallery, the New South Corporation Galleries of Gla Bradford. MR. LAVERY'S PORTRAIT OI

ANTI - ROLLIN

ANTI-ROLLIP

(See Illustr.)

On another page we give remarkable device inven counteracting the rolling of water oscillating in tanks. It paper on the subject read record Naval Architects, Herr Fra's been obtained by the most car of resonance. . . . Under the that can oscillate about a comade to swing severely under pulses, as soon as the period of its synchronous with the independent of the individual oscillations. The synchronous as she will oscillate under the is well known, a ship will roll of her individual oscillations. The second of the measure of her individual oscillations. The synchronous will be promptly felt, and the angle of heeling from wave amplitudes observed in pract to the influence of resonance. On this fact the present of utilises a secondary and art annihilate the influence of the waves and ship. This second by means of a U-shaped ta extending from side to side, oscillate with the same num. are peculiar to the ship her only as far as the water, u resonance, rises or falls in the extent that the heeling moon the waves is balanced by the oscillations of the tank.



By G. K. CHE

IT is the intellectual evil of insularity to argue in a circle. In so far as Britain is an island, and even a provincial island, we, its citizens, tend to this special mental vice. It is not necessarily a worse one than the German vice of tracing every idea back to its most babyish origins; nor the French vice of carrying every dea on to its most frantic conclusions. But it is the special vice against which we ought to be on our guard; and it can best be described in the old phrase of arguing in a circle. Our hats fit our heads and our heads fit our hats. Therefore, we say our hats and heads must both be the most beautiful in the world. An Englishman does not allow enough for the possibility that both his hat and his fead are a little out of shape.

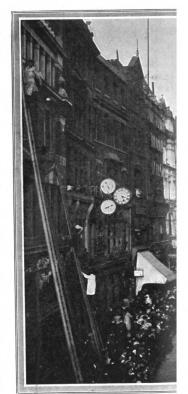
I have been looking over some letters and post-cards that came to me in connection with a plea I made for the prisoner Morrison; and they afford some curious illustrations of this repetitive and imprisoned sort of argument; the argument of the squirrel in the cage. I will take the most obycious example first. I based my claim, not on the fact that Morrison was certainly innocent, but on the fact certainly innocent, but on the fact that nobody was certain of what he was guilty; not on the asser-tion that the prisoner was cleared; but on the assertion that the case but on the assertion that the case was not cleared up. Now ohe of the commonest cries in answer to this was, "We don't want all this sophistry and scepticism; these dangerous blackguards are about; and we must make an example. We want these ruffians to know that, after all the hair-splitting and that, after all the hair-splitting and legal complexity, the murderer does not escape." But it does not seem to strike these people that, if we hang the wrong man, the murderer does escape. A legal blunder will not teach the true criminal how dangerous it is to commit crime, but how safe and easy it is to put it upon somebody else. If Morrison really was a dupe or a scapegoat, or a victim of or a scapegoat, or a victim of coincidence, his death would not coincidence, his death would not warn the real homicide, but, on the contrary, comfort, enliven, and encourage him in his professional career. If there really were other people deeply concerned in that dark matter, they might well have arranged an assassins' club on the day of Morrison's execution. His day of Morrison's execution. His gibbet would not have been to them in any sense a terror or a warning, but rather the pillar of their salva-tion and the trophy of their victory. They would repose in a rich success

and safety, feeling that, whenever they wanted to commit another murder, they could find another Morrison. To the pleasure (which must be considerable) of knowing one can commit illegal murders, would be added the further and almost intoxicating pleasure—of knowing that one can commit legal murders too.

But there were other and deeper instances of the same roundabout reasoning. One of them was well summed up on a postcard I received, written in a sort of agony of sarcasm, which, after alluding to my hyacinthine locks and my resemblance to Falstaff (compliments which I could not dream of thinking deserved), urges that Morrison "could not substantiate"

any of the tales he told. business, of course, to subst for the prosecution to sul hensible and coherent tale at nensible and concrent tale at mistake goes much deeper reply. The truth is that does not come from the poreal experience of the police from the detective stories.

I like detective stories; I but I do not believe them.



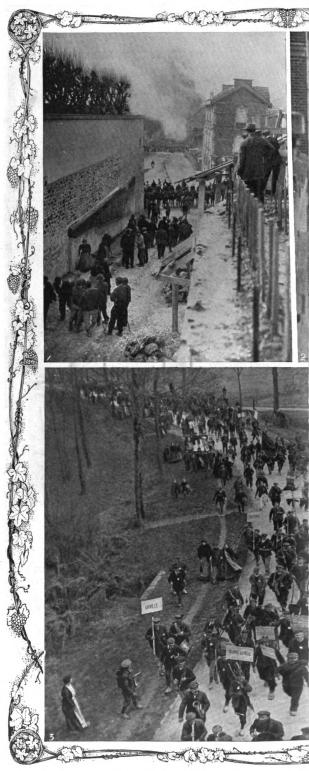
THE CHURCH GOING OUT INTO THE HIG ON GOOD FRIDAY PASSING

A procession, consisting of some two hundred clergymen, churchimen, marched in procession on Good Friday from Flect Street, and Ludgate Hill, to St. Paul's Cathedral, wh Kensington walked at the head of the middle section of it from the steps of St. Paul's. A huge but orderly croconfession of faith, and an act of supplies

of a good detective sto that it may seem banal A policeman, stupid b weakly erring on the street; and in the co finds a man in Bulg: finds a man in Bulg;
Australian boomerang
Having set free all the
story, he then appeals
detective, who appeals
detective. The latter
lace, a button-boot, a
ticket from the Hebrid
link, brings the crim

A CHAMPAGNE "REVOLUTION": THE

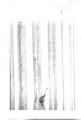
PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRANGER, B



L RIOTERS AND OCCUPIERS FACE TO FACE, MALCONTENTS MET BY CAVALRY IN THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

3. MARCHING TO ASSERT THEIR CLAIMS : REVO

The extraordinary wine war in France was brought about in a somewhat curious manner. Not very long ago wine-growers of the Marne petitioned the Government, complaining that certain firms of the Aube were importing wines into the district that they might be mixed with genuine champagea and sold as champagea. Thereupon, it was officially shown that there was likelihood of a law being passed that only wines grown in specified districts in



Inder Cont

DEDENO CACHOL



Two bye-elections, in Barnstaple and East Dorset in Guest, Map.

Who has been Appointed a Junior Lord of the National Debt and Life Annuity Office. He has been Liberal member for Barnstaple since 1900.

Total Wimborne. He was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, and served in the South African War. After being elected for East Dorset in January 1910 he was unseated on petition, and his brother, Major Guest, was elected. At the December election, Major Guest having retired, Captain Guest was once more returned.

Lady Hallé, whose maiden name was Wilma Neruda was borned.

THE LATE

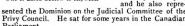
LADY HALLE, The Celebrated Violinist.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

Lady Hallé, whose maiden name was Wilma Neruda, was born in 1839 at Brünn, her father being organist of the cathedral there. She made her first public appearance at the age of seven, and was only ten when she was first heard in England, at the Princess's Theatre, in 1849. In 1864 she married a Swedish musician, Ludwig Norman, and became known professionally as Mme. Norman Neruda. Her first husband died in 1885, and, three years later, she married the late Sir Charles Hallé.

1903.

Sir Henri Elzéar



Lieutenant Byasson, a young French naval officer, fell from a height of about 300 feet while he was making practice flights on Good Friday in the valley of the Chevreuse, between Versailles and Rambouillet, and was killed instantaneously. He took up aviation a little over a year ago, with a view to applying it to naval purposes, and had already had one dangerous fall, last September.

fall, last September.

Painting was the late Earl of Carlisle's chief interest in life. He had studied in Rome under Costa, and he counted among his friends



THE LATE SIR HENRI TASCHEREAU,
Ex-Chief Justice of Canada.



REAR-ADMIR





THE LATE LIEUTENANT BYASSON,
The French Naval Airman Killed near
Versailles on Good Friday.



PORTRA

PERSONAL

men like William M Jones, and Holma took a great interes



Who Died suddenly

Carlisle, as Mr. George H Commons for some years as came a Liberal Unionist. H now becomes Earl of Carlisle last seven years has repres Unionist. He married, in J Just before his father's dea

Sir Colin Keppel, who is at the Coronation, has disti



Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent, whose new book, "The Speakers of the House of Commons," has just been published by Mr. John Lane, has given therein a history of the Speaker's Office from the earliest times. Mr. Dasent is Senior Clerk in the House of Commons, and is the author of, inter alia, "The Life and Letters of John Delans," "The Life and Letters of John Delans," and a "History of St. James's Square."

Photograph by Elliott and Fry. Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent, whose new book, "The Speakers of the Mouse of Commons," has but seen published by Mr. John Lane, has given therein a history of the Speaker Soffice from the earliest times. Mr. Dasent is Senier Circle in the House of Commons, and is the Senier Circle in the House of Commons, and is the series of the Times, and a "History of St. James's Square."

Those carries by Little and Prys.

of Essex. The story generally says that Essex had to return it to the Queen if he were in danger; that, before his execution for a little plot in the Scottish manner, he did send it to her Majesty through Lady Nottingham, that Lady Nottingham, did not hand it on to the Queen, and confessed her guilt on her deathbed, to the fury of Elizabeth.

I confess that I think all this a fairy tale, but I was once shown "the actual ring," a very cheap trinket

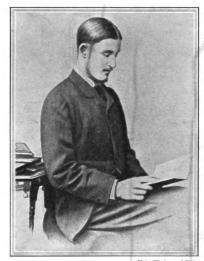


Photo. Window and Grove.

AS HE WAS WHEN HE WROTE A NOVEL THAT NOT
EVEN THE RATS COULD FINISH: MR. GEORGE BERNARD

EVEN THE RATS COULD FINISH; MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, AGED TWENTY-THREE, IN 1879.

"To the student of Shaw as the litterateur—the highwayman who 'held up' so many different forms of art—the chief interest of this period is to be found in the five novels which he wrock during the five years from 1879 to 1883. . . . His first novel, written in 1879, and called, with merciless fitness, 'as Shaw asys, Immautrity, was never published, and we are told that even the rats were unable to finish it."

Responded from Mr. Archbold Headerson's Roak, 'George Remark Shaw—Mit.

Life and Works'—by Coursey of the Publishers, Mestra, Hurst und Blackets.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

with a cameo of the face of Elizabeth. I also learned that another ring had pretensions to be the fatal jewel.

A dim light is thrown on this matter by le Grand Gibbon, the historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The ring which Gibbon saw was the other ring, not that with the inexpensive cameo. It is a curious tale that he tells in one of his letters, which are not by any means always of interest. Consequently not everybody has read them.

not everybody has read them.

He says to his step-mother, in 1776, "an odd discovery is just now made." An old cabinet was being sold at an auction in the country; it was knocked down for one pound. Somebody examined it, and found two secret drawers. In one were "banknotes to a very large amount." In the other was the Essex-Elizabeth-Nottingham ring "in a very fine purse embroidered with pearls, and authenticated by a writing of an old Lady Cook" (Coke?), "who attended the Queen in her visit to the Countess, and picked it up when Her Majesty threw it from her with horror and indignation. I have seen the purse and ring (a yellow kind of diamond) at Barlow's, a silk mercer in King Street, Covent Garden, who affirms that he has read the paper, but the mystery which is made about the place of sale, and the name of the present proprietor, leaves room for suspicion. Horace Walpole is determined, if possible, to get to the bottom of the affair."

It was an affair "to intere poodle," as Thackeray impious amateur. But, according to a r



IN THE CARNAVALET MUSEUM INTERES

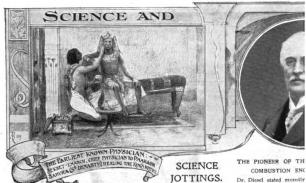
The group, in biscuit Sèrres, shows Lo-Dauphin, and the Princesse de Lamballe a gold ring, showing the stone opened statuette of the First Napoleon. On eiti of guillotine earrings. Each earring above a guillotine; while hanging ups guillotine is a crowned

Prothero, Walpole has left n If I remember rightly, the ri with a cameo belongs to a



WHERE DR. JOHNSON WROTE

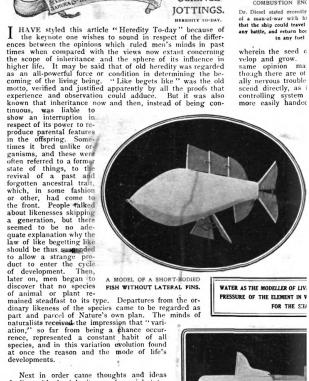
WHERE DR. JOHNSON WROTE
IN GOUGH SQUARE, BOUGHT
TO BE PRESERVEI
Dr. Johnson lived at No. 17, Got
Holborn, from 1788 to 1758. It w
begun and finished, and "The Rami
once arrested for a small debt, whit
Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has purchas
with a view to presenting it to the
that, a home for Johnson:



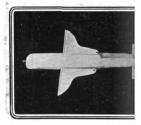
Next in order came thoughts and ideas dealing with the inheritance of special states and conditions of body, these states healthy and diseased alike. The consumptive parent was regarded as inevitably handing on his ailment to his progeny. Life was largely handicapped by heredity of this and other diseases. Clearer knowledge, however, showed that much of the inheritance of disease was to be explained, not by direct transmission of ailments, but by the handing on merely of the tendency towards their development. To-day the consumptive parent is known to transmit only a weaker state of body, giving a greater liability, when infection comes its way, to offer a soil affecting other systems. State that tender bilities are little and conditions active dissecond, that

COMBUSTION ENG Dr. Diesel stated recently of a man-of-war with hi that the ship could travel any battle, and return hor in any fuel

wherein the seed o wherein the seed of velop and grow, same opinion mathough there are of ally nervous trouble seed directly, as icontrolling system more easily handed

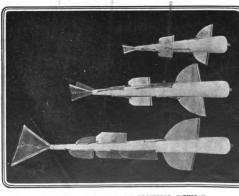


WATER AS THE MODELLER OF LIV FOR THE SH



active dis-second, that continuance dency, ther in which ments the handed on.

> So also, environment be lost sig influence in the influence That what ; plant finds into which must exert effect in re growth, hea wise, is, of axiom of bit thinkers, in environment axiom of bid thinkers, in bute to the surrounding part of the credited to alone. The just as you



MODELS OF FISH USED BY PROFESSOR HOUSSAY.

Professor Houssay, of the Sorbonne, has been making interesting experiments to show that the shapes of fish are determined by the waters in which they live; that, in fact, water pressure, acting on generation after generation, has modelled the fish into the forms they take. He accounts for the many differences in shapes by the many conditions of water.

MARRIED IN BATCHES: EASTER

DRAWN D



TEN CEREMONIES AT ONCE: MA

St. John's, Hoxton, known throughout London as Hoxton Church, is famous for the a number of couples being marrier at the same time. Dozens of wedding



PART-AUTHOR OF "A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL," AT THE GLOBE:

MUSIC.

autumn per Covent Gard so that only his valued s

On the the making

PART-AUTHOR OF "A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL," AT THE GLOBE.

MR. FRANCIS NEILSON, M.P.

Richter conducted his last regular concert with the London Symphony Orchestra, members of that body took occasion to present him with a silver loving-cup as a token of their gratitude and esteem. In acknowledging the gift, Dr. Richter declared that a conductor does not only teach an orchestra, he is taught by it: the devotion of both players and their director to the interpretation of the score has the best possible effect on each. He said that, should health permit, he will return to conduct a special concent upon occasion. There is no need to deal with the extraordinary reception given to the conductor at the close of the performance last Monday week. When he had taken the London Symphony Orchestra through Beeth oven 's Seventh Symphony, and so brought the music to a close, it was full of enthusiasm and regret. At the same time, it is a pity that the Symphony Orchestra directors put up the price of the seats and kept hundreds of people away, or seemed to have done so, for the stalls were not well filled, and there must have been very many people who had the will, but of respect to Dr. Richter and at the same time to hear a remarkable concert. It is understood that Sir Edward Eigar will be associated prominently with the London Symphony Orchestra dent.

Before leaving the closing concert under Dr. Richter's regime, mention must be made of an interesting little incident. Mr. Arthur W. Payne ladder of the seats are remarkable concert. It is understood that Sir Edward Eigar will be associated prominently with the London Symphony Orchestra regime, mention must be made of an interesting little incident. Mr. Arthur W. Payne ladder of the sections remarks and regrets and the remarkable contents are sent to the conductor at the close of the seats and kept hundreds of people away, or seemed to have done so, for the stalls were not well filled, and the remarkable contents are sent and the seats and kept hundreds of people away.

Before leaving the closing concert under Dr. Richter's régime, mention must be made of an interesting little incident. Mr. Arthur W. Payne, leader of the orchestra, gave up his place to Mr. Schiever, the veteran violinist, who has led the orchestra, under Dr. Richter's baton, for over thirty years. The arrangements for Dr. Richter to conduct the



"PASSERS - B SEVENING A GERALD DU

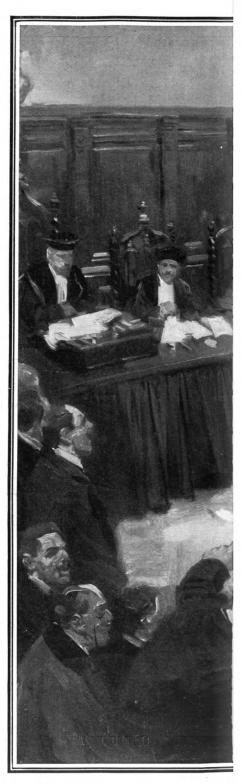
Mandeville tals at Bechs ranged over most difficul work that work that a group of songs. Mis better voice tions could impression, scientious s measure of her work. by Mr. Epst fashion gav

In conne last appear.



"PASSERS-BY," AT WYNDHAM'S: MARGARET SUMMERS "TUCKS UP" HER RI BEATRICE DAINTON, WHO HAS BEEN KEEPING ALL NIGHT VIGIL.

A CONTRAST TO T



"EVERYBODY SHOUTING AND

The proceedings during the Camorra trial at Viterbo off Writing in the "Daily Mail" the other day, Mr. Konoman. His left foot is slightly thrust forward, a bandage I the accuser... Abbatemaggio talks... Once only. wh

PIONEERS: THE SCOTTISH DEV

PICTURES FOR THE SCOTTISH NATION



ON A JOURNEY WHICH MEANT, MUCH FOR THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH RACE
ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT: SIMON FRASER SHOOTING THE RAPIDS
OF THE FRASER RIVER.



A PIONEER OF MODERN METHODS: A SCOT OF TO-DAY ON HIS SELF-BINDER.

We are able to publish these small reproductions of four of the seven large pictures illustration the Scottish History of Canada which are to have place in the Canadian Pacific Railway's "Sco in Canada" Pavilion at the Scottish National Exhibition at Glasgow. The originals are eight fe in height. With reference to two of the Illustrations, we may make the following notes: was in 1807 that Simon Fraser received orders to explore the River Tacouche Tesse, which we supposed to be an upper reach of the Columbia. Four canoes, therefore, started out. The desce

FROM THE PAINTINGS BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.; F

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON: CO

TWENTY-ONE PHOTOGRAPHS BY DOVER STREET STUDIOS, AND THE OTHERS I



- 1. MMR. EMMY DRSTINN.
 2. MME. ORNER.
 3. MME. LUISA THTRAZZINI.
 4. MME. KIRRBY LUNN.
 5. MME. MARIE LOUISE EDVINA.
 6. M. PAUL FRANZ.

- 7. MMB. A. L. BBRAT.
 8. M. VANNI MARCOUX.
 9. M. RICCARDO MARTIN.
 10. MMR.' MARIA KOUSNETZOFF.
 11. M. POMHLIO MALATESTA.
 12. M. CHAPLES DALMORES.

- 13. M. EDMOI
 14. M. ETTOF
 (Conduc
 15. MR. PERG
 (Conduc
 16. M. DANTI

The Grand Opera Season at Covent Garden opens to-day, April 22, and will continue until July of the season will be the appearances of the Imperial Russian Ballet, including Mile. Tamar Karsav Korsakov; "L'Oiseau de Feu," by Strawinski; "Les Sylphides," by Chopin; "Le Carnaval,

LADIES' PAGE.

ON May 12 the King and Queen go to the Crystal Palace to inaugurate the great Festival of Empire. The old Palace is renewing its youth for the occasion, with a repainted exterior, and an interior all polished up and decorated with gold and crimson hangings, baskets of growing flowers, embroidered draperies, and a vast awning to temper the glare beneath the shining glass. roof, newly cleaned along its million panes. There is to be a "Fair of Fashion" in the Bijou Theatre, which would give me more satisfaction if I had not been informed that the girls taking part in the series of tableaux of "The Life of a Lady of Fashion" have to show, with a height of at least § ft. 7 in., a waist of 23 in.—Far too small, either for health, true artistic beauty, or the present-day fashionable silhouette. The gowns for this display are being made by some of the best houses in town, however. Finally, there is to be the splendid Historical Pageant, prepared by that unrivalled master of such displays, Mr. Frank Lasceles, in which 15,000 performers will take part; and I may mention that there is still room for some amateur performers, who should send their volunteer offers to the office of the Festival, 175, Piccadilly.

After Easter the season's fashions are in full swing,

office of the Festival, 175, Piccadilly.

After Easter the season's fashions are in full swing, although week by week for the next two months will bring us some new ideas. But the main display is now before us, and foremost in novelty for the Coronation year are the hats. The eccentricities that abound are really beyond precedent. There is an abundance of pretty and simple pieces of headgear, too, moderately wide or reasonably high, flower-decked or trimmed with due restraint with feathers and ribbon. But many others are freakish to the last degree. Immensely wide hats are still patronised by women to whom they are the most becoming, turning abruptly up at the front of the brim very often, and trimmed with perfect beds of flowers or with great upstanding plumes, sometimes of many fronds, and sometimes, on the contrary, with just one straight, very long, streak-like feather. The drooping "lancer" plume is a great favourite; but all sorts of variations are introduced in upstanding and what the milliners call "reinforced" feathers—that is, each strand has a piece neatly joined on to it, making it twice or more the length of that of the most successful bird's natural plumage. But the narrow and excessively tall hats are the newer and the more chic.

Some of these tall, narrow hats are like stove-pipes—long, straight, and round; they are worn tipped back on the head, enclosing the hair behind completely, leaving a little only of the front hair to be seen. The straw of which this and other fancy shapes are made is itself so decorative that hardly any trimming is used. The colours and varieties of the straw plaits of the season are indeed exquisite in many cases and daring in others. A plait in black, edged along one side with scarlet, so



AN EMPIR The under-dress is of deli-with a tunic of Empire form the



"When Odol was first brought to my notice I began to use it. Since the have used no other dentifrice, and never intend to." Do. you your recognise how much depends upon the teeth, how fully they deserve precare, and how handsomely they repay it? Well, unless you clean y teeth and rinse your mouth with Odol you are not caring properly them. Remember those myriads of microbes which are constantly attack

ART NOTES.

and colours that help to make antiquity delightful. M. Bourdelle uses the same artifice in two bronzes; but his chief charm lies in the touch of his modelling-tool, which is used as consciously as a mannered draughtsman's pencil. Alfred Stevens, it would seem, was M. Bourdelle's prompter in the designing of the fine "L' Hymne Intérieure." Mr. John Tweed, Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, and Mrs. Scott show interesting pieces of sculptured portraiture.

In the large room Mr. Orpen's "Knacker's Yard, Dublin," hangs in the centre of the most interesting

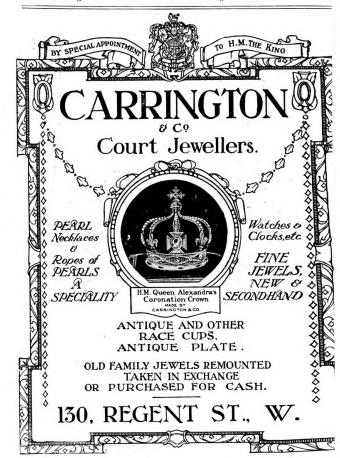
wall. On each side are lands:a "Un Moulin à Vent, Holland Tamise, Londres, 1871," may boners that there are many Lansdowne's of which we still the futile generosity of the gimpossible fund is now fruitful, the national collection? It w D. Y. Cameron's hundreds w purposes. Mr. Cameron himse national its most beautiful lan



A HISTORIC SHOW-PLACE ON THE PARIS-ORLEANS RAILY

Hills of Skye" must also be "Near St. Just, Cornwall."

A further step has been of the National Gallery, emptied, and more recently in the drama of "The Mill, The filling in of this blank satisfaction in the whole sit must have been with som



"GEORGE BERNARD SHAW."

[See Hillerstellows on "ACHAR Signe of St. Paules" Pages.]

I'N Dr. Archibald Henderson, of North Carolina
University, Mr. Bernard Shaw has found a biographer who spares no pains and sets no limit to his
enthusiasms. More than five hundred pages go to
the labour of love, and, let us hope, of gain, that

Dr. Henderson, the kindly constant supervision of Mr much of the earlier work to be saved from the obliv the first output of genius. for modesty—it is probab resource of fools; and pre-



THE HEIR TO A GREAT MODERN EMPIRE AMID RELICS OF THE GREATEST EMPIRE OF ANTIQUITY: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCES IN THE FORUM AT ROME. The German Crown Prince and Princess recently visited Rome, where they were cordulty received both by the King and Queen of Italy and by the Roman people. Accompanied by the King of Italy, they were conducted over the ruins of the ancient Roman Forum by Professor Boni, who is seen in the photograph walking with them, and pointing out objects of interest. At a State Banquet at the Quiriental given in their honour, the royal speeches dwelt on the friendship between Italy and Germany.

royal speeches dwelt on the friendship between Italy and Germany.

Explains Mr. Shaw to an expectant and admiring world. To the aid of the lengthy disquisition come over thirty illustrations, including plates in colour and photogravures. Then there are reproductions of Mr. Shaw's manuscript; there is an anthropometric chart giving all the measurements that must hereafter be associated with genius; there is an elaborate genealogical chart of the Shaw family of "Counties Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Dublin." The whole makes a handsome and expensive volume, entitled "George Bernard Shaw," and published, on this side of the Atlantic, by Hurst and Blackett. That the book was written for the Atlantical market is abundantly evident from the slightest examination of the fashion in which its hero is put before the world; but an English edition is not the less welcome on that account. The amazing industry of

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Million of the contract of the SIDDI EMENT TO " THE HITTERS TO A COUNCIL SITE OF THE TOTAL OF THE STATE OF THE STA

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"COUSIN KATE." AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

A Sauthor of "The Mollusc," one of the few genuine comedies produced in our-time, we must always have a kindly feeling for Mr. Hubert Henry Davies. Moreover, he has so light and happy a touch, his wit seems so unforced and his humour so rich in ingenious surprises, that even plays of his which strike a more conventional note and make too many concessions to popular sentimentality can be enjoyed, because they are agreeably unlike the ordinary piece designed for the market. "Cousin Kate" is an instance in point; though the entanglement which stops the course of true love, and the means the playwright adopts for

through with such spirit and a continuous peals rewards h Indeed, it may fairly be sa better in the current Playhou years ago at the Haymark nearly the same. Largely Mr. Cyril Maude has imprimpressionable Irishman; has mellowed and broaden self-confidence about him, whatmonises far better with than it did originally. Het and sure as ever; while little prude of the tale, Mr gish parson, and Miss Car elderly rôles to which he



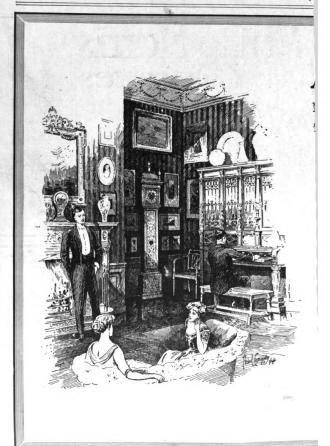
AMONG THE CREATURES WHO ATTRACTED 43,000 VISITORS ON EASTER MONDAY:

A GROUP OF PENGUINS FISHING AT THE "200,"

The total number of visitors to the "200," on Easter Monday-always the most crowded day of the year—was this year 43,407, nearly three thousand more than last Easter. It will be seen that the penguins shown in the photograph are engaged in catching fish. One of them is swallowing a fish whole, a very large mouthful, comparatively speaking.

overcoming it, are the most obvious of stage devices. Still, Mr. Davies has got so good a story to tell, and, thanks to the Irish audacity of his hero, carries it

now succeeds Miss Her Odette's tirade with no predecessor. "The Lily

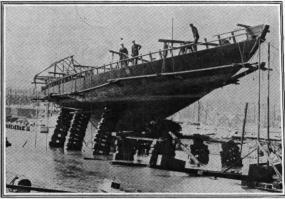


WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Nov. 29, 1906), with two codicils, of the Hon. Percy Scamen Wyndham, of 44. Belgrave Square, and Clouds, near Salisbury, for twenty-five years M.P. for West Cumberland, who died on March 13, has been proved by the Hon. Madeline C. F. E. Wyndham, the widow, and the Right Hon. George Wyndham and Colonel Guy Percy Wyndham, sons, the value of the estate being £441,162. The testator gives £1000, an annuity of £3100, this making her income up to £4000 a year, and the use of his town residence and furniture, and certain jewels, to his wife; £5000 and,

women students there; £10,000 Oxford, for like purposes; a pot to the National Potrait Galle Stephen's National Biography to at Dumfries; certain silver cun Newnham College; £2000, in the Gilchrist Clark; £1200 to the Kennedy; and a number of sm: she leaves to her nephew W Northbrook, Godalming.

The will (dated Dec. 27 WHATELEY SIMMONDS, of 37, House, Godalming, a director o



IN COURSE OF TRANSFORMATION FROM RACER TO CRUISER. THE KING'S YACHT,

"BRITANNIA," BEING HAULED UP ON THE SLIPS.

The King's yacht "Britannia" is being fitted with a new rudder and higher butwarks, suitable for cruising. The photograph shows the vessel being hauled up on the slips, under the direction of Captain Carter, for the requisite alterations to be made.

requisite attentions to be have.

Guy; an annuity of £100 to Fraulein Bertha Schneider; £100 to his agent, Henry Edward Miles; and legacies to servants. His daughters, Lady Elcho, Lady Tennant, and Mrs. Adeane, being provided for by settlement, he leaves the residue of his estate and effects to his son George.

The will (dated April 3, 1906) of Miss MARY ANNE EWART, of Coneyhurst, Ewhurst, Surrey, daughter of the late William Ewart, M.P., of Broadleas, Wilts, who died on Feb. 10, is now proved, the value of the property being £58,750. The testatins gives £20,000 to Newnham College, Cambridge, for scholarships for the benefit of

Company, who died on I Rev. Mark John Simmonds Benson, son and daughter, value of the estate being each to the Society for Pro and St. Augustine's Colle certain manors and lands is son, the Rev. Mark Johr daughter, Mrs. Benson; House, and \$600 a year. Simmonds; \$500 to Charle to Colonel John F. M. H



Why your Children MUST HAVE

Quaker Oats

The growing child needs the five following vital food-elements to build up body and brain-

- I. Proteid-the muscle maker.
- 2. Organic phosphorus—the brain-
- 3. Lecithin-the nerve-nourisher.
- 4. Carbohydrates the energy-
- 5. Mineral salts preservers of the teeth.

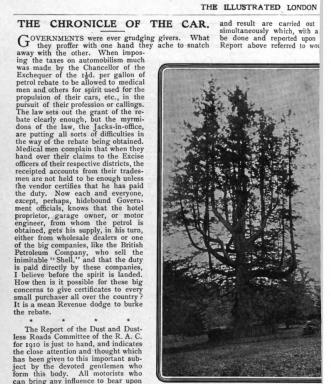
These five vital food-elements are found in highest proportion in Quaker Oats. Scientific analysis

By reason of special milling, Quaker Oats-unlike ordinary oats-does not overheat the blood.

Remember-Quaker Oats is sold only in sealed packets, which protects you from inferior food and the The Greatest of Food food from dust, loss is sold only in this packet. of flavour, etc.



The Report of the Dust and Dust-less Roads Committee of the R. A. C. for 1910 is just to hand, and indicates the close attention and thought which has been given to this important sub-ject by the devoted gentlemen who form this body. All motorists who can bring any influence to bear upon their local road authorities should obtain a copy of this Report, and rub the facts it sets forth well into any officials with whom they come in contact. A lamentable result of one hydra-headed form of road-control is the fact that experiments exactly similar in execution



MOTORING BETWEEN "ADAM AND EVE": AN .

SILVER FIRS ON THE DUKE OF
On the Duke of Argyli's estate at Roseneath — his Argylish amous silver-fir trees, known as "Adam and Eve," and as height is about 130 feet, and their girth at 5 feet from the gold. The photograph shows one of the latest "Flying I old. The photograph shows one of the latest "Flying I have some of the latest "Flying I old." Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, pass



Use

Notice how sweetly the engine runs, and its steady, vigorous pull when your car is climbing a hill. The experience will delight you.

"SHELL" costs you no more.



Obtainable Everywhere. position to afford my readers my veron these wide and, if substantant invaluable claims. One of the 's: will consist in driving a 40-h.p. s. cylinder car weighing 35 cwt. 2 1speed on the roof of a large bear over a treacherous area covered to soft soap and I hames mud. a manabout as slithery as can be image: When passing over this slipper atface the brakes will be sudden to plied, and the fact demonstrate's yond all doubt that a car mise ? influence of this apparatus and deviate one hair's breadth for line of direction, nor get at : control. So may it be! 22 consideration of this apparatis always remains the question of v. and the power necessary to core: well as the fact that a carfire front-wheel brakes, as is the Carcar, would not skid or side-sip end



vears

A WUKD IO INE IOUKISI.

Have you ever given a thought to your tyres and to how much of the success of your tour depends upon their trustworthiness?

Probably you may have rough and risky roads to traverse and it is well to be prepared. With this in view, we would direct your attention to the advisability of using

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES

The experiences of numberless users prove conclusively that DUNLOPS enjoy exceptional immunity from puncture.

Other features which are a direct outcome of their superfine British quality are unequalled resilience, which ensures the last degree of passenger comfort, and their marvellous wear-resisting properties, which render possible such extraordinary mileages as only DUNLOPS can show.

Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham, and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W. Dunlop tyres with Pfleumatic filling supplied on demand.

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ARE OPTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY PERFECT.

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Our List contains the largest selection of Prism Binoculars made by any one firm in the world.

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EMIL BUSCH OPTICAL CO.

35. Charles Street.



Jane Woodsend; £2000 to his brother Harold C. Duncan; £500 each to the National Art Collection Fund and the Perth New Infirmary; £50 to the servants fund at the Reform Club; and the residue to his brothers Alexander Lawson Duncan and George Henry Frederick Duncan.

Among toilet preparations those made by M. J. Simon, of 59, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, Paris (and at Lyons), have long held an honoured place. The Creme Simon à la Glycerine is especially efficacious for such things as sunburn, roughness of skin, chapped hands and stings. It does not become rancid, as it contains no fatty substance. The Poudre Simon, a rice powder, free from bismuth, is also very popular, as also are the firm's daintily made-up packets of soap.

Golfers will learn with interest that a new 2s. golf ball is now being put on the market by Henley's Telegraph Works Company, and is called the "Why Not." It is claimed by the makers that the ball is constructed in many respects differently from other rubber-cored balls; that it is uniform in every part, and that the striker gets the same result on whatever place he strikes it, because the tension on the rubber thread is equal throughout its length, and the centre and surrounding covers are absolutely spherical.

Motorists find a few useful hints of more value than

absolutely spherical.

Motorists find a few useful hints of more value than reams of solemn advice, and the page entitled "Talbot Tips," in the Talbot catalogue is by no means one of the least valuable items in that brochure. The hints are useful to all motorists, and running the eye through them brings to mind many points which would save trouble on the road. A copy of the booklet will be sent to anyone sending a postcard to Clement Talbot, Ltd., Barlby Road, London, W.

Road, London, W.

Many people smoke a cigarette just from habit—
merely for the purpose of having something between
their lips which burns. Such cigarettes as those made
by the firm of Philip Morris are lost on smokers of this
kind. There are, however, some who treat a cigarette
with more respect—who pay attention to the way it burns,
the way it is made, and, last and most important of all,
to the tobacco which it contains. To these a trial of
Philip Morris cigarettes will afford great satisfaction.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM (San Francisco) and F Hanstein (Athol, Mass.), Theo Marrials (from J W Atkinson Wood (Mar No. 3490 from W Lillie (Marple (Argentina), Mark Dawson I; (Great Yarmouth), John Isaa (Witcomer).

C Simons, Sorrento, J ham), Rev. J Christie (Ilkley), A W Cooper (D (Paignton), R Worters G Stillingfleet Johnson J Churcher (Southampte

PROBLEM No. 3493



White to play SOLUTION OF PROBLES WHITE.

I. K to Kt 6th
2. R to K 4th
3. R mates
If Black play 1. P to R 6th,



CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

A DELBODEN.—GRAND HOTEL, 1st. cl.

CENEVA—HOTEL BRAU SEJOUR, 1st. cl.: Elevated magnificent gardens, 'HAMPEL Hydro establishment. Later conforts open all the year, Prospectus, R. Harris, 1st. Fleet St. E.C.

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THUN. — THE GRAND HOTEL and TRUNERHOF. HOTE S BELLEVUE ET DU PARC. The leading establishments. 400 beds. Tariff from R. Harris,

VIENNA I. HOTEL METROPOLE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's





Sealed when Open. Sealed when Closed.

This is the pen you should buy if travel or lead an active out life. The chief characteristic of "Safety" model is that it cannot however carried. When closed, can throw it up, shake it turn it up down, and still it will not leak. will it leak when open. In all 6 will it leak when open. In all c respects it is equal to the re; Waterman's Ideal known the v over as the Best Fountain Pen money can buy.

PRICES: 12/6 and upwards. In Silver and
Gold for Presentation. Of Stationers,
to Gold for Presentation. The Gold for Control
to Gol



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d by the Club Directory, consisting of applies to of clubs, with full details, both in the Particularly interesting are the special services as a professional service with the special service with the service w

hat will agree nakes an ideal Reserve Stock equivaries to 25,000,000 Beries.

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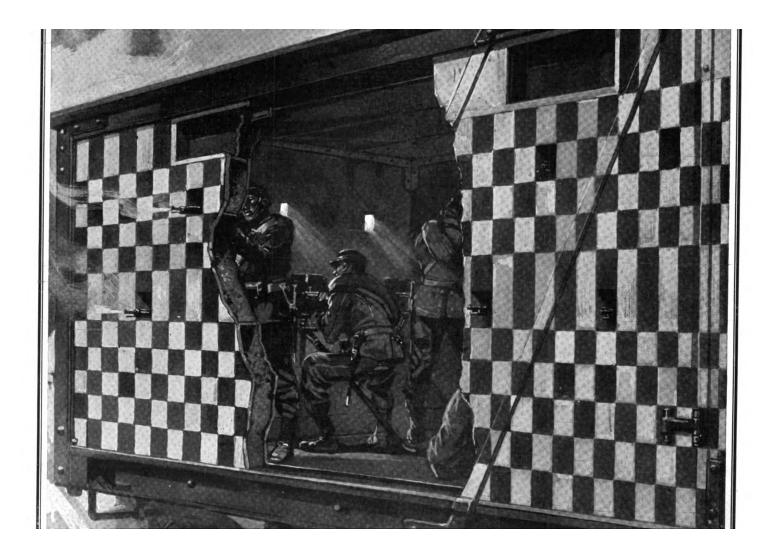
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ARMSTRONG'S, 115, Northenbert



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Liverpool Street Station dep. 8,30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train,
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via AN COLOR for Brussols, Laverpool SC Station, dep. 8,40 p.m., every week-day. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Car Heated by Steam.

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the Thule Line of Gothenburg, every Saturday, May-September.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.) 1

Telegraphic Address:

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MYSTERY PAINTING. "SHADOW OF THE CROSS."
PICTERES BY MAJOR EXEGLERATE AND LINNIE WATT.
DORE GALLERY, 38 New Bond Street. Daly 121-77. One Shilling.

PRINCE ARTHUR VISIT TO

THE recent visit of Print Rome has done much friendly relations between G present year is a memorabl while we are preparing to present year is a memorabl while we are preparing to latly is keeping the jubile honour of which great Exh open the International Exhi On the 21st, the tradition of the print of THE recent visit of Prince

PARL

THE leadership of the Consideration of the Justice Darling's witty labour between Mr. Gladwith "He greater light light to rule the night" Mr. Churchill takes his The result is that the is given up to comparportant, debate, and the Chairman's difficulties Some of the young and sition are drawn into command, and, on the exposed to "a constant Mr. Emmott deprecates Balfour has continued promptu speeches have pletely restored his aut in recent great debates quite frankly the objective feetly clear both bopposition during the passed, would be follow however, complained the Ministers laid emphasis the Upper House, that and that the electors of scheme was to be Scottish Radical to s the Upper House, that t and that the electors of scheme was to be Scottish Radical to s other parts of the U simultaneously with Iri in, and the Liberal resisting the Oppositi operation of the Parlestablishment of a P of passionate resistar Unionists, who contermust be taken on the of great interest were tweek, the whole contromanner by the Gove the same time, what their grievance again to the appointment feeling was shown by whether the Prime N with reference to the occupant of the W question appeared of Commons.

THE

"BETTER NOT

THERE is someth should have he tion of M. Capus' the tone of French subject, and our ow tired of the sort of of a habsand and the divorce made Unger's version we little too late, and some of the vivacity the process of tracearness of his poout of regard for now manipulated foits own lines, som is not so very differ "screamers"; its And so, while the bland impudence Hawtrey's imperseived and has gwe can but laughness of the meetir

while reputation. The second have as the Baron having his reverge---to be raffled, and then when the Car th' of repaising her in his type : vent any in the mexiable various e music is graceful and bright and abort o The singing of M: Wareare. . Habehard is all that course. . de la sus dance given to Miss Mare two few opportunities, and various ---of the middle act almost effice '- ' on produced by the first. But the far " rue is so tame: Mr. Passmore has ton. on Mr. Rutland Barrington is ere to a part, and Mr. Danvers strugges : eccentricities of a courter to are, and is not too amusing at that ",sts are given a free hand, ther at 's score, may even yet effect the said freck. her and man Votes exerchers in the Number

ELLINGTON HOUSE BUTKIN HAM GATE, S.W. The Ideal Residents Hote.

real Da Ken

OTTISH EXHIBITI. KELVINGROVE PARK GLASGOW,

PAIRON HIS MAJENTY THE KING. MI I BE OPENED BY RH THE DUKE OF COXXAGE

On WEDNESDAY, MAY yd

oon, controlling his notices with the same patriarchar gravity as his wives, and another Elder as conductor calling out "Higher up," with an exalted and allegorical intonation. And there is something highly fantastic to the ordinary healthy mind in the idea of any precaution being proposed; in the idea of locking the Duchess in the boudoir and the governess in the nursery, lest they should make a dash for Utah,

and become the ninetythird Mrs. Abraham Nye. or the hundredth Mrs. Hiram Boke. But these frankly vulgar jokes, like most vulgar jokes, cover a popular prejudice which is but the bristly hide of a living principle. Elder Ward, recently speaking at Nottingham, strongly protested against these rumours, and asserted absolutely that polygamy had never been practised with the consent of the Mormon Church since 1890. I think it only just that this disclaimer should be circulated; but though it is most probably sincere, I do not find it very soothing. The year 1890 is not very long ago, and a society that could have practised so recently a custom so alien to Christendom must surely have a moral attitude which might be repellent to us in many other respects. Moreover, the phrase about the consent of the Church (if correctly reported) has a little the air of an official repudiating responsibility for unofficial excesses. It sounds almost as if Mr. Abraham Nye might, on his own account, come into church with coneges is made windy and parten by this nation notion of leaving out the theological theories. The wars and Parliaments of the Puritans make absolutely no sense if we leave out the fact that Calvinism appeared to them to be the absolute metaphysical truth, unanswerable, unreplaceable, and the only thing worth having in the world. The Crusades and dynastic quarrels of the Norman and Angevin Kings make

ne ulu attach importance to the fact that he had gained assurance from on high in the Calvinistic scheme: that the Bible seemed to support him-in short, the most important moment in his own life, for him, was not when Charles I lost his head, but when Oliver Cromwell did not lose his soul. If you leave these things out of the story, you are leaving out the story itself. If William Rufus was only a

red - haired man who liked hunting, why did he force Anselm's head under a mitre, instead of forcing his head under a headsman's axe? If John Bunyan only cared for "righteousness," why was he in terror of being damned, when he knew he was rationally righteous? We shall never make anything of moral and religious movements in history until we begin to look at their theory as well as their practice. For their practice (as in the case of the Mormons) is often so unfamiliar and frantic that it is quite unintelligible without their theory.

I have not the space, even if I had the knowledge, to describe the fundamental theories of Mormonism about the universe. But they are extraordinarily interesting; and a proper understanding of them would certainly enable us to see daylight through the more perplexing or menacing customs of this community; and therefore to judge how far polygamy was in their scheme permanent and self-re-



PRESIDED OVER BY A MISSIONARY FROM UTAH: SUNDAY

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST,



IN "DESERET," SOUTH TOTTENHAM, THE MEETING - PLACE OF THE LATTER - DAY SAINTS:

The London headquarters of the Mormons, or, to give them their full title, "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," is at "Deseret," High Road. South Tottenham, and is at present presided over by a missionary from Utah. This particular branch, which has been in existence for some twenty years, has a membership of about six hundred English men and women. It has occupied the present building for three years or so. The Sunday-evening



PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES.

of distinguished Italians, is Senator Tom-maso Villa, whose portrait we give on

this page.



Wemyss, R.N.,

ADMIRAL R. E. WEMYSS, R.N.,

And wisely, liberally, and systematically than Mr. John Passmore Edwards, the famous philanthropist, who died last Saturday in his eighty-ninth year. He has left numerous and solid memorials of his generosity in the institutions which he founded. They include twenty-five free libraries, mostly in London and Cornwall (his native county, to which he was deeply devoted), as well as hospitals, convalescent homes, technical institutes, and art galleries, bringing the total Who has just been Promoted to Flag Rank.

who has recently been promoted to flag tank, is an Extra Equerry to the King. He is a son of the late Mr. J. H. Erskine Wemvss, of Wemyss Castle, Fife, and was born in 1864. At thirteen he entered the Navy, attaining the rank of Commander in 1898, and that of Capitain in 1901. A few years ago he married Miss Victoria Morier, the only daughter of the late Sir Robert Morier. Their home is at Cannes.

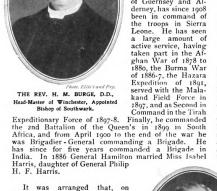
Bernard Maimon, the central figure of the trio arrested in Paris in connection with the disappearance of official documents, is an Arab who is believed to be a naturalised British subject. He has been known in Paris for some ten years, having been employed, it is rumoured, by the Sultan Abdul Hamid to watch the moveanents of Young Turk refugees. Maimon and his two friends, Palliez and René Rouet, were arrested on March 31.

Palliez and René Rouet, were arrested on March 31.

Dr. Burge, Head - Master of Winchester, who has been appointed Bishop of Southwark, was born in 1862, and was educated at Marlborough and University College, Oxford. After being sixth-form master at Wellington for a time, he was for ten years, 1800 to 1900, Fellow, Tutor, and Dean of his College. He then became Head-Master of Repton, but shortly afterwards, in 1901, he was elected to succeed Dr. Fearon at Winchester, being the first Head-Master there who was not a

there who was not a Wykehamist.

Major-General E. O. F. Hamilton, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey and Al-derney, has since 1908 been in command of



It was arranged that, on April 29, the King of Italy should open the International Exhibition at Turin, which is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, with Rome as its capital.



President of the Executive Committee of the Turin Exhibition.



MAJOR-GEN. E. O. F. HAMILTON, C.B.

The Exhibition build-ings, which include a large and hand-some British Section, are situated in the Valentino Park. Many other countries are also represented. The president of the executive council of the Exhibition, com-posed of a number



THE LATE MR. PASSMORE FOWARDS. The famous Philanthropist and Founder of Free Libraries.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS BRINDLEY. The Senior Irish Racing Official

which, in his hands, became a splendid property. He sat in Parliament for five years, 1880 to 1885, as a Liberal representing Salisbury, but seceded from Mr. Gladstone over Home Rule. As a young man he attended various Peace Conferences abroad as a delegate, and in 1885 published "The War: a Blunder and a Crime." He was twice offered a knighthood, by Queen Victoria and King Edward, but in each case he respectfully declined the honour.

All who are interested in Turf matters in Ireland and elsewhere will regret the death of



M. BERNARD MAIMON. The Central Figure in the Affair of the Missing French Official Documents.

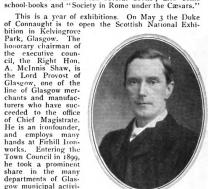
Racing Official. He was Keeper of the Match Book and Registrar to the Irish National Hunt

Mr. Thomas Brindley, who was

Dr. Inge, who has been appointed to the Deanery of St. Paul's, in succession to Dr. Gregory, is not yet fifty-one. Since 1907 be has been Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity has been Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, his name, curiously enough, being very similar to that of the late Oxford Professor of Divinity, Dr. Ince. The new Dean of St. Paul's is a Yorkshireman, and is a son of the late Rev. William Inge, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford. He was educated at Eton, where he was afterwards an assistant-master for four years, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in classics. In 1889 he became Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College, Oxford. He has twice been appointed Select Preacher at Oxford, and three times at Cambridge. In 1890 he gave the Bampton Lectures, and in 1966 the Paddock Lectures in New York. He has made a study of mysticism, a subject on which he has written several books; also some school-books and "Society in Rome under the Cæsars."

He is an ironfounder, and employs many hands at Firhill Ironworks. Entering the Town Council in 1899, he took a prominent share in the many departments of Glasgow municipal activities, and in 1908 he was elected Lord Provost for the regula-

ties, and in 1900 now was elected Lord Provost for the regulation period of three years. His term of office expires in November next. The honouring by titles of Glasgow Lord Provosts did not become a practice until the early seventies of last century, when several knighthoods were bestowed. The Lord Provosts of the last twenty years have been created Baronets at the end of their official careers, and probably, on the occasion of the forthcoming Exhibition, a similar honour will be conferred upon Mr. McInnis Shaw.



At the first session of the Spring Assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, held at the Bloomsbury Central Church on the 24th, the Rev. Principal Edwards, of Cardiff, the new Pre-



PRINCIPAL W. EDWARDS, D.D., Elected President of the Baptist Union.



THE RIGHT HON. A. MCINNIS SHAW, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Scottish Exhibition.

sident of the Union,

sident of the Union, occupied the chair. He was introduced by the retiring President, Sir George Macalpine, of Accrington. Principal Edwards took as the subject of his address "United Christian Enterprise and National Evils."

", and is a son of the late Rer.
Asso of Worcester College, Oxford.

I at Fron, where he was afferwards
are for four years, and at Krigs
where he distinguished himself
ties, he became Fellow and Tuor
age. Oxford. He has twice been
the act Oxford, and there time
the Paddock Lectures in New
order a study of mysticism, a subject
writen several books; also some
society in Rome under the Casars."

of exhibitions On May 3 the Duke to open the Scottish National Exhi-



THE REV. W. R. INGE. D.D.,
Professor of Divinity at Cambridge
Appointed Dean of St. Prof.

in November next. The horecraft of a November next and provosts did not become a carry seventies of last centur, when were bestowed. The Land Provost was were bestowed. The Land Provost wars have been created Barres at the official careers, and probably, or the official careers, and probably or the official careers.

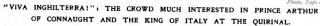
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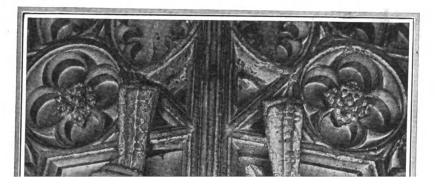
THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION AT ROME: THE INAUGURATION OF THE ETHNOGRAPHIC SECTION IN THE NAME OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Ethnographic Section of the Rome Exhibition, visited the International Art Exhibition, and dined at the British Embassv. Other functions included an inspection of the barracks of the 82nd Infantry Regiment and those of the Engineers, a gala dinner at the Quirinal, luncheon with the Queen-Mother, and a garden



party in the grounds of the British Embassy. A feature of the last-named entertainment were costume dances, including a Greek dance by four young people led by Miss Evelyn Rodd, daughter of the British Ambassador. There were also a Spanish dance, a hornpipe, and a floral march.



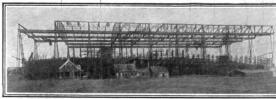


FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



A SCHOOL OF WHALES STRANDED ON THE TASMANIAN COAST. THIRTY-SEVEN
OF THE GREAT BEASTS ON PERKINS ISLAND.

Thirty-seven whales were stranded recently on Perkins Island, near the mouth of the Duck River, on the
Tasmanian coast. Hundreds of people visited the place on the following day; thus human beings trod the
island for the first time. It is believed that the occurrence marks a record.



A GREAT "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT" BEING BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE ARGENTINE: THE "RIVIDAVIA" UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

ARGENTINE: THE "RIVIDAVIA" UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The "Rividavia" is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. Her normal displacement will be 25,000 tons. She will have a length of 55% leet and a beam of 92 feet. Her normal radius will be 7000 miles at fifteen knots. She will carry twelve 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, and twelve 4-inch.



OF THE EDIFICE WHICH IS TO COST \$4300,000, THE BISHOP'S CHOIR AND TWO.

MEMORIAL CHAPELS OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK.

The choir and chapts of St. Saviour and St. Columba of the new catherfact of St. John the Divine in New York were consecrated recently. The building of the great episcopal cathedral was begun twenty years ago, and will continue for another thirty years. 2800,000 has been spent on it already, and another £3,500,000 is required. The Gothic style predominates.



TO BE OPENED BY THE KING ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE INVESTITURE

OF THE PRINCE OF WALES; THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BANGOR.

The King and Queen are due to leave ireland for Wales, oft what will be a most bistoric visit, on July 12.

On the 13th the investiture of the Prince of Wales will take place at Cararron; on the following day, bis Maesty will open the new University College at Bangor; and on the 15th be will lay the foundation-tone of the Weish National Library, at Abersyawith.



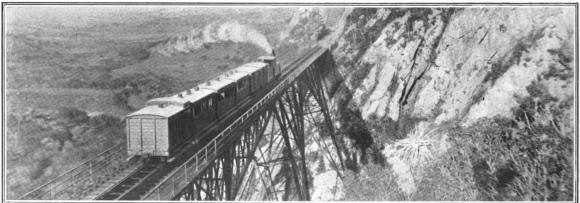
A TRAGEDY OF SOPHOCLES PLAYED IN THE OPEN AIR IN ITALY A REMAPKABLE PRESENTATION OF THE "GEOPENS" IN THE ROMAN THEATER AT FIESOLE.

We have had Sophocles in a circuis in Berlin, and it is said that we are to see "Gelipus Rex" at the Albert Hall. Meantime, Italy has witnessed a most intere-ting presentation in the Roman Theatre at Flesole. A little town four miles north-east of Florence. This theatre, which has over twenty iters of seats in position, is remarkably well preserved.



AT THE LONDON HEADQUARTERS OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS: THE BAPTISMAL POOL IN "DESERRI," THE CHAPEL OF THE MORMONS AT TOTTENHAM.

There is particular interest in this photograph of the baptismal pool at the London headquarters of the Mormons, at South Tottenham, in view of the fact that quite recently the Baths Committee of Birkenhead refused to allow the use of the baths for Mormon baptisms. In two years the Mormons have held some twenty baptismal services in these baths.



THE STRUCTURE OVER WHICH PART OF A TRAIN TOPPLED, TO FALL 250 FEET; THE BLAAUWKRANTZ BRIDGE, BETWEEN GRAHAMSTOWN AND PORT ALFRED. On April 22 a terrible accident, resulting in the loss of twenty-eight lives, occurred in Cape Colony, on the line between Port Alfred and Grahamstowns. A train from Port Alfred was approaching the Blazuwkrantz Bridge, the single span of which covers a 250-feet deep chasm, when a coach left the rails. The train went on for a little way, and then the van and four coaches toppled over the left side of the bridge. The engine and three trucks kept the track. There is only a single line. Port Alfred is the boliday research of gammatown, and sig generally known as "the Kowie," from its river.

CORONATION POMP IN THE MAKING: "BUILDING" A ROBE FOR THE KING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

WORK DEMANDING FIFTEEN THOUSAND PINS: "PINNING" THE ERMINE FOR ONE OF THE KING'S CORONATION ROBES.

The Illustration shows the "pinning" of the ermine for the train, an operation that calls for the use of over 15.000 pins. For the train, some 500 skins and some 650 tails are being used. The order to make the Coronation robes for the King and Queen was given some while ago to Messes. Wilkinson and 500, of Maddox Street, who have enlisted the services of various firms, specialists in their own branches. The King's ermine train is being made at

Messers. Debenham's, in Wimpole Street, on whose premises the sketches for this drawing were made. Behind the table on which the "pinning" is taking place may be seen the cape of the robe. It may be noted that the King will wear three robes during the Coronation—the Royal Crimson Robe of State, which is worn until just before the Anointing; the Imperial Mantle of Cloth of Gold; and the Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, in which his Majesty leaves the Abbey,

Mt-the-Sign-of-St. Paul's ance in St. Paul's in a white sh ANDREW LANG ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL AND THE CLAY DISK OF PHAESTUS. MME. SELMA LAGERLOF, DR. FREMANTLE. The Dean of Ripon, who has writ a volume on "Natural Christianit for Harper's "Library of Liv Thought." The Swedish Author, whose new Novel, "The Girl from the Marsh Croft," translated into English, is an-nounced by Mr. Werner Laurie. books, amount to £26. It was not the fault of his publishers, or of any one. The world did not want the books, and, in regard to most of Southey's works, the world remains indifferent. Of course, in many instances, the law of copyright

The Swedish Author, whose new Novel, "The Girl from the Marsh Croft," translated into English, is an nounced by Mr. Wenert Laurie.

Mr. Birrell observed that he and most authors have no personal interest in the matter (I hope that I do not misrepresent the honourable member), and, indeed, we have none. The existing law permits copyright to the author (or whoever owns the copyright) for some forty years after the first publication of the book. Now I should greatly deceive the reader if I were to say that I think a large revenue would accrue to the author of Mr. Birrell's "Oblter Dicta" forty years after the date of its first publication.

The enormous majority of authors—20,000 to 10, I fancy—write books quite ephemeral. The books are dead, as far as pecuniary profits from them are concerned, three months, or a year, or at most two years, after the date of publication. It does not follow that they are bad books, or that

Boudreau Maple et Co 017 Grano Café Capucin des ard Boule

THE LATE "KING OF PARIS" GIVES HIS NAME TO A NEW STREET IN THE CITY OF LIGHT: A PLAN OF THE RUE EDOUARD VII.

The new street in Paris to be named after King Edward, who was to the Parisians, in a special sense, their "King," will run from the Boulevard des Capucines to the Rue Caumartin in a curving direction. The shaded part of the map indicates the area of property to be rebuilt.

does not affect the author, because he has sold his copyrights for a sum down. Be it a large or a small sum, he has made his bed and must lie on it. If I remember rightly, after Scott's death, his copyrights were bought up by his publisher for a sum that paid off the remaining debts which the author incurred by the failures of Constable and Ballantyne. Authors, I suspect, entertain no sentiments of regret when the law puts a period to copyrights which do not belong to themselves or their heirs.

That is a pleasant anecdote of Mr. Herbert Spencer buying a copy of

Hallam's "Europe During the Middle Ages," which was cheap, because some "body-snatcher" had seized the law permitted him to steal. Mr. Spencer based a very important theory on some facts in the book, and then found that, in Hallam's later and copyright editions, the facts were proved not to be facts! Serve him right, I think, for doing his book-purchases in the body-snatcher's market.

Dr. Hempl's gallant attempt to translate the picture-writing on each side of the ancient clay disk of Phæstus has had curious fortunes. He found in the text a set of remarks on a prophetess, whose property had been stolen by robbers, who somehow got it back from these unprincipled men, and who did sacrifices, and called aloud to Zeus, and described the death of the victims.



THE AUTHOR OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE HONOURED ON THE FRENCH SIDE, THE PLACE EDOUARD VII. AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

In the angle of the Rue Edouard VII. there will be a broad oval space to be called the "Place Edouard VII." In the centre will be a statue of King Edward, probably equestrian.

Now, in the Burlington Magazine, in a very learned article, Miss Stawell translates both sides of the disk. She finds nothing about a prophetess, or robbers, or Zeus, or a sacrifice, or dying victims; hers "is another story," or, rather, is another song.

Meanwhile the St. Andrews school of Discology had translated the other side of the disk, which was about the slaughter of "the foreign beasts, the woolly headed ones," and contained the signature of "the female slave of the holy prophetess," and remarks on "The Four Holy Children," or "Four Children in Religion." The St. Andrews school were wary enough not to publish their translation; indeed, they went about giggling when they thought of it. Miss Stawell's version has no female slave, no woolly headed ones, no children in religion. It is a hymn to Athene, in Greek verses called "dochmiacs." I wonder what the next translator will make of this document!



THE STREET BY WHICH PARISIANS WILL REMEMBER THEIR "KING": THE RUE EDOUARD VII. AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

The Rue Edouard VII. will form a turning out of the Boulevard des Capucines between the Grand Café and Olympia, as indicated in the Drawing.

they are superseded by better books; but a few months after publication they are no longer new. People want new books; they cease to remember the name and existence of a book very promptly, unless it be a very successful novel, or (in days when living poets had readers) a very successful poem. Even the most scandalous "reminiscences" hurry to oblivion.

Meanwhile, works of recognised genius, which are very rare, improve in selling quality by age. Shelley's, Wordsworth's, Keats's, and Coleridge's poems hardly sold at all during the lifetime of these authors. Later, the poems "caught on," and the hardship of copyright law only touches the few authors whose sales improve in process of time. of time.

In a letter of Southey, when Poet Laureate and the most eminent man of letters of his country, he remarks that his profits, during one year, for twenty- one



A SITE THAT COST £480,000; WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE RUE EDOLLARD VII. The company formed to construct the new street in Paris to be named after King Edward bought the site for 12,000,000 francs, or about £480,000.

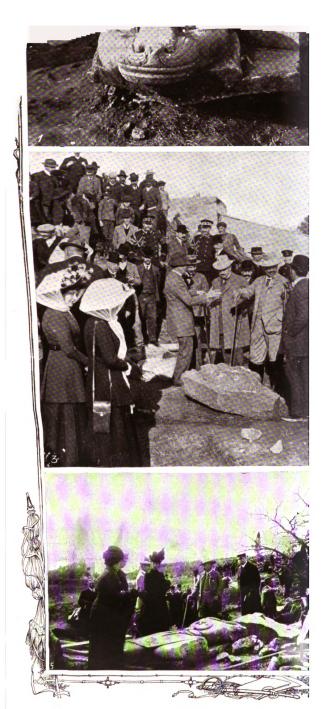
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS ON THE RACE-COURSE: A NOVEL DEPARTURE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



YOUNGSTERS WHOSE APPEARANCE CAUSED MUCH COMMENT: LITTLE GIRLS AT THE RACES, IN FRANCE.

The two little girls shown in the Drawing were seen recently at the races, both at Longohamp and at Auteuil. A number of those who saw them credited them with being "mannequins" whose business it was to exhibit the latest fashion for children: this was promptly denied.



- 1. FOUND IN THE BURNED RUINS OF ONE OF THE CONCYREAN
 TENTES AT GANTIZA: A LION'S HEAD WHICH PROBABLY
 DATES FROM THE EARLY OF CENTURY B.C.
 2. USBANTHED AT GARTIZA: THE HEAD OF A MONSTER
 GORGON (CIRCA OTH CENTURY B.C.)
- 3. THE IMPERIAL ARCHEOLOG
 HE WILL SUPERINTEND
 OF THE GORGON.

 4. SHOWING THE GIRDLE OF
 GORGON FOUND AT GA

Greece has paid the Kaiser a graceful compliment by conceding to him all rights of excivation in connection with the remains at Garitza, for there are few Kings and Governments who are not jealous of the archæologically inclined stranger in their midst. Naturally it is undented that all "finds" will remain in the island. Professor Dörpfeld is to have charge of the executations, with Dr. Versakis, to whom the recent discoveries owe their being, as colleague, and a number of German assistants. It is understood that his Imperia Majesty will supply the funds for extensive work, which will embrace also Govino Harbour

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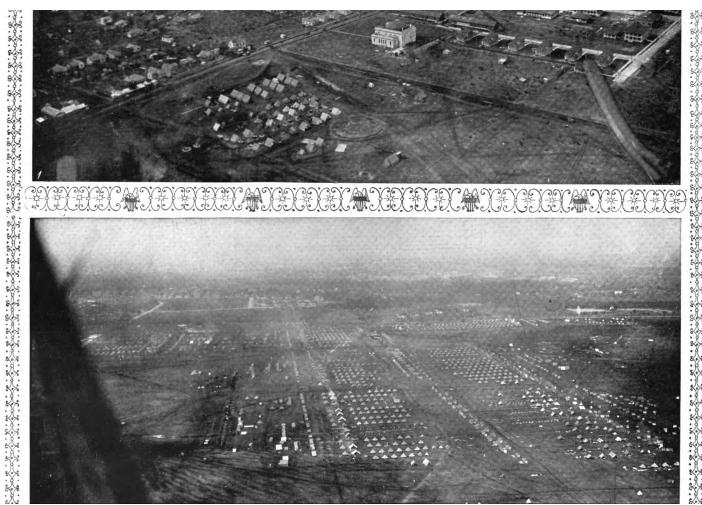
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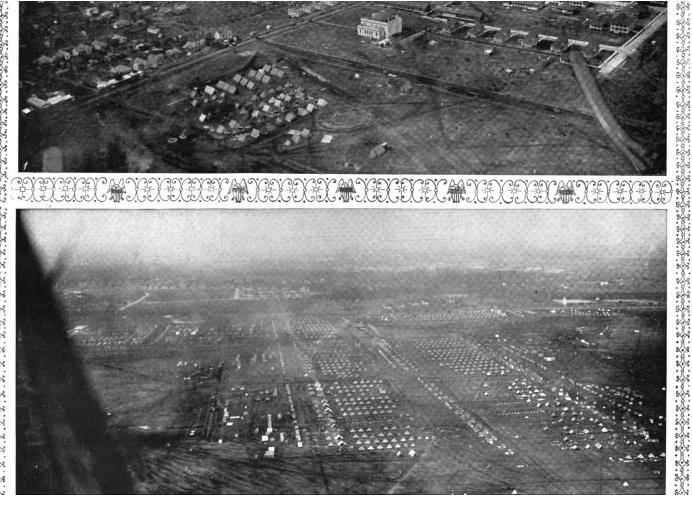
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I've lest of their kind in Lond.

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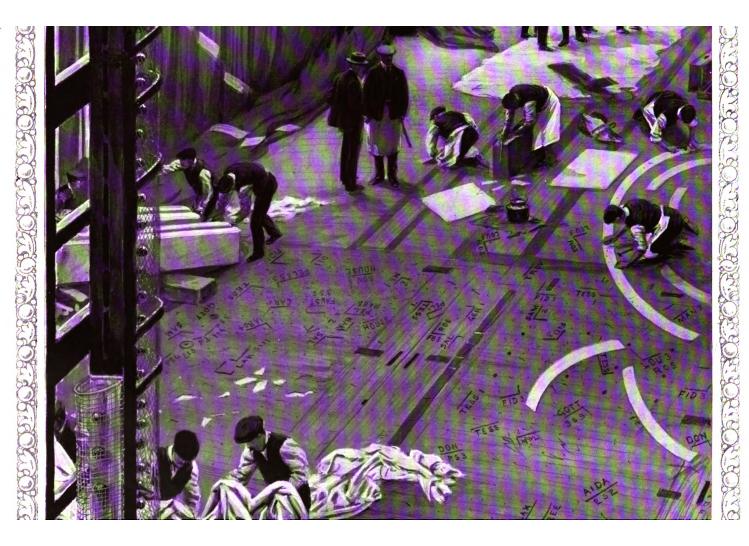
Mr. Landor Ro. d's New symposion

at its best, and in solvists engine

e second to none.

miest important musical erest of theof a carse, the first of the croic / Befor with and place, given by M d Ra d Pogno at the Quer's h. e with be given on Wednesdayter to on the following Wednesday T which of his most starting note. p. 6 mance of Merdelssohn's mor a a A M deummer Night's Pravi 's, so not, as some would seem to ". I a n'y sears ago, or more, "A a Dearn' was given as an openariae. Palate through the summer. Inarmer and Mr Chear Burner sand to er was gien under nost de mit it icine is a music and a salval box d No more charming performs of too d Is don; but, unformate eyed the watertaking askance.

Read America (Dechestral Societies, et al.) as soon a ladest returned to the end of the



A CORONATION FESTIVITY: A BALL IN AID OF A HOSPITAL.

GREAT LADIES WHO ARE PATRONESSES OF THE FUNCTION.



- 1. THE COUNTESS OF LONSDALE,
 2. THE MONICARS' GALLERY OF THE
 BAIL-KOWA AT THE SAVOY.
 3. THE DECIRESS OF RELIANDER OF TECK,
 WHO WILL ATTISKD THE BALL.
 4. FIRE DECIRESS OF WEATYS.
 4. THE DECIRESS OF WEATYS.
 5. THE COUNTESS OF WEATYS.
 5. THE COUNTESS OF WEATYS.
 6. PRINCE ALKEANDER OF TECK,
 WHO WILL ATTISKD THE BALL.
 6. PRINCE ALKEANDER OF TECK,
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 6. PRINCE SALEXANDER OF TECK,
 WHO WILL ATTISKD THE BALL.
 6. PRINCE SALEXANDER OF TECK,
 WHO WILL ATTISKD THE BALL.
 6. THE DECIRESS OF SCHERLAND.
 6. THE DECIRES OF SCHERAND.
 6. THE DECIRES OF SCHERLAND.
 6. THE DECIRES OF SCHERLAND.
 6.

One of the most important social events of this exceptionally important Coronation sesson will be the great Fancy Dress Ball at the Savoy Hotel on May 18 in aid of the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund of the Middless Hospital. Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck have promised to be there, as well as Princess Christian and other members of the Royal Family Prince Alexander of Teck is to hand a diamond pendant worth 250 guiness supper at the same time. In the ball-room M. Krein's celebrated Russian orchestra will play.

A STATE DOCUMENT FOR SALE: THE GUARDS OF CHARLES II.:

"AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE NEW-RAISED FORCES."

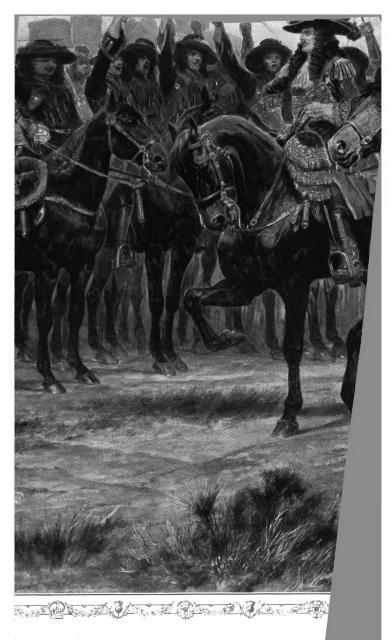


- 1. CHIEF OF ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THREE THOOPS OF THE 2. IN ABOUT THE YEAR 1684:
 1ST LIFE GUARDS: JAMES, DUKE OF YORK (JAMES II.) REGIMENT OF A TROOPER IN THE ROYAL | 3. CHIEF OF ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THREE TROOPS OF THE HORSE.
- 4. THE VELLUM MANUSCRIPT WHICH IS THE FIRST RECORD OF THE CONSTITUTION AND PAY OF THE GUARDS:
 "AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE NEW-RAISED FORCES BEGUN THE 26 OF JANUARY 1660."
- 6. CONCERNING THE GRENADIER GUARDS: A PAGE FROM THE DOCUMENT.

A remarkable State Document is to be sold by auction before long—a vellum manuscript, with the sign manual of Charles II, in four places, which is the first record of the constitution and pay of the Guards, horse and foot. The document consists of twenty-six large folio pages, finely written and having the headings and capitals in black ink and gold. It begins: "An establishment for the new-raised forces begun the 26 of January, 1660." Then follows the King's signature above matter which includes particulars of the establishment of the 1st Life Guards, with its three troops—"His Majestie's Oune Troope of Guards," "His

- 5. THE SIGN MANUAL WHICH HEADS TWENTY-ONE RULES: THE THIRD OF THE FOUR SIGNATURES OF KING CHARLES II. WHICH APPEAR ON THE STATE DOCUMENT DEALING WITH THE GUARDS. 7. THE COST OF THE ARMY AND GARRISONS: A SUMMARY FROM THE DOCUMENT.

Highness Royall the Duke of Yorke his Troope of Guards," and "His Grace the Duke of Albemarle his Troope of Guards." Also in the document there are dealt with the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), the 1st and 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards, and the Coldstreams. The famous auctioneers, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, are 10 sell the manuscript. The Illustration of the "Trooper in the Royal Regiment of Horse" is reproduced. hy permission, from the illustrated edition of "The British Standing Army," by the late Co.onel Clifford Watton.



AL HORSE GUARDS (THE BLUES) INSPECTED IN

of a regiment of horse of eight troops, the Earl of Oxford to be Colonel, and o Blues," that it might not be confounded with the Earl of Portland's (Dutch) Ho Blue Guards"; now it is most familiar as "the Blues," a name most easily reme

SUBJECT OF A HOME OFFICE INQUIRY: MORMONISM IN ENGLAND.

THE BOOK OF MORMON AND OTHER MATTERS.

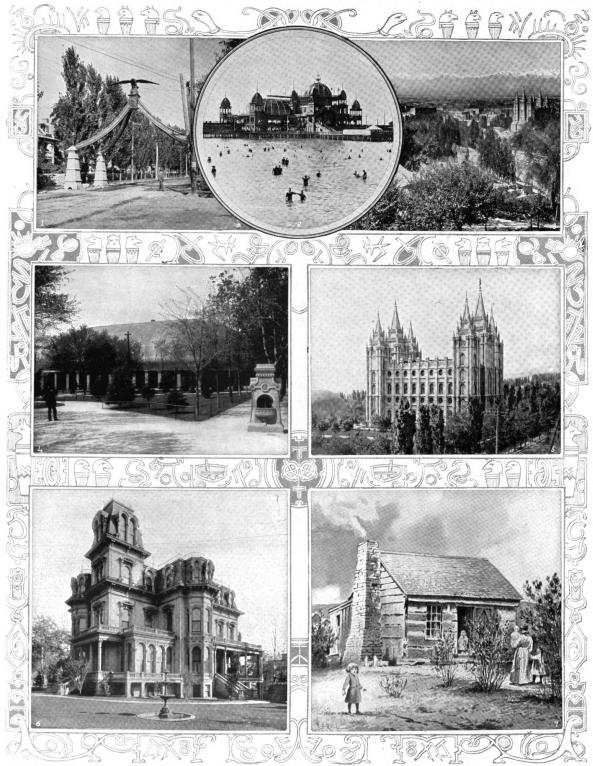


The outery against missionary work by the Mormons in this country is by no means new: from time to time protests have been made, and on several previous occasions we have illustrated the matter. The present inquiry by the Home Office is, however, decidedly the most probing which has been undertaken, and many will await the results with keen interest. Meantime, it may be noted that the sect has been established in England for a considerable time, and has eighty-two churches here, with a membership of 80,000. Their London headquarters are at South Tottenham. They are most active in the industrial centres of the North-notably Liverpool. Hull. Bradford. Manchester, Leeds. Sheffield, Newcastle, and Nottingham. "The

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Ssints." to give the Mormons their full title, was founded in 1830 at Manchester. New York, by Joseph Smith. At the age of fifteen, Smith declared that an angel had appeared thrice to him, telling him that the Bible of the Western Continent was buried in a certain spot near Manchester. Three years later he dug there, and according to the Mormon belief, the angel of the Lord delivered to him a stone box holding a volume made of thin gold plates. The writing on the plates he declared to be in the Reformed Egyptian tongue, and, although illiterates, he dictated a translation, hidden behind a screen the while. This was printed under the title. "The Book of Mormon." [Continued opposite.]

All the Illustrations on this page, with the exceptions of Nos. 4, 5, and 6, are reproduced from Mr. William Alexander Linu's most 'uteresting Book, "The Story of the Mormons," by Courtesy of Messrs Macmillan. Photographs 4, 5, and 6 by C. N. and Illustrations Bureau.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS: THE MORMON HEADQUARTERS-SALT LAKE CITY.



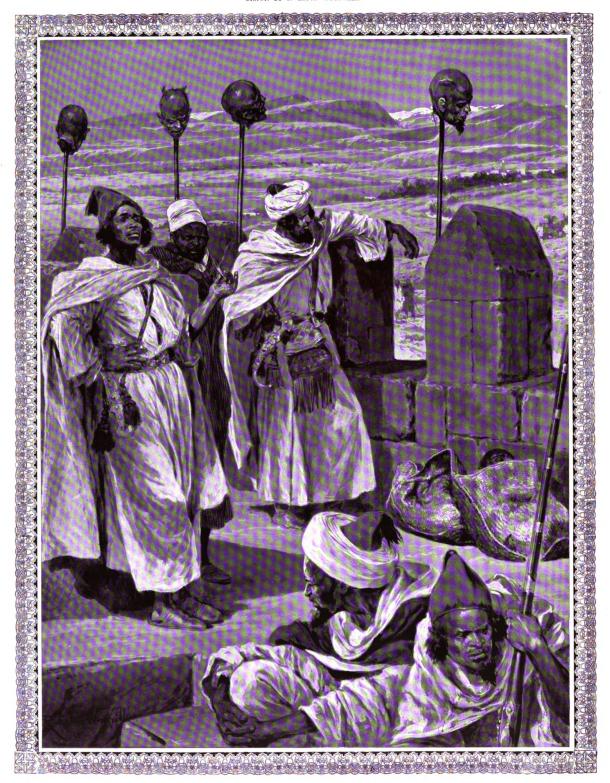
- THE BIRD OF FREEDOM IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS: EAGLE GAIE, SALT LAKE CITY. 3. THE WEALTHY HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER-5. THE NEW MEETING - PLACE OF THE MORMONS IN SALT LAKE CITY: THE GREAT TABERNACLE.
- THE OLD MEETING PLACE OF THE MORMONS IN SALT LAKE CITY: THE DOMED TABERNACLE. A STRIKING EDIFICE IN SALT LAKE CITY: AMELIA'S PALACE, GUARDS' HOUSE.
- 6. A SIBRING EDIFICE IN SALT LAKE CITY: AMELIA'S PALACE, GUARDS' HOUSE.

 "The Book of Mormon" declared Joseph Smith to be God's prophet, and professed to trace the history of America from its first settlement by a crowd of refugees from amongst the tribes dispersed after the Confusion of Tongues. A certain Mormon collected and buried the trecords of these people, to be unearthed in due time by Smith, the chosen prophet. Followers began to gather about Smith, who, later, was shot dead by a mob at Nauvoo, Illinois. This "marryrdom" strengthened the cause. Brigham Young took Smith's place, and in 1847 established himself in Salt Lake City, Urah. Two years later a State was organised with the title "Descret"—"the land of the honey-bee"—but Washington would not ratify Photographs, by Ballou; Illistitution No. 7 redraum fn
- DAY SAINTS : SALT LAKE CITY, FROM PROSPECT HILL.
- 7. A PRIMITIVE "LATTER DAY SAINT'S" HOUSE: A MORMON HOME IN SOUTHERN UTAH.
- the Constitution. Yet, "the Territory of Utah" was recognised, with Brigham Young as Governor. According to the figures of a few years ago, Salt Lake City, which is four miles long by three broad, has a population of \$0,000. A United States Bill of 1887 forbids polygamy, and the Mormons no longer insist on that article of their original creed; they deny, indeed, that plurality of wives is even permitted, much less praised. Further, when, in 1896, Utah became a State, prohibition of polygamy was made one of the articles of its constitution. According to the Mormons' report for 1910, the 300 missionaries of the sect visited 69.139 houses in this country in that year, and distributed 5.582,415 tracts and 117,470 pamphlets.

Photographs by Ballou; Illustration No. 7 redrawn from a Photograph in "McClure's Magazine," by Permission.

BOTH SPUR AND INSULT: A GRUESOME INDISCRETION.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE



"A MOST TACTLESS PROCEEDING": THE HEADS OF REBELS EXHIBITED ON THE TRAITOR'S GATE AT FEZ.

There can be no doubt that the Sultan of Morocco's indiscretions have aggravated the

which had been exhibited over the town gates should be taken down. Apart from all acuteness of the situation in his country. To give but a single instance: "It was only under the threat of immediate resignation [we quote the "Times"] that the French military miss on was able to obtain orders from the Sultan that the heads of a few rebels killed in action

Dresden SENDIG HOTEL Europäischer Hof

Neues Sendig Hotel, Europäischer Hof

Schandau Swiss Saxony

SENDIG HOTEL Teleg. Address : Sendig, Schandau. Nuremberg

Sendig Hotel, Württemberger Hof

Wiesbaden

SENDIG EDEN HOTEL

General Direction

Rudolf Sendig, Sen.

SENDIG AIMS OF THE HOTELS.

"Nobilitas Classica," "Noblesse Solide," "Refined Simplicity," "Homely, Up-to-Date Style." EVERY MODERN EQUIPMENT TO PLEASE THE MOST ÆSTHETIC TASTE.



The Sendig Hotel, Europaischer Hof, Dresden, Newly Erected Open May 15th, 1911.

Owing to the great influx of visitors attracted by the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF HYGIENICS, it is advisable to secure apartments in advance. Telegraphic Address: "Sendig, Dresden."

S in Germany contain 1000 Rooms

The two Sendig Hotels in Dresden, 'Europäischer Hof,' have 300 rooms and 100 bathrooms with lavatories.

The Sendig Hotel in Schandau, with its world-wide reputation, deserves equal notice.

The "Sendig Hotel, Württemberger Hof," Nuremberg, quite up - to - date, in the best situation, to the left of the Terminus.

"Sendig Eden Hotel," Wiesbaden, finest situation, in direct vicinity of Kurhaus, with magnificent garden promenades and terraces. Thermal Baths. Auto-Garage.

	The following firms are a few of those connected with the erection and equipment of the new Sendig Hotel, Europäischer Hof, Dresden.					
	Electric Lift: August Kühnscherz, Johne, Dresden.	I:on-Cement Work: Kell and Löser, Dresden.	Kirsten, Dresden. Installation of Sanitary Work: Spott, Engineer, Dresden.	Ornamental Plaster - Work : Hauer, Diesden.		
	Lighting Arrangements; Sachsenwek, Ltd., Niedersedlitz, Dresden.	Girders: Kelle and Hildebrandt, Gr. Luga. Dresden.	Copper-Work: Hermann Beeg, Dresden.	Do. do. Peter Henssler, Dresden.		
	Do. Do. R. Kändler, Dresden.	Sanitary Articles (Baths, Closets, &c.): Keppernick and Hartz, Dresden.	Illuminated Signs : Telephonfabrik, Ltd , late J. Berliner, Berlin.	Cabinetmakers: A. Frank, Dresden.		
	Gas and Electric Fittings : K. M. Se.fert, Dresden.	Floor-Work: Otto Kaufmann, Nieder- sedlitz, Dresden.	Decorations: Ernst Kiessing, Dresden.	Do. Weinhold, Dresden.		
	Do. Do. K. A. Seifert,	Glass - Work : Beyer and Walter, Dresden.	Marble Decoration: Stilbach and John, Dresden.	Do. Paulig and Walter, Arnsdorf i. Sa.		
(Chandelier Factory (Kronleucterfabrik), Ltd., C. R. Richter, Dresden.	Granite-Work : C. G. Kunath, Dresden.	Parquette-Work : L. Heine, Dresden.	Hot-Water Apparatus: Po-tel R. Co., Dresden		
	Bronze and Metal Art-Work: Max Grossmann, Dresden.	Woodwork: Ernst Grumbt, Dresden.	Venetian Shutters: Klett and Co., München.	Wall Tiles: E. Teichert, Meissen.		
	Central Heating: Gebr. Körting, Han- over.	Culinary Apparatus. Machines, &c.: Gebr. Demmer, Eisenach.	Sandstone : C. F. Förster, Riesa.	Light Tiles: Hermann Richter, Dresden.		
	Slates and Tiles: Electrical Pottery (Elekt. Tonwerke), Langen-Oels.	Installation of Sanitary Work: Herm. Liebold, Dresden.	Air - Suction Cleansing Apparatus : Borsig, Berlin-Tegel.	Do. Hermann Gräfe, Dresden.		
Telegraphic		Hotel Eq	uipment:			
Addresses:	English Tea-Service: J. Olivier.	Art Printing: Johannes Pässler, Dresden-N.	Carpets and Rugs: B. Ganz and Co., Mainz.	Saloons and Dining-Hall: Raumkunst, Dresden-A.		
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LADIES' PAGE.

THE unveiling of Queen Victoria's Memorial will once more place foremost in the public gaze the noble and wise woman to whom it was given to lead a great era with a distinction of both intellectual and moral excellence that did much for her country, and especially for her sex. Her long and honourable reign is already commemorated more widely, probably, than has ever been that of any Sovereign in the world's history. Mr. Hare, in his "Walks in London," mentions that the great love of the nation for Queen Elizabeth expressed itself by the placing in a large number of London churches of memorial tablets to her memory. In proportion to the widet Empire over which Victoria ruled is the greater dispersion of memorials of the veneration of her time for the modern great Queen, whose most splendid memorial is about to be unveiled in front of her London palace. Mr. J. H. Settle, Spring-cliffe street, Bradlord, has had the happy thought of compiling a complete list of the Queen Victoria Memorials that exist, and he will be grateful to any of my readers who will forward to him particulars of any such tribute. His list already enumerates no fewer than one hundred and twelve memorials in localities all over the globe. The sites range from Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow, and many more Indian towns, and other Eastern places, such as Aden, Constantinople, Bangkok, Hong-Kong, and Singapore, to almost every British colony, South Africa, Australia, Canada, the West Indies, and

Miss Doreen Milner's wedding with Lord Linlithgow was a really beautiful sight. The lovely fair bride's blue eyes were in harmony with her maids' costumes. The bridal gown was rich and stately, to suit the tall form of the wearer. It was built of white and silver brocade, made to fall in straight and heavy lines that crossed at the front, and opened at the foot to show a panel of old Venetian point lace, the gift of the Duchess of Portland; the short corsage was built chiefly of the same rich antique lace, and finished with crossing widebretelles of pearl and silver embroidery. There was a train two yards long falling from the waist, and the elbow sleeves and yoke were both of stretched Brussels net. The bridal veil was tulle worked round the edge with silver, and a sheaf of lilies formed the bridal bouquet. The bridesmaids' gowns were of blue satin veiled with white lace and net, with the blue showing alone at the waistbelts and sash ends, while on the skirts the veiling was so complete as to be pure white in effect; the skirts and corsages were finished with pearl embroideries. The bridesmaids also wore white net veils arranged as caps on the head, and held in place by wreaths of green leaves, and their bouquets were large clusters of white lilac tied with blue ribbons. There were four young ladies and four little girls, and two tiny trainbearers—a boy and a girl.



THE REVIVAL OF THE BOLERO.

This spring frock is in linen or thin cloth, having bolero jacket, with revers and belt of black-and-white striped silk.

There is no longer any feeling against the wearing of black at a wedding. A great many's mart, big black hats were worn amongst the assembled congregation, and the Duchess of Buckingham wore a black chiffon gown and coat embroidered in silver, as well as a toque of the same sombre shade. Black and royal blue, that popular mixture of the season, was worn by Lady George Nevill; and even the bride's married sister, Mrs. York, had a black hat, relieved by royal blue lancer feathers, worn with a gown of blue satin with a touch of black on it. One of the best-dressed people, as usual, was Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, who was in a delicate shade of violet velvet, with a toque of hyacinths shading tom the same pale violet to pinkish heliotrope; the costume was completed by a long sable coat. The Duchess of Portland wore exquisite ermine in stole and huge muff, with a gown and wide-brimmed hat of purple silk cashmere and chiffon; and Lady Savile, in grey satin, displayed a lovely chinchilla set; while Lady Reid (of Australia) was wrapped in sealskin, and Lady Willingdon wore white fox.

There ought to be serious action taken about the

(of Australia) was wrapped in sealskin, and Lady Willingdon wore white fox.

There ought to be serious action taken about the prevalent practice of adulteration of flour that has been exposed by experts in a report to the Local Government Board. That this most universal article of consumption, the mainstay of life amongst the poorer classes, should be so treated with virulent chemicals as to be positively dangerous to health, is monstrous. Were the science of government properly understood, how far more important would such subjects as the deliberate adulteration for illicit gain of Nature's gifts for the preservation of the race appear to be than those preparations for mutual slaughter on which so much of the money and intelligence of States are squandered! There must be a reason for the bad teeth, the prevalence of appendicitis, and the stunted growth of the masses in the present day. Is it not probable that the reason is to be found in the food dosed with one or another drug under the specious titles of "preservatives," "improvers," and "strengtheners"—for by such hypocritical names are called, by the people who use them, the salicylic acid that is added to the milk of our babes and invalids, and the lime and nitric acid that are imparted to the bread which forms almost the whole food of poor children and the main sust-nance of most people in this country? It seems that the United States and Switzerland have already legislated against these poisons in food. Surely it is possible both to provide and to carry into sten effect similar protection for our people?

Women's votes certainly ought to secure more attention to serve effects of health and human wall, heinz

Women's votes certainly ought to secure more attention to such subjects of health and human well-being. Women's Suffrage is again to come before the House of Commons on May 5, and if the distinct pledges of a large majority of members seem to them worth keeping, the second reading must be carried by a large majority. But what will happen next depends on Mr. Asquith and his followers, who are apparently enemies of Women's Enfranchisement.

NEEDLESS LOSS OF BEAUTY.

AN over-stout lady is more conspicuous for her infirmity at this present time than she would have been two generations ago. The slender shape, the supple, willowy form, instinct with grace, strength, and alertness, are essential elements of elegance, and are quite necessary to the woman who desires to do justice to the beautiful creations of the fashionable dressmakers of London and Paris.

It is therefore a great calamity to become stout, in the first place, from the æsthetic standpoint; but overstoutness soon becomes equally calamitous from the point of view of physical fitness, for the disease of obesity, or neglected over-fatness, is full of danger, generating, as it does, a whole host of other complaints.

But, after all, the loss of beauty and health is quite needless now that the famous Antipon treatment for curing obesity without trouble and with absolute permanence has become the recognised standard treatment amongst all competent authorities. The cruelly exacting methods of fasting, drugging, and sweating are still employed by the unwary and the misguided, and the temporary reduction of weight brought about by such processes unfortunately encourages the victims to continue employing them, with the result that health, beauty, strength, buoyancy are often irretrievably lost.

Not so with Antipon, which gets a right grip on the offending tendency to put on ever so

employing them, with the result that health, beauty, strength, buoyancy are often irretrievably lost.

Not so with Antipon, which gets a fight grip on the offending tendency to put on ever so much more fat than the body has need for. What does this mean? Simply this: that when the mass of superabundant fatty matter is altogether eliminated—and this work Antipon accomplishes very quickly and thoroughly—there is a lasting cure of the disease of obesity—future immunity from the reproach of being "fat." Antipon takes off an appreciable amount within twenty-four hours of beginning the treatment. This initial loss of weight tanges from 80z, upwards, according to individual conditions. After this the day-to-day decrease is everything that could be wished, and when normal weight is restored, with symmetrical beauty and glowing health, the doses may cease. Wrinkling or puckering is out of the question, as Antipon has an excellent tonic effect on the skin, now freed from the congestion due to the subcutaneous excess of fatty matter. The complexion soon regains the bloom of perfect health.

"I was very pleased with the Antipon treatment," writes a lady from Roche's Point, Co. Cork, "and am glad to say I have reduced 28ib. It is some time now since I left off taking it, and I have not put on any flesh since."

Such convincing evidence of the permanent reduction of weight effected by Antipon is repeated hundreds of times in the voluntary letters of thanks received by the Antipon Company from all parts of the globe. Any reader is at liberty to examine this brilliant array of testimony at the offices of the Antipon Company.

The tonic action of Antipon on the alimentary system is simply splendid. Every organ of the body is benefited, but the most conspicuous result is shown in the amazing improvement in appetite, digestion, and assimilation. The subject under treatment may cat to his or her fancy,



Can it really be my own self? And this photo, taken only of ear ago! I must take Antipon at once as all my friend eem to have done. They all say what grand stuff it is:

and be sure that every ounce of nourishment will have its re-strengthening and re-beautifying effect. Antipon is an agreeable and refreshing liquid contain-ing vegetable substances only and is absolutely harmless.

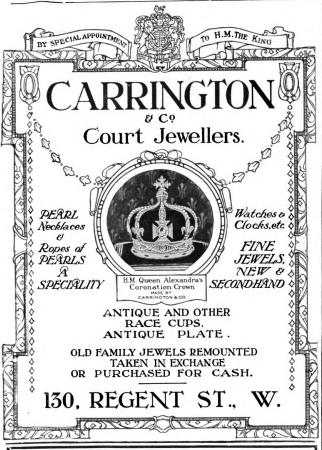
PROMOTING BEAUTY. SURE FREEDOM FROM OBESITY.

"Is there any sure freedom from obesity?" someone may ask. The answer may be given with absolute certi-tude. The remedy for over-stoutness in every stage is

the Antipon treatment, tonic, stimulant, obesity-reducer, strength-helper, and beautifier. The Antipon treatment is now, doubtless, known in every part of the civilised world, and recognised by every reliable authority as the standard cure for obesity—standard, because perimanent and really beneficial to vitality. There are many treatments for obesity, but only one Antipon, a British discovery which cannot possibly be successfully imitated. Antipon has this characteristic which other preparations do not possess: it goes right to the root of the evil, and drives out the tendency to put on too much fat. That tendency, indeed, 2s the disease of obesity, which our ancestors deemed incurable; and, as a matter of fact, our gouty and plethoric forefathers had no recognised cure for obesity, that most prolific cause of diseases.

Many correspondents have asked the meaning of the word Antipon. It comes from the Greek "anti," against, and the Latin "pondus," weight, and the scientific discoverer was well justified in this nomenclature.

Antipon, besides reducing weight in a marvellous way, has a marked beneficial effect on the digestive and assimilative systems, and so helps in the re-nourishment of the organism as fast as the superabundant fat is being eliminated from the over-charged system. Not every stout person is aware of the fact that obesity is the result of a general state of disordered nutrition of the body, and that the condition has to be completely remedied ere it is possible to say that the corpulency is permanently cured. Antipon, therefore, does many duties. First, it eliminates the excess of fat that congests the whole system; second, it conquers the tendency whereby such an over-fatted condition could be re-developed; third, it restores perfect nutrition through its wonderful action on the digestive apparatus; fourth, it re-develops the muscular fibre which beforehand was simply "smothered" with the needless adipose; fifth, it has a great stimulative effect on the nervous system; and last but not least,





Pine Collar - 2, 21 and 21

CASTLE Collars

are faced with our pure Irish Linen, which retains its snowy linen whiteness after repeated washings. The shapes are good without being extreme,



—AND the price, from six for **2/6**, lower than is often charged for collars much their inferior.

than is often charged for coilars much their inferior. Dress Shiris, "Matchless" quality, 5/11 each; with pleated fronts, 6 6 each. Shirts refitted, 14,- per half-dozen. Zephyr or Oxford Shirts, best quality, made to order, 6/3 each. Pyjama Suits, Ceylon flannel, summer weight, 7/11 suit. Linen Mesh Underwear (non-irritating), Vests 5/6, Pants 6/6.

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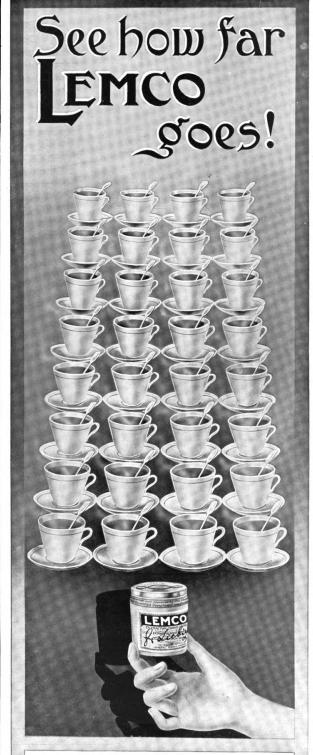
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"Little and Good."

The economy and goodness of "Lemco" are wonderful. The beef from which 1 lb. of it is made would cost over 30/- in this country. A little 4-oz. jar will make 32 cups of delicious sustaining bouillon, or 32 plates of soup. Its purity is guaranteed by independent analysis of every single batch made; that is why doctors rely on it so universally. An eighth of a teaspoonful of Lemco to half-a-pint of warm milk makes a most nutritious diet for delicate children and invalids.

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Send post card for particulars of Handsome Silver-Plated new shape Bouillon Spoons given in exchange for Lemco coupons.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

TERATUR

OMOL Steppes. Lieutenant Brooke,

A BRITISH TRAVELLER WHO WAS OFFERED

On the Tibetan

who was murdered

land in the

Lolo-

A BRITISH TRAVELLER WHO WAS OFFERED A TIBETAN WHEE JMR. W. N. FERGUSSON IN CHINESE DRESS.

After curing a chief of rheumatism, Mr. Fergusson writes, "I was tavided by the core of ear face which. . . I could see pering over the paraget. . . . I tanked the chief . . , but informed him I had a wife at Chentu. 'Oh,' said the emissary, 'but a Chinese woman is not like our women: they stay in the house and have small fert, so that they cannot walk. One of our womens out good with you, carry your load, cook your food, and do all kinds of work."

land in the last days of 1908, had for two years previously been travelling in China and Tibet. His stigate the Tibet. His purpose in going out to India was to investigate the debated question of the relation of the Sampo and Brahmaputra rivers. But the Indian Government, under their Treaty with Russia, could permit no stranger to enter Tibet from their side. Foiled in an attempt to slip over the Assam border, Brooke next went to Shanghai, and from it crossed China to Sining, in the west of Kansu Province. While he was preparing his expedition there, the Dalai Lama, who had fled to Urgu when Sir Frank Younghusband's Mission entered Lhasa, came south to the monastery of Kumbum close by, and Brooke and Mr. Ridley, of the China Inland Mission at Sining, were the first Europeans to interview him. The bedroom the first Europeans to interview him. The bedroom the

budorca. This journey through Mantze Land, described in an unadorned but engaging way by the author, is of extreme interest. A Buddhism which makes concessions to the nature-worship of the Bonba or Black Cap cult has gained ground, but the orthodox Bonba is found still in



A BIRD-FANCIER'S SHOP CARRIED ABOUT BY ITS PROPRIETOR:
A PARROT-HAWKER ON MT. VASHINGLIN.

photograph, which was taken on Vashinglin, 10,000 feet level, shows an itinerant bird-fanc who was hawking parrots from Ningyuenfu Valley to Chentu.

"ADVENTURE, SPORT, AND TRAVEL ON THE

AND TRAVEL ON THE TIBETAN STEPPES."
By W. N. Fergusson, F.R.G.S.
The book includes extracts from the last disry of the late Lieutenant J. W. Brooke, murdered by Lolos in Western China on December 24, 1908. Mr. Fergusson writers "It was my lot to go alone into the Lolo country and identify the bruised and mangled body of my friend, then recovered from the Lolos by the Chinese officials."

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the Bati and Bawang States.
After parting with Mr. Fergusson at Chentu, Meares and Brooke went on to Ningyuenfu, from where the latter made the dash into Lololand in which he met his death. From information supplied by Mr. Meares and his own knowledge,

valuable chapters on that unexplored WHERE MR. FERGUSSON CURED THE CHIEF'S RHEUMATISM: THE TIBETAN
MASTIFF THAT GUARDED THE CASTLE
OF DAMTUNG. country and its people. His photo-His photo-graphs and those of the intre-pid Lieu-tenant il-lustrate the work ex-cellently.

ELIOT

theauthor contributes

OF DAMTUNG.

"Brooke and I went up to say good-bye and see how the patient was rrogressing. As seen as we entered the room he sprang out of bed, and, with the aid of his stick, walked around the room almost in an upright position. We were almost as delighted as he was at this sudden recovery.

We got a photograph of the huge massiff key to guard the palace, and then said good-bye."

work excellently.

"The Bride of Two Kings," (Hutching the Portugues Court, was, curiously enough, in type before the recent Revolution. Its timeliness is accidental, but events have lent an interesting story additional value. The drama, which made only a nine days' wonder in Europe, was well worthy of revival in a popular memoir, and Mr. Edmund B. d'Auvergne has rewritten this chapter of history with care and vigour. It is the chronicle of the struggle between the two sons of João IV. for the throne of Portugal. Affonso VI., who succeeded his father in 1656, was a half-mad, violent, and incompetent boy. His mother, Luisa Guzman, of the House of Medina Sidonia, acted as Regent, and strove



TIBETAN PLAYERS IN COMEDY

TIBETAN PLAYERS IN COMEDY.

Lama occupied, we are told, was yery small and papered with a typically English rose wall-paper. From Sining Brooke went to Tankar, on the frontier, through which considerable trade passes between China and Tibet, and there he met the German traveller Dr. Taffel, who was dressed in a sheepskin coat, Tibetan boots, and fur cap, with a girdle round his waist, and gown tucked to the knee, the garb of the notorious Golok brigands, who for the third time had robbed him of everything he possessed. Undaunted by this example of the dangers in front of him, the young explorer plunged into Tibet, over the Kokonor plain, and reached within two hundred miles of his objective when he was turned back by the inevorable Lhasan guards. In his retreat, it appears, he and Dr. Stein were in the village of Tarmor on the same day without knowing of each other's presence. An account of this frustrated expedition, compiled from Brooke's papers, is now incorporated in "Adventure, Sport and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes" (Constable), by Mr. W. N. Fergusson had already visited the almost unknown tribes in the west of the province of Zechwar, distributing books for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and had made foreign Bible Society, and had made from the west of the province of Zechwar, distributing books for the British and Foreign Bible Society, who had made foreign Bible Society, and had made foreign Bible Society and had made foreign Bible Societ



WHERE MR. FERGUSSON ARRIVED IN THE DARK, LEFT BEHIND BY HIS ESCORT. AND WAS

WHERE MR. FERGUSSON ARRIVED IN THE DARK. LEFT BEHIND BY HIS ESCORT, AND WAS LAUGHED AT BY A PRINCESS; DAMBA CASTLE.

"While I talked with them my escort rushed on with my bedding, and was already out of sight. . . . I gave chase, and though I did not overtake my guide I found my way to the capital in the dark, and near the entrance to the castle met two men, who look a message to the Princess that I had arrived and would like accomodation. . . . They had a good laugh at me for getting left in the dark."



TIBETAN PLAYERS IN TRAGEDY.

TIBETAN PLAYERS IN TRAGEDY.

to excite popular favour for her younger son, Pedro. Affonso, however, turned her adrift when he came of age, and he might have Feld his place but for his marriage with Maria Francisca, daughter of the Duc de Nemours. From the moment she saw her husband, Maria loathed him, and gave her heart to Pedro. A long intrigue, conducted on her part with considerable ability, ended in the overthrow of Affonso, who was banished to the Azores. Pedro seized the Regency and reigned as virtual King, to the advantage of Portugal. Maria did not rest until she had obtained the sanction of the civil and ecclesiastical courts to her marriage with her lover, and her action was further ratified by a dispensation from Rome itself. Thus she became the bride of two Kings, but the deposed Affonso kept her waiting nine and a-half years before she could again call herself Queen. It was only on her deathbed that she heard the news which she had so long desired. Fate death her poetical justice, for she was not destined to carry on the line of Braganza. She had but one child, a daughter, Isabel, who died young, and to secure the succession Pedro made a second marriage. The story is exciting, but extraordinarily squalid. Maria Francisca's life is, however, one of the strangest of human documents, and as such it repays study, particularly in the light of heredity. Mr. d'Auvergne has more sense of character than is commonly found in these lightly written fragments of history. His lucky discovery of an unpublished manuscript in the Bittish Museum has given his book independent importance.

BRITAIN'S HOME OF HEALTH

The only institution of its kind in the world for maintaining, preserving, and improving health along natural lines, where obesity and other physical defects are overcome and absolute fitness of condition is secured under the guidance of Mr. Eugen Sandow, who attends daily to place his knowledge and wide experience at the disposal of all inquirers

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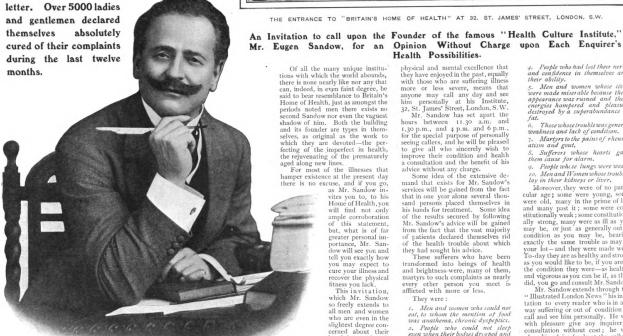


Photo. Warwick Brookes.]

MR. EUGEN SANDOW,

The Founder and Chief Exponent of the Cure of Illness by Natural Means, who invites all ill and ailing people to call upon or write to him for consultation and advice on their health without charge-

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Health Possibilities.

Of all the many unique institutions with which the world abounds, there is none nearly like nor any that can, indeed, in eyen faint degree, be said to bear resemblance to Britain's Home of Health, just as amongst the periods noted men there exists no second Sandow nor even the vaguest shadow of him. Both the building and its founder are types in themselves, as original as the work to which they are devoted—the perfecting of the imperfect in health, the rejuvenating of the prematurely aged along new lines.

For most of the illnesses that hamper existence at the present day there is no exuse, and if you go, as Mr. Sandow invites you to, to his

incommunit

as Mr. Sandow in-vites you to, to his Home of Health, you will find not only ample corroboration of this statement, but, what is of far greater personal im-portance, Mr. San-dow will see you and tell you exactly how you may expect to cure your illness and recover the physical fitness you lack. This invitation,

fitness you lack.
This in vitation, which Mr. Sandow so freely extends to all men and women who are even in the slightest degree concerned about their health, although they may at the moment be nothing worse than generally unfit and not up to unfit and not up to that condition of

physical and mental excellence that

physical and mental excellence that they have enjoyed in the past, equally with those who are suffering illness more or less severe, means that anyone may call any day and see him personally at his Institute, 32, St. James' Street, London, S.W. Mr. Sandow has set apart the hours between 11.30 a.m. and 1,30 p.m., and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., for the special purpose of personally seeing callers, and he will be pleased to give all who sincerely wish to improve their condition and health a consultation and the benefit of his advice without any charge.

Some idea of the extensive demand that exists for Mr. Sandow's services will be gained from the fact that in one year alone several thousand persons placed themselves in his hands for treatment. Some idea of the results secured by following Mr. Sandow's advice will be gained from the fact that the vast majority of patients declared themselves in the sufference of the sufference of the tensules and the sufference of the tensules and the sufference of the results secured by following Mr. Sandow's advice will be gained from the fact that the vast majority of patients declared themselves in the sufference of the

They were:

They were:
. Men and voomen who could not eat, to whom the mention of food was anothema, chronic dyspeptics.
2. People who could not sleep even when their bodies divoped and their brains ached, to whom the long-drawn, wakeful hours of darkness were hours of bruve.

People who could not think two thoughts coherently nof grip the subject of their conversation.

A few typical men

4. People who had lost their nerve and confidence in themselves and their ability.

5. Men and women whose tives were made miserable because their appearance was ruined and their energies hampered and pleasure destroyed by a superabilitance of fat.

6. Those whose trouble was general weakness and lack of condition.

7. Marlyrs to the pains of rheumatism and gout.

8. Sufferers whose hearts gave them cause for alarm.

9. People whose lungs were weak.

8. Sufferers whase hearts gave them cause for alarm.
9. People wokes lungs were weak.
10. Menand Women whose troubles lay in their kitneys or tiver.
Idoreover, they were of no particular age; some were young, some were old, many in the prime of life and many past it; some were constitutionally weak; some constitutionally strong, many were as ill as you may be, or just as generally out of condition as you may be, bearing exactly the same trouble as may be your lot—and they were made well.
10. To-day they are as healthy and strong as you would like to be, if you are in the condition they were—as healthy and vigorous as you can be if, as they did, you go and consult Mr. Sandow.
Mr. Sandow extends through the "Illustrated London News" his invitation to every reader who is in any way suffering or out of condition te call and see him personally. He will place his advice freely at the caller's disposal; and if the course which he recommends is followed, while the cost will be found to be small the

recommends is followed, while the cost will be found to be small the benefits to the sufferer's health will prove undoubtedly great.

FOR THOSE WHO LIVE AT A DISTANCE FROM LONDON.

Special Arrangements for Consulting Mr. Sandow by Correspondence.

Special Arrangements for Consultin Illness is not local, and Mr. Sandow long since recognised the urgent need that men and women everywhere outside the radius of the environs of London should be given the advantages of his natural method of health culture.

The result of Mr. Sandow's deliberations was an organization by means of which, ever since its conception, some hundreds of inquirers each week have written telling him of their health defects and health desires. Some have written on behalf of their children, and by means of the postal service have received Mr. Sandow's advice and subsequent treatment if they so desired, entirely without learing their own homes. Whilst, of course, Mr. Sandow prefers a faceto-face talk with every health seeker, yet some of his most successful results have been obtained for men and women whom he has never seen.

Mr. Sandow have seplained the application of his natural method of health culture in a series of small books, each of which deals with one

condition or illness. A copy of any of these will be sent gratis and post free to all who fill up the accompanying form. The titles are:

1. Indigestion and Dyspessia

12. Kidney Disorders:
Functional and Chronic

1. Indigestion and Dyspepsia
2. Constipation and its Cure
3. Liver Troubles
4. Nervous Disorders in Men
5. Nervous Disorders in Women
6. Obesity in Men
7. Obesity in Women
8. Heart Affections
9. Lung and Chest
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10. Rheumatism &Gout
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23. Insomnia 24. Neurasthenia

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book which treats of your condition.

Write for it to-day; the day after to-morrow you will re-ceive the little volume and be able to peruse it carefully, and learn how you yourself may pleasantly and surely in your own home at a trilling cost reap the health benefits you require.



and women who need exactly

The dyspeptic can find in Mr. San-dow's advice the surest direction to a sound digestion.

Mr. Sandow spe-cialises in flesh Mr. Sandow spe-cialises in flesh reduction, at the same time build-ing up the general health and con-dition.



the treatment which Mr. Sandow provides.



Do you wake up fit? You ought to, and you will, if you consult Mr.

The under developed man, woman, youth, or child cannot fail to benefit by a course of Mr.Sandow's treatment.





NAME (Please say whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, Rev., or other Title.)
ADDRESS

ADDRESS

OCCUPATION.
NATURE OF ILLNESS or
Condition from which relief is required.

Can you call? Please state Yes or No.
If you cannot call please give further detailed particulars in a
letter so that state and the state of t

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL," AT THE GLOBE. OUR dramatists are fond of placing the crucial situ-ation of their plays in the law-courts, and, almost hackneyed as the device has become nowadays, it seems to have an irresistible attraction for the playgoer. The



IN THE CITY WHERE SEDAN-CHAIRS ARE STILL IN FASHION THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT DRESDEN.

The Royal Opera House at Dresden receives Government support, and is thus enabled to maintain a permanent stock company. Not only are operas and the German classics played there, but also, works of great foreign dramatists, as Shakespeare and Molière, in German translations. The bronze group over the porch represents Dionysus and Ariadae. As the other picture shows, sedan-chairs are still used at Dresden.

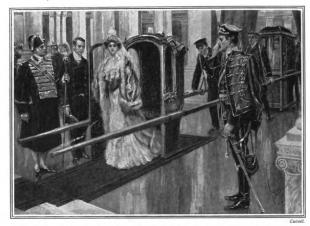
battle of wits between some hapless victim of the law, thrust, as it were, against the wall, and a counsel who has the advantages of taking the offensive and long forensic experience, appeals alike to authors and audiences, apparently because it stirs their sporting instinct. But, while we have had murder-trial scenes often enough on the stage and in sumbedless comedies have watched But, while we have had murder-trial scenes often enough on the stage, and in numberless comedies have watched private inquisitions into the morals of naughty heroines, we have been given few, if any, representations of the proceedings of an English divorce-court. It is into this court that Messrs. Hemmerde and Neilson—the one a K.C., the other an M.P.—carry us in their play; and the scene into which they have put their best work shows us a truculent and grimly logical barrister cross-examining a wife of a pleasure-loving and frivolous type, highly indiscreet in her conduct, but, as it happens, totally innocent of the charge brought against her and the lover who has compromised her so recklessly. The woman has not a chance against her trained antagonist; deeper and deeper she flounders into the net made out of her own lies and prevarications; weaker and weaker prove her struggles against the sledge-hammer blows of the counsel's arguments. Only once does she make any headway against him, and that is when, in sheer abandonment to hysteria, she protests against the cruelty of man-made and man-worked justice and passionately avows her innocence. In this section of their play, the authors have made a very happy selection of essentials, and at the sameltime produced a striking impression of actuality. But the rest of their plotthe circumstances which plunged the heroine into her predicament, and the evidence of the blotting-book, by means of which her lover is able to expose her false friend and establish her guiltlessness—all this is purely artificial and melodramatic. Just one act, both artistically true, saves the play—that and Miss Madge

artistically and realistically rue, saves the play-that and Miss Madge Titheradge's delicate art and emotional power, as evidenced in her handling of the "butterfly's' role. It is, indeed, Miss Titheradge's play, and the young actress by her performance passes at a bound into the front rank of her profession. Mr. Lewis Waller is fertent in the love-scenes. Mr. Lewis Waller is fer-vent in the love-scenes. Mr. McKinnel, as the cross-examining barris-ter, offers us a fine ex-hibition of the driving force of intellect. But it is the heroine who has the opportunities, and who, thanks to her interpreter, seizes upon the imagination.

"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY," AT THE LITTLE THEATRE

The refuge of anonymity is useless in the case of an author like Mr. Ber-nard Shaw, whose sig-nature is stamped on almost every sentence he writes. Indeed, the

pretence at hiding his identity seems only one more of the many jokes which this very earnest jester has perpetrated in the induction, play, and epilogue to which he has attached the title of "Fanny's First Play." The whole thing is a squib let off at the expense of his reviewers. In the induction and epilogue he is personal in his attack. Four of our London dramatic critics are supposed to be introduced on to the stage, and to display their impotence or lack of humour in respect of "G. B. S." and his works, though, in point of fact, only one of the quartet is so individualised that the portraiture is unmistakable; and the satire on that writer's predilections and mannerisms is rather too particular—not to say malicious—and has too much of a particular grievance behind it to seem in the best of taste or to interest the general public. The play itself, conceived of as the work of Miss Fanny O'Dowda, a girl Fabian, who distresse with it her indulgent and romantic father, is a more legitimate piece of fun, as well as a more effective retort, on Mr. Shaw's part, upon his critics. For here he seems to have



THE SEDAN-CHAIR IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: LADIES ARRIVING AT THE COURT OF SAXONY IN DRESDEN.

Possibly the historic associations of its name, which recall in German ears a great national victory, had some influence on the revival of the sedan-chair in Dresden. There, as our Illustration shows, it is still used for conveying ladies to the Saxon Court. The chair is said to have been invented at Sedan. It was introduced into England in 1634.



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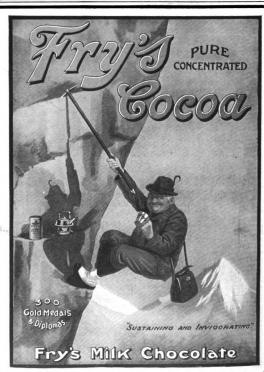
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taken up their challenge that he cannot write a play in the accepted sense, and tried to do it—given them plenty of story, strict division into acts, changes of scene, parallelism of plot, and even the full use of coincidence, as well as an atmosphere of domesticity which may be called mid-Victorian. Into two households which are eminently respectable and ambitious a revolting son and a revolting daughter respectively bring discomfort and shock by having, each of them, suffered fourteen days' imprisonment. Both boy and girl, who are engaged to each other, have come into conflict with the police through an excessive joie deviree, and while the girl is as anxious to announce her experience as any Suffragist, the boy is responsible for

at the cost of a seat at the theatre, with a holiday in the East. It is a plunge into the atmosphere of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. It is a feast of colour and adventure amid Oriental surroundings. It realises one's dreams of a world of sunshine and glamour in which turbans and scimitars, veiled houris and sinjet villains, beggars and white-robed Caliphs form elements in a procession that dazeles the eyes with its picturesqueness and variety. Mr. Oscar Asche may be felicitated on having brought Cairo or Bagdad to our very doors. Brilliant is his scene of the bazuar, in which a pageant of characteristically Oriental figures parades his stage. Dignified is his tableau of the Caliph's divan, so pleasantly brightened by feats of dancing, so startlingly

Wazir, who saves him from the penalty of mutilation, and agrees to marry his pretty daughter if Hajj will murder the Caliph. But the beggar fails, and is cast into prison; while little Marsinah, whom the Caliph has wooed as a gardener, falls into the Wazir's cruel power. Hajj, however, is a match for his enemies. Breaking away with Samson's strength from his chains, he murders his old enemy, who happens to be his fellow-prisoner, and flees in his clothes. Escaping into the Wazir's hammam, he saves his daughter just in time from the chance of torture, and drowns the Wazir in his own bath. The result is that the Caliph weds the innocent Marsinah, but her father has to pay the penalty for his half-justified crimes with



AS WE DO IT IN ENGLAND: THE GROUNDS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEING PREPARED

AS WE DO IT IN ENGLAND: THE GROUNDS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEING PREPARED FOR THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

For some time past a sort of "White City" has been springing up in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, in the shape of the various structures which are to be used for the Festival of Empire celebrations. As the model on view in the Strand shows, visitors to the Crystal Palace for the Festival will be able to make a symbolical trip round the Empire, the various Colonies being represented by special buildings or scenery.

introducing to his alarmed parents a damsel of easy virtue. Mr. Shaw is an old hand at illustrating the irreverence of the young for the ideals of their elders, and he does it once more in this instance. But he does not break new ground, either intellectually or technically. A cast running almost to two dozen renders him yeoman services.

"KISMET," AT THE GARRICK.

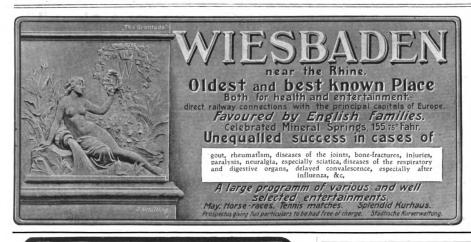
"'Sumurun' on a large scale," would be an apt description of the new Garrick piece, "Kismet." It provides us,

disturbed by an attempted assassination of the Commander of the Faithful. Hajj is the sinner who makes this attempt, at the suggestion of a rascally Wazir; and it is a day in Hajj's life we are asked to watch. It has been a day for him crowded with events. The enemy who robbed him of his wife has thrown a bag of gold at his head as he begged by the door of the mosque. That gold has tempted him to cheat merchants at the mosque and run off with fine clothes amid their quarrels. His theft brings him before the

AS THEY DO IT IN ITALY: THE PONTE MONUMENTALE IN THE GROUNDS

AS THEY DO IT IN 17ALY: THE PONTE MONUMENTALE IN THE GROUNDS
OF THE TURIN EXHIBITION.

To-day (April 29) the King of Italy opens the International Exhibition to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, with Rome as its capital. Our photograph, taken, of course, while the preparations were in progress, shows the Ponte Monumentale over the river, and the "Fontana Luminosa," with the German payilion on the right, and the French on the left.



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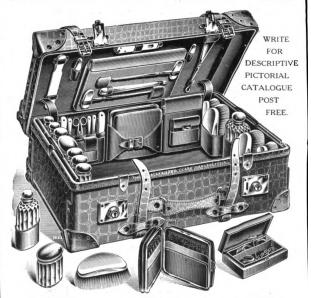
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Of the making of books for the motorist there is no end, and for many no desire, although one particular work entitled "Motor Trips at a Glance," by A. J. Wilson, with an introduction by that humorous Welshman Owen John, must not be written down within the latter category. No matter in what part of Great Britain the motorist may elect to sojourn, he can, with this carefully prepared book at his elbow, make trips of greater or lesser length, by routes ready essayed and catalogued or him. The country is divided up into twelve provinces, and the peculiar conditions of its suitability for motoring are dwelt upon by the light of twenty years' toiling and moiling up and down the land. Each route is set out in diagrammatic form, and the interary mentions all the chief objects of interest therealong. The work, which should be in every motorist's possession, concludes with 208 views of roadside curiosities in the four kingdoms. It is published for the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., by Messrs. A. J. Wilson and Co., Ltd., 154, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

While there is much talk of the er ployment of

While there is much talk of the er ployment of aeroplanes in modern warfare, it behoves us not to

many schemes which have place for a space in the military mind, it appears to have been taken up only to be shelved. But, as usual, the auxiliary forces are to the front in demonstrations which ultimately compel

to the front in demonstrations which ultimately compel the attention of those in power. A few days ago a company of the Glasgow Highlanders, supplemented by detachments from other companies, under the command of Major J. S. Matthew. made a forced march from Alexandria to Glen Fruin. The force was divided into two columns, one being provided with one and the other with two Argyll chassis. The respective column commanders were required to work out their own calculations with a view to landing the entire force simultaneously at the destination.

The manœuvres demonstrated that, with the aid of motor transport carrying only a fifth of the force at a time, the

there to de-motor them and march them on, the motor returning to meet the main body, now march-ing to meet it, and picking up another load to take on, overtake, and rejoin the body marching ahead. Thes manceures could be repeated until every member of the rear body had joined that



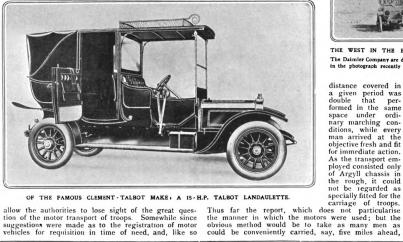
THE WEST IN THE EAST: DAIMLER CARS AND INDIAN BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY. The Daimler Company are doing a great deal of business with their cars in India. The five cars shown in the photograph recently reached the Bombay Motor Car Company, for delivery to various clients in Bombay and the neighbourhood.

distance covered in a given period was double that performed in the same space under ordinary marching conditions, while every man arrived at the objective fresh and fit for immediate action. As the transport em-As the transport em

in advance, when the operations ahead could be again repeated until the objective was reached in full force.

full force.

There is little doubt that Brooklands is becoming a favourite resort with the rublic who can command the use of motor-cars. The "gate" on Easter Monday was unparalleled, and in lieu of consisting of the motor trade and their friends, was made up very largely of family parties, who took the opportunity of combining a motor drive with sightseeing and a picnic. The flying is, of course, a great attraction; but the motor events become more interesting and are more closely scrutinised every meeting. The catering has, moreover, been greatly improved, although there is still something to be desired in this respect. If the London and South-Western Railway would only, in the matter of special trains, bestow on Brooklands a tithe of the excellent service which they provide for Sandown and Hurst Park, their exchequer and that of the Weybridge Motordrome would alike profit.



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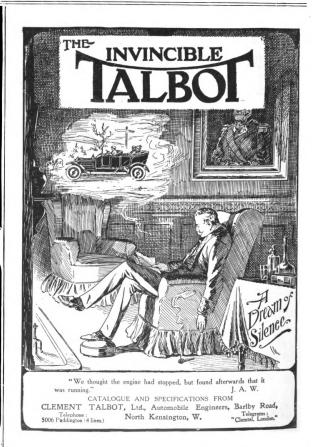
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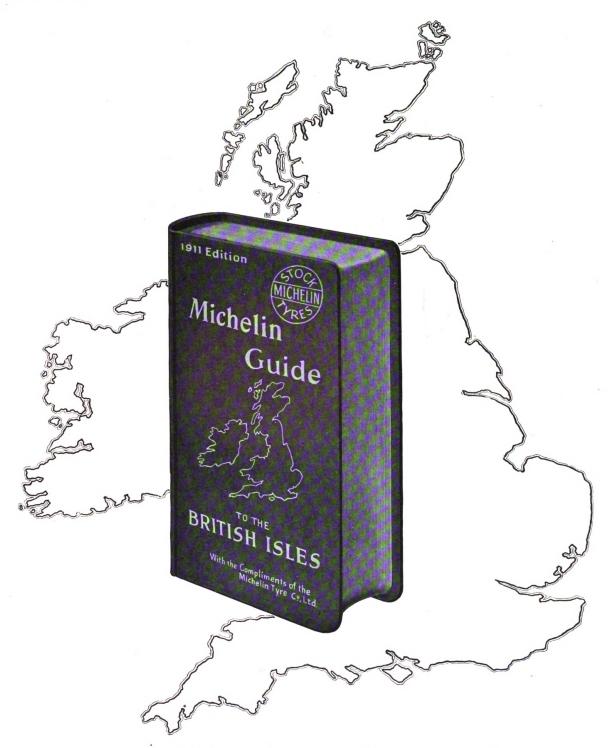
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ART NOTES.

ART NOTES.

M.R. MAX BEERBOHM draws delighted crowds to the Leicester Galleries. The art of making and keeping friends, he has discovered, is to make and keep them ridiculous, and the lookers-on at the process are soon his bosom acquaintances. The only gloomy faces encountered at the private view belonged to rejected candidates for the fame endorsed or bestowed by the caricaturist. Mr. Beerbohm has recently enlarged the circle of his sitters, but in the goodness of his heart he should scatter his favours yet wider. His pencil is as potent to bestow favours as the sword of a king; but, studying his own pleasure, he returns again and again to a favoured circle of dwarfs and giants, to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Bernard Shaw and the rest. The picture of Mr. Harcourt encircled by the plump, remorseless personifications of the Colonies, to each of whom he wishes "so much to say the exactly right thing," and the picture of Mr. Balfour asking an aggressive Tariff Reformer, "But when, where, my dear Sir, have I said anything that could be twisted to imply that I—er—don't like you



BEAUTIFUL DECORATION IN ALL-BRITISH ALABASTER: THE NEW LOUNGE AT THE HOTEL WINDSOR.

new lounge at the Hotel Windsor, in Victoria Street, Westmi Georgian design, and the decoration has been carried out in En-sister of unique quality from an old quarry recently reopened-ing is in dark Ashburton marble, from Devonshire. The work was done by British craftsmen with British materials.



TO COMMEMORATE THE EVENT OF THE YEAR: AN ARTISTIC

The obverse bears the crowned heads of the King and Queen. reverse shows them seated in their Coronation robes, with figure Britannia and the British Lion. The medal, which was designed by Frank Bowcher, is supplied by Messrs. Spink and Son, of 17 and 18, Pidilly, in various sizes and metals, and at various prices, ranging f 2s. a dozen to a guinea each.

immensely?" are in the happiest vein. But why should these two gentlemen be especially complimented on the incongruity and unhappiness of their avocations; why does not Max hasten to assure dozens more of the sensibility that elevates them to lalse positions?

them to talse positions?

Among Mr. Beerbohm's recent subjects are Mr. Arnold Bennett, Sir Hugh Lane, Sir Alfred Mond, congratulating his editor on the current issue of the English Review, and Mr. Garvin. People grow to be like their likenesses, somebody—perhaps Max—has said. In one or two—cases their fate would be as tragic as that of the woman who plans her life according to the predictions of a fortune-teller, and dies, of nervousness, on the appointed day. Doubtless Mr. Garvin will endeavour to grow more like the drawing at the Leicester Galleries. At present it is hardly recognisable, but affords one of the many instances of the good humour to which Mr. Beerbohm brings his world. "How fresh, how witty, how delicious!" say his swarming admirers, and the formula is repeated before a picture of Mr. Garvin giving ideas to the Conservative Party. Why, the Conservative Party has been brought up on, and is already beginning to understand, Mr. Garvin's deas!

Eyen if Mr. Garvin refuses to take a re-

ranging from Mr. Augustus John to Lord Kitchener, as they should be thirty years hence. Mr. Beerbohm's humour again follows a direction so very simple that it will be impossible for his subjects to escape the future he prepares for them. In most instances he merely lengthens and whitens their hair ahd beards.

instances he merely lengthens and whitens their hair and beards.

The secret of Mr. Beerbohm's popularity—the origin of his wit we would as soon endeavour to discover os the origin of Wagner's genius—is an open one. Like the "paragrapher" of his own drawing, he notes the little doings of Lord So-and-So, and then slaps him on the back and digs him in the ribs before your very eyes. You are taken into his confidence; his jokes have an alluring look of intimacy, so that you find you are invited to laugh with him in most august company—even in Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Edmund Gosse's. And this present exhibition is the most delightful Max has given us, because, more than ever, he is intimate. But while there is more of the scribbled commentary that gives the look of private correspondence to his sheets, there is nothing, perhaps, quite so directly humorous as the famous drawing of Mr. William Archer kissing Ibsen's toe in a room papered with a repeating pattern made from Ibsen's whiskers.



ONE OF TEN "FIRSTS" FOR PAIRS AT THE LONDON VAN HORSE PARADE: A TEAM ENTERED BY MESSRS. JAMES BUCHANAN. At the London Van Horse Parade held recently Messrs, James Buchanan and Co., the well-known whisky-distillers, of Holborn, gained no fewer than ten premier honours (or firsts) for pairs.

Even if Mr. Garvin refuses to take a resemblance from Max's sheet, there are many men who will find it difficult to refuse the obligation. In 'In case I am not spared to see them' but not Max's wit; and too often we must be conthe caricaturist has drawn a score of celebrities,



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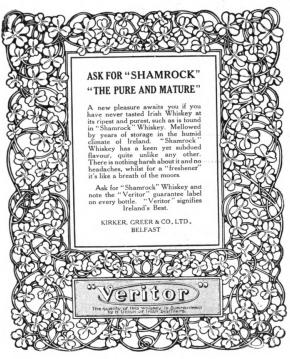
DRYAD CANE CHAIRS

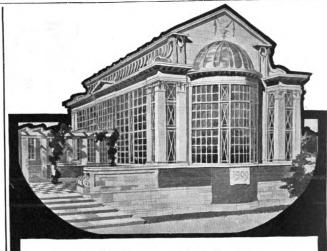


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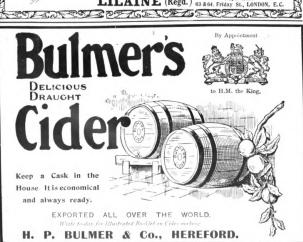
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GENERAL NOTES.

THIS month s list of new records issued by the Gramophone Company contains some very interesting numbers. The list of band music is headed by a selection from Sullivan's "Ivanhoe," played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, who have also rendered the Overture to Rossini's early comic opera, "L'Italiana in Algeri." Pryor's Band contributes Massenet's "Seènes Napolitaines," and the Bohemian Orchestra Finck's "In the Shadows," Under the heading of "'His Master's Voice' Dances' are given six popular wallzes, and some two-step dances, each played by Herr de Groot's Orchestra. The songs include Moore's "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded?" given by that popular Irish tenor, Mr. John McCormack; and the Devonshired tity, "Widdicombe Fair," sung by Mr. Charles Tree. Humorous records are given by Messrs, George Grossmith jun. and Edmund Payne, Mask Sheridan, Harry Lauder, and George Graves.

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MLE. ANNA PAVLOVA.

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nexcellent for the teeth, preserving them and giving a sense of freshness to the mouth which is most agreeable, especially to one in my profession."

Pound Look "; Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Mr. Dawson Milward in "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard", Miss Riliand Jeffreys in "The Lesson of a Fan"; Mr. Harry Tate in his



A SAFETY RAZOR STROPPED WITHOUT BEING TAKEN TO PIECES: THE AUTOSTROP. The great davanage of the Autostrop Safety Razor is that it can be stropped and cleaned with the utmost case without any troublesome unscruding and relating. The strop is passed through the razoriself, without tremoving a blade or any part. On Illiustration shows the Standard Guttit No. 1, which can be hald a various series, from 21s. to \$25.

sketch "Golfing"; and the Gaiety chorus, by kind permission of Mr. George Edwardes. The Miller General Hospital treats annually about nine-teen thousand patients, and part of the district which it serves is poorer than the East End. Five thousand pounds



It is claimed by the makers of Antipon, the well-known preparation for reducing undue corpulency, that it has been successful in thousands of cases. Antipon can be obtained at chemists' and stores in bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, or a remittance may be sent direct to the Antipon Co., Olmar Street, London, S.E., who will send the parcel privately packed and carriage paid.

a year are required to carry on its work, but the assured income is less than £500.

At the recent hill climbing competition of the Oxford Motor - Cycle Club, at Kop Hill, Princes Risborough, the honours fell to the well-known "Triumph" motor-cycle, which is a 3½-h.p., single-cylinder machine. Mr. Lister Cooper, an amateur rider, made a splendid ascent of the hill on his "Triumph," making the fastest time of the day, and in this respect beating twin-cylinder machines, even up to 8-h.p. He also obtained first position on formula in the T.T. single-cylinder class for machines up to 500 c.c.. In the class allotted to single-geared, single-cylinder machines, Mr. Rupert May, a 17-stone giant, riding a "Triumph," secured second position. In class 8, open to any type of single and twin-cylinder machines with a capacity up to 1000 c.c., Mr. W. G. McMinnies gained the first prize, with Mr. Lister Cooper a close second.

On and from May L. important

on and from May 1 important alterations will take place in the service via Harwich and the Hook of Holland to Hanover, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin, Though, carling the property of the service of the se Hamburg, and Berlin. Through carriages will run between the Hook,
Bremen, and Hamburg, so that practically all the important towns in North
Germany will be
accessible from the
Hook of Holland by
through carriages through carriages and restaurant-cars. Passengers will ar-rive at Hanover at



THE CUP PRESENTED BY THE CROWN PRINCE
OF GREMANY TO THE CALCUTTA, RACES.
The cup is of solid silver gilt, and bears the following inscription: "The Crown Prince of Germany To THE CALCUTTA, RACES.
The cup is of solid silver gilt, and bears the following inscription: "The Crown Prince of Germany To THE CALCUTTA, RACES.
The cup is of solid silver gilt, and bears the following inscription: "The Crown Prince of Germany To THE Crown Prince of Germany Sil min. The Harz Mountains will also be easily reached vide the Crown Prince of Germany Calcutta.

Carriage and restaurant-car running to Halle. Times of departure from England are unchanged, and passengers will be able to enjoy a comfortable

W.D., of Dorking, writes: "I had weeping sores and eczema badly on both arms, and it was very painful and irritating. I found great relief with the first dressing of Antexema and was completely cured with one bottle."

No more Skin Illness

ONSIDER these two or three plain questions. Have you spots, pimples, or blackheads on your face, or a rash or breaking-out in any of your body? Are you suffering from skin irritation or eczema on your face, arms, legs, back, or chest? Does your skin get red, rough, and chafed easily? Are there any other signs that your skin is in any way unhealthy or needing attention? If so, here is good news for you. Your skin trouble can be cured and all your discomfort ended. Antexema will remove your skin complaint like magic and render your skin clear, healthy and spotless.

In aid of the funds of the Miller General Hospital for South-East Lon-

for South-East London, a special matinée has been organised by Mr. W. Scott-Scott on May 12 next, at the Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, which has been lent for the purpose by

for the purpose by Mr. Cyril Maude.

Mr. Cyril Maude.
Among the artists
who have promised
to give their services are Lady Tree
and Mr. Ben Webster in "A Debt of
Honour"; Mr.
Laurence Irving and
Miss Mabel Hackney in "The Dog
Between"; Miss
Lena Ashwell, Mr.
Edmund Gwenn,

If your skin is at present perfectly healthy, you are to be congratulated, but it is of the greatest importance to notice the first signs of unhealthiness of the skin. Even now, possibly, you are suffering from the early symptoms of so ne distressing skin trouble, but these will quickly disappear and your skin will become healthy if you use wonder-working Antexema. so, but the moment Antexema touches the bad place all irritation stops and

your cure begins

absorbed and its healing virtues begin their beneficent work. Whilst this is going on the affected part is protected from dust and the germs of blood-poisoning and lockjaw, so that the healing process is quick and uninterrupted. The moment you start using Antexema your cure begins. New skin gradually replaces that destroyed by the skin trouble, and soon every sign and vestige of skin illness disappears once and for all.

Why be disfigured, tortured, and humiliated by skin illness? These words perfectly describe the misery endured by skin sufferers. Nothing can be more exasperating to a sensitive mind than to know that everyone you meet is noticing some breaking-out or blemish on your skin. Nothing is so disfiguring as a skin which is red, rough, pimply, or scurfy, or which has upon it an angry-looking eruption, and certainly nothing worries or torments the sufferer like the itching of eczema or some other irritating skin aliment. Why put up with misery when cure is easy and certain? If you have any sign whatever of skin illness no time is to be lost. Start your cure now. You cannot begin the Antexema treatment too soon. It will only be necessary to apply Antexema two or three times to get rid of the threatened trouble and to avoid future discomfort, disfigurement and humiliation.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get a bottle of Antexema to-day. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Lewis and Burrows' supply it at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2

All discomfort ceases the moment you apply Antexema, and by continuing its use you will be permanently delivered from your enemy. Every skin disease yields to the sure but gentle influence of Antexema. It is as good for slight skin affections, which, if neglected, so often take a more serious form, as for those severe and disfiguring complaints which render life a burden. Before a well-known doctor discovered Antexema the condition of skin sufferers was pitiable, but nowadays a perfect cure is within reach of all. It does not matter whether thace, scalp, hand, neck, arm, leg, back, or chest is affected, for wherever the trouble exists Antexema will take it away. Your skin disease may have lasted for years, and resisted medical and other treatment, but Antexema will rapidly conquer the trouble and restore you to a condition of perfect skin health. Antexema is not a greasy ointment, but a miky-looking liquid, and when gently applied to the skin is immediately applied to the skin is a store of the skin in the skin



Mrs. N.K., of Glasgow, writes: "Antexema has entirely cured eczema on my little girl's face, from which she had suffered for five years. There



Makes papa's face as soft and smooth as mine. No other soap so pure, so sweet and withal so economical, because so speedily effective, for every use in the care and treatment of the skin and hair, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE inventory and estate duty accounts of the late Mr. W. Strang Steel, of Philiphaugh, Selkirk, have now been lodged. The net estate, as aggregated for determining the rate of duty, exclusive of real estate abroad and of gifts made during the three years prior to his death, is stated as £979.623 tos. 6d. Subject to various family provisions, and legacies to friends, servants, and public objects, the residue of the estate is bequeathed to the deceased's only son.

bequeathed to the deceased's only son.

The will (dated July 30, 1909) of Mr. JUSTUS AUGUSTUS KURTZ, of Hill House, Bromley, and 11 and 12, Australian Avenue, City, who died on Jan. 20, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £131,411. He gave £500, the household effects, and the income from one half of the property to his wife; £100 each to the executors; and the residue in trust for his four daughters.

Aloo each to the executors; and the residue in trust for his four daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1897) of Mr. George Edwards, of 227, Hagley Road, Edybaston, for some years agent to Lord Calthorpe, who died on Feb. 1, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £98,430, all of which he gives to his only child, Helen Edwards, absolutely.

The will (dated March 25, 1907) of CAPTAIN SIDNEY LEVESON LANE, of The Manor House, Great Addington, Thrapston, Northampton, who died on Dec. 29, is proved by the Hon Alice Sarah Dawnay and Captain James Archibald Morrison, the value of the estate being £120,251. The testator gives £8000, in trust, for his daughter, Mary Beatrice Shaw Stewart; and the residue to his son, Sidney Ernald Ralph Lane.

The will (dated March 24, 1906) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK ARTHUR FORSYTH, of Netherleigh, Leamington, who died on Feb. 16, has been proved, the value of the estate being £71,260. Subject to legacies to executors and servants, the testator leaves all his property, in trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £300 should she re-marry; and, subject thereto, for his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Sir Charles Rackham Gilman, Stafford House, Eaton, Norwich

Sir Charles Ra	ickhai	n Gili	nan,	Staff	ord F	Iouse	, Eat	on,	
Norwich									€107,865
Miss Adela M	R. 6	urwo	od. 7	o. Lo	wnde	s Sau	iare		£79,135
Mr. Alexande	r Ma	Greg	or.	. Co	llingh	am (iarde	ns.	2171-33
South Ke			,	,				,	£76,950

South Kensington
Mr. Charles Thomas Robinson, King's Lynn and
Hunstanton St. Edmunds, Norfolk
Mr. John Thomas Warrington, Chidderton House,
Princes Park, Liverpool
Mr. Samuel Lesser, Riversbrook House, Green Lanes,
Stoke Newington

Stoke Newington
Mr. William Smith, Hebers Mount, Ilkley, Yorks £58,916 £57,350

CHESS

To CORRESPONDENTS. CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

FR GITTINS (Birmingham).—Your amended position duly to hand, but we should prefer an entirely fresh diagram, as we do not understand the alread one.

altered one.

F. W. COOPER (Derby).—We have examined your problem with much interest, but we wonder how you would regard it as the work of some-body else. It curiously corroborates a fact we have often noticed, that expert solvers frequently fail as problem composers.

J. WINTER-WOOD.—We shall be pleased to receive your promised problem.

R M J (Southampton).—There is nothing in the point you raise. Black is bound to guard against mate, and has no time for such a move.

PROBLEM No. 3494.—By C. C. W. HANN. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3491.-By H. L. SEVERY.

WHITE

1. K: to Q (th.)

2. K: to B (dt.)

3. K: to B (dt.)

4. K: to B (dt.)

5. K: to K; yd.)

5. K: to K; yd.)

6. K: to K; yd.)

6. K: to K; yd.)

6. K: to K; yd.)

7. K: to K; yd.)

7. K: to K; yd.)

8. K: to B and (ch); if

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3485 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3486 from N H Greenway (San Francisco) and C A M; of No. 3485 from J W Beaty (Toronto), F R James (Malta), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3488 from J W Beaty and J Murray; of No. 3488 from J W Beaty and J Murray; of No. 3488 from J W Beaty and J Murray; of No. 3488 from J Feed James (Alta), Mass.), C Barretto Camara (Madeira), R J Lonsdale, T Roberts (Hackney), Fidelitas, P Lehzen (Hanover), Theo Marrials, and H S Brandreth (Florence); of No. 3491 from R. I. Lonsdale, Fidelitas, John Mackey, Ph Lehzen, Mark Dawson (Horstorth), A Apps (cullompton), W winter (Medstead), John Lancson (Liverpool), G Bakker (Kotterdam), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Athur Yerry (Publin), and L Schiu (Yenna).

OBBRET, SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3402 received from R. J. Lons (New Brighton), John Mackey, T. S. R. (Hamburg), J. C. Stackher, G. B. R. (Hamburg), J. C. Stackher, G. B. (Hamburg), J. C. Stackher, J. G. Hamburg), J. C. Stackher, J. G. Hamburg), J. G. Hamburg, J

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played at San Sebastian between Messrs. Duras and Teichmann. (Ruy Lopez.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)			
P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P to K Kt 3rd 17. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 3rd			
P to Q R 3rd Kt to B 3rd	Otherwise his Bishop	is lost by P to Kt 4th			
P to Q 3rd	17.	B to Kt 4th			
		Kt to K B 5th			
B to Q 2nd	10. B takes B	P takes B			
P takes P	20. Castles	Q to B ard			
B to Kt 2nd	21. P to R 3rd	Kt to B sth			
P to K R ard		K R to K sq			
Castles		KR to Q sq			
he opening skilfully, objective of attack, that he could always return.	24. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt 25. R takes R (ch) Merely helpless struggles to escape. The power of the Black Knight is overwhelming				
Q to K sq	25. 26. Kt to Q 2nd	R takes R Kt to Q 6th (ch)			
ect of the Knight's ato the game, B takes	27. K to Q sq 28. P to Kt 3rd 29. P to Q B 4th	Q to R 5th (ch) P takes P P to Kt 7th (dis. ch)			
Kt to K R 4th	30. K to K 2nd	Kt to B 5th (ch!			
Kt to Q R 4th	White r	esigns.			
	BLACK (Mr. T.) Pto K 4th Kt to O B 3rd Pto Q B 3rd A to D B 3rd Pto Q R 3rd Kt to B 3rd Pto Q R 3rd Kt to B 3rd Pto Q R 3rd B to Q 2rd B to Q 2rd B to Q 2rd B to Q 2rd Castles Log 2rd Log 2r	MLACK (Mr. T.) P to K Ath R to Q B 3rd R to B 3rd B to Q and B to R tard B to Q and B to R tard Ath to B std Scattles Castles G to K ag Q to K ag Q to K ag C to C and R to B tard Scattles R to R tard Ath to B std Scattles Scattles R to R tard Ath tard Scattles Scattles R to R tard Scattles Scattles			

The annual chess match by cablegram between America and Great Britain, played at the Hotel Cecil on April 21 and 22, resulted in a victory for the home team by six to four. By this success the Sir George Newnes Challenge Cup becomes the absolute property of the City of London Chess Club, having been won three years in succession.

The King and Queen have both granted warrants of appointment to Mr. M. F. Dent, of 34, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, as Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to their Majesties.

At the second motor-race meeting at Brooklands, users of "Shell" spirit, as at the first gathering, captured the majority of the prizes, taking seventeen out of twenty-seven, made up of six firsts, five seconds, and six thirds. In his magnificent flight from London to Paris—one of the longest point-to-point aerial journeys on record—M. Pierre Prier trusted to "Shell" to take him through his daring adventure, with the happiest result.

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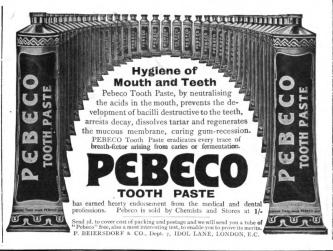
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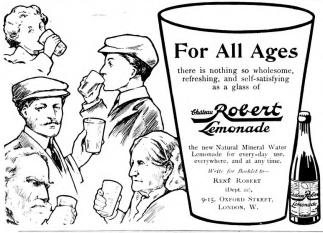


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